



*Baedeker's  
Switzerland.*









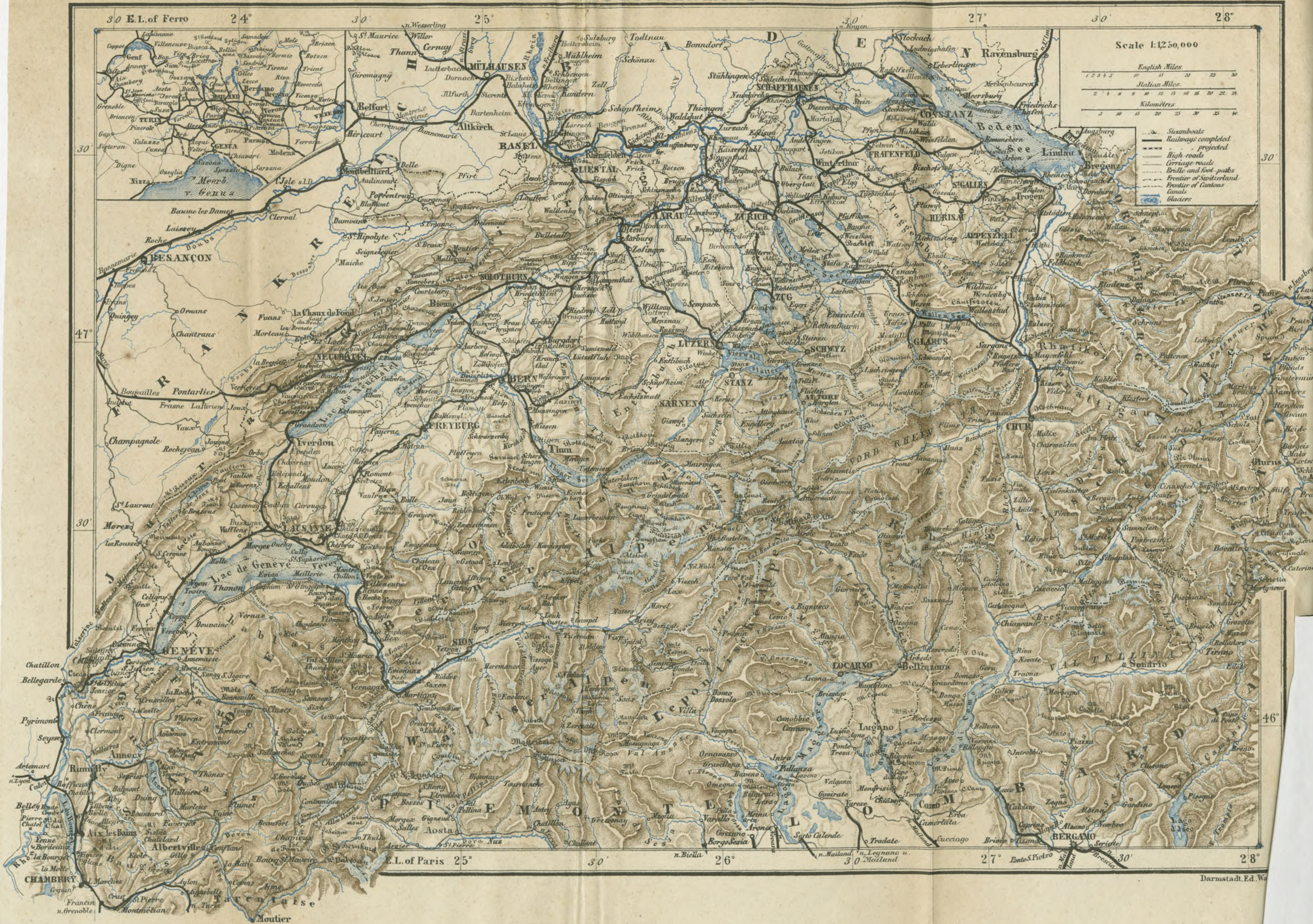








# SWITZERLAND.





# SWITZERLAND

AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF

## ITALY SAVOY AND THE TYROL.

---

### HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

**K. BÆDEKER.**

---

With nineteen Maps, seven Plans and seven Panoramas.

**THIRD EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.**

---

COBLENZ,  
KARL BÆDEKER.  
1867.

LONDON,	EDINBURGH,
WILLIAMS & NORGATE	WILLIAMS & NORGATE
14 Henrietta Street, Covent-Garden.	20 South Frederick Street.

*Right of Translation reserved.*

"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,  
And specially let this be thy prayere  
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,  
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,  
Thee to correct in any part or all."

**Chaucer.**

## PREFACE.

---

The primary object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the extraneous services of guides, domestiques de place, voituriers and innkeepers, and enable him to realize to the fullest extent the exquisite and rational enjoyment of which this magnificent country is the fruitful source.

Since the great increase in the facilities for travel afforded by of late years the wide extension of railways, the number of travellers on the Continent generally, and in Switzerland especially, has enormously increased. A fresh impetus has thus been given to the spirit and enterprise of the traveller. Summits are now scaled which were hitherto deemed inaccessible, or accessible only to the practised step of the chamois-hunter or the hardy native, accustomed from boyhood to feats of peril. The achievements of the English and Swiss Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo and the other pioneers of these icy regions, whilst in these later times the fair sex have vied in deeds of daring with those to whom danger and adventure are the more peculiar province.

The Editor has during preceding seasons explored the greater portion of the country described, solely with the object of gathering fresh information.

As infallibility cannot of course be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any *bonâ fide* communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation.


The Maps and Plans, the result of much care and research, will be of essential service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to select the best routes.



**Time Tables.** Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, the "*Schweizerische Eisenbahn-Cursbuch*" published by Krüsi of Bâle (40 c.) will be found of much service; it contains also the tariffs of horses and guides for the Bernese Oberland and the banks of the Lake of Lucerne. Züllig's *Kurskarte* (75 c.) is also worthy of mention.

Altitudes are given according to the Swiss Federal Map (in Parisian feet; 1 Paris. ft. =  $1\frac{1}{15}$  Engl.) and the Populations from data furnished by the most recent census.

**Hotels.** The Editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a considerable number of his readers by enumerating, besides the first-class hotels, many establishments of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the "voyageur en garçon", with little sacrifice of real comfort and great saving of expenditure. The fairness of the charges has been invariably tested either by the personal experience of the Editor, or from an inspection of numberless bills with which he has been furnished from various quarters. Hotel charges, as well as carriage fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation; but these items of expenditure, if given approximately, will prove of service to the traveller, by enabling him to form a fair estimate of the demands which can justly be made on him.



# CONTENTS.

	Page
I. Plan of Excursion etc. . . . .	XV
II. Travelling Expenses. Money . . . . .	XVIII
III. Hotels and Pensions . . . . .	XIX
IV. Passports . . . . .	XX
V. Excursions on Foot . . . . .	XX
VI. Maps . . . . .	XXIII
VII. Guides . . . . .	XXIV
VIII. Voituriers and Horses . . . . .	XXV
IX. Posting and Telegraphs . . . . .	XXVI
X. Railways . . . . .	XXVII
XI. History . . . . .	XXVIII
XII. Constitution and Statistics . . . . .	XXX
XIII. Geology of the Alps . . . . .	XXXII
XIV. Glaciers . . . . .	XXXVII
XV. Wrestling-matches . . . . .	XXXIX
Route	
1. Bâle . . . . .	1
2. From Bâle to Bienne (Bern and Neuchâtel) through the Münster-Thal . . . . .	5
1. From Delémont to Porrentruy . . . . .	5
2. From Moutier (Münster) to the Weissenstein . . . . .	6
3. From Bévillard over the Montoz to Reuchenette . . . . .	6
3. From Bâle to Geneva by Soleure and Neuchâtel . . . . .	7
1. From Läufelfingen or Olten to the Frohburg . . . . .	8
2. From Neuveville to the Chasseral . . . . .	10
4. Soleure and the Weissenstein . . . . .	10
1. Röthe. Hasenmatt. St. Verenathal. Wengistein . . . . .	12
5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee . . . . .	13
6. From Bâle to Lucerne . . . . .	14
7. From Bâle to Zürich by Olten . . . . .	15
1. From Sissach to Aarau by the Schafmatt . . . . .	15
2. From Aarau to the Baths of Schinznach over the Gislifuh . . . . .	15
3. From the Baths of Schinznach by the Habsburg to Königs- felden, Windisch and Brugg . . . . .	16
8. From Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi . . . . .	18
1. Höchenschwand . . . . .	19
9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance . . . . .	19
1. Hohentwiel . . . . .	20
2. The Island of Reichenau . . . . .	20
10. From Friedrichshafen (Rorschach) to Constance. Lake of Constance . . . . .	21
1. From Constance to the Mainau . . . . .	23
11. The Falls of the Rhine . . . . .	24

Route	Page
12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich . . . . .	26
13. Zürich and the Uetliberg . . . . .	26
1. From the Uetliberg to the Albis-Hochwacht . . . . .	32
2. From Zürich to Regensburg . . . . .	32
14. From Zürich to Lucerne by Zug . . . . .	32
1. The Albis route . . . . .	33
15. From Zürich to Bern by Olten, Aarburg and Herzogenbuchsee . . . . .	34
16. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen (Lindau) by Romanshorn . . . . .	34
1. From Mülheim to Constance . . . . .	35
17. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gall and Rorschach . . . . .	35
1. Excursions from St. Gall . . . . .	36
2. Excursions from Rorschach . . . . .	37
18. From Zürich to Coire (Chur). Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt . . . . .	39
1. From Lachen to Glarus through the Wäggithal . . . . .	41
2. From Rütli to the Bachtel . . . . .	42
3. From Wesen to the Speer . . . . .	44
4. From Mühlehorn to Mollis over the Kerenzer Berg . . . . .	45
5. The Murgthal . . . . .	45
6. From Wallenstadt to Wildhaus, in the Toggenburg over the Hinterruck . . . . .	45
7. From Mels through the Weisstannen and Kälfeuser valleys to Vättis . . . . .	45
19. From Zürich to the Rigi and Lucerne by Horgen, Zug, Immensee and Küsnacht. Lake of Zug . . . . .	46
1. From Horgen over the Horger Egg to the Sihl-bridge. Zimmerberg . . . . .	47
2. Felsenegg. Hochwacht on the Zuger Berg . . . . .	47
20. Lucerne and Pilatus . . . . .	49
21. From Lucerne to Brunnen by Küsnacht, Arth and Schwyz . . . . .	55
1. Rossberg . . . . .	55
2. The Mythen . . . . .	56
22. The Rigi . . . . .	57
23. From Lucerne to Como (Milan) by the St. Gotthard. Lake of Lucerne . . . . .	66
1. Stoss. Frohnalp. Seelisberg. Seelisberger Kulm . . . . .	72
2. Grossthal. Kleintal. Uri Rothstock . . . . .	74
3. From Klus through the Erstfelder Thal to Engelberg . . . . .	76
4. The Maderaner-Thal. The Bristenstock . . . . .	76
5. The Badus, or Six Madun . . . . .	80
6. From Airola through the Val d'Oesch to the Valley of Formazza. The Tosa Falls . . . . .	82
7. From Airola through the Piora Valley to St. Maria and Disentis (see R. 79, No. 2) . . . . .	82
8. From Airola through the Canaria Valley over the Nera Pass and Unteralp to Andermatt . . . . .	82
24. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stansstad and Engelberg. Surenen . . . . .	84
1. Stanser Horn. Buochser-Horn . . . . .	85
2. From Engelberg to the Titlis . . . . .	87

# CONTENTS.

VII

Route	Page
25. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen)	88
1. The Melchthal	90
2. From the Melchthal to Engelberg over the Storregg or the Juchli	90
3. From the Melchthal to Meiringen over the Melchalp	90
4. From Giswyl to the Brienz Rothorn	91
26. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal	91
1. From Entlebuch or Trubschachen to the Napf	92
27. From Lucerne to Bern by Aarburg and Herzogenbuchsee	93
28. Bern	93
1. The Gurten	98
29. The Bernese Oberland	98
Plan of Excursion. Conveyances etc.	98
a. From Bern to Thun	100
1. From Munsingen to the Belpberg	100
2. Environs of Thun. Excursions	101
3. From Thun to Freiburg	101
b. The Niesen	102
1. From Frutigen to the Niesen	103
c. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun	103
1. From Thun by the N. bank of the lake to Unterseen	103
d. Interlaken and its Environs	105
1. Longer Excursions from Interlaken	108
e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen, Staubbach	110
1. From Zweilütschinen to Eisenfluh and Mürren	110
f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach	111
1. Schilthorn	112
2. From Steinberg to Gastern and Kandersteg by the Tschingel Glacier	113
3. From Lauterbrunnen to the Kienthal over the Furke, and to Kandersteg over the Düdengrat	113
4. From Lauterbrunnen by the Wetterlücke and the Petersgrat to the Lötschenthal (comp. R. 62)	114
5. From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggischhorn by the Lauinenthor	114
g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. Wengernalp. Jungfrau	114
1. The Little Lauberhorn	116
2. From Grindelwald to the Zäsenberg over the Bismeer (Mer de Glace)	118
3. The Mettenberg	119
4. The Männlichen	119
5. From Grindelwald to the Grimsel Hospice over the Strahlegg	119
6. From Grindelwald to the Grimsel Hospice over the Lauter-aarjoch	119
7. Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn	119
h. The Faulhorn	119
1. From the Faulhorn to the Schynige Platte	121
2. Röthhorn. Schwarzhorn	121
i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. The Rosenlauri Glacier. Falls of the Reichenbach	122
1. The Wetterhorn	121

Route	Page
k. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz . . . . .	125
1. From Brienz to Schöpfheim . . . . .	126
2. From Brienz to Interlaken by the N. Bank of the lake . . . . .	127
l. The Giessbach . . . . .	127
1. From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn . . . . .	129
2. Footpath from the Giessbach to Interlaken on the S. Bank of the lake . . . . .	129
30. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Jochpass . . . . .	129
1. From the Engstlenalp to the Titlis . . . . .	130
2. From the Engstlenalp to the Gadmenthal over the Sätteli . . . . .	130
3. From the Engstlenalp to the Melchalp . . . . .	130
31. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass . . . . .	131
32. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel . . . . .	132
1. The "Finstere Schlauche" . . . . .	132
2. The Urbach Valley . . . . .	133
3. Fall of the Handeck . . . . .	134
4. The Finster-Aarhorn . . . . .	135
5. The Aare Glacier . . . . .	135
6. The Little Sidelhorn . . . . .	136
7. The Ewig-Schneehorn . . . . .	136
8. From the Grimsel to Viesch over the Oberaarjoch . . . . .	136
33. From the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt. Furca . . . . .	137
1. Furcaborn. Galenstock . . . . .	139
34. From the Rhone Glacier to Vispach. Eggischhorn . . . . .	140
1. From Obergestelen to Airolo by the Nufenen Pass . . . . .	140
2. Löffelhorn . . . . .	141
3. From Viesch to Andermatten by the Albrun-Pass . . . . .	141
4. From Viesch to Iselle by the Passo del Boccareccio (Ritter Pass) . . . . .	141
5. From Viesch to Premia by the Kriegalp Pass . . . . .	141
6. Glacier-passes from the Eggischhorn to Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen and the Grimsel . . . . .	142
7. From the Eggischhorn by the Lötschenlücke or the Beichgrat to the Lötschenthal . . . . .	142
35. From Obergestelen to Domo d'Ossola. Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Formazza Valley . . . . .	143
1. From the Falls of the Tosa to Airolo by the Pass of S. Giacomo . . . . .	144
2. From the Pommat to the Val Maggia over the Criner Furca . . . . .	144
36. From Thun to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi. Baths of Leuk . . . . .	145
1. From Mühlenen to Interlaken . . . . .	146
2. From Frutigen to Lenk by Adelboden and the Hahnenmoos . . . . .	146
3. From Kanderstag to the Oeschinen-Thal (v. R. 29, f. 3) . . . . .	147
4. From Kandersteg to Lauterbrunnen by the Tschingel Glacier . . . . .	147
5. The Balmhorn . . . . .	148
6. Excursions from Leuk. Torrenthorn. Galmhorn . . . . .	148
7. From Inden to Sierre . . . . .	150
37. From Thun to Sion. Grimmi. Rawyl . . . . .	151
1. The Dientiger Thal . . . . .	151
2. From Lenk to Gsteig . . . . .	152
3. Excursion to the Source of the Simmen . . . . .	152

# CONTENTS.

IX

Route	Page
38. From Thun to Vevay. Simmen and Sarine . . . . .	153
1. From Reidenbach to Bulle over the Klus or over the Bädernoos . . . . .	154
2. From Crésus over the Chéssalle-Eck to the Lac Noir . . . . .	154
3. From Château-d'Oex to Aigle . . . . .	155
39. From Gesseney to Aigle over the Col de Pillon . . . . .	157
1. The Oldenhorn . . . . .	157
2. From Gesseney to Sion by the Sanetsch . . . . .	158
40. Jaman and Moléson . . . . .	158
1. From Montbovon to Montreux or Vevay . . . . .	158
2. From Montbovon to Bulle over the Moléson . . . . .	159
41. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevay). Oron-Railway . . . . .	160
1. From Flamatt to Laupen . . . . .	160
2. From Chexbres to Vevay . . . . .	164
42. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Morat. Avenches. Payerne . . . . .	164
1. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Aarberg and Ins . . . . .	164
2. From Morat to Payerne . . . . .	166
43. Neuchâtel and the Chaumont . . . . .	167
44. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by La Chaux-de-Fonds, and back by Les Ponts . . . . .	169
1. From Neuchâtel to La Chaux-de-Fonds by the Col des Loges . . . . .	169
2. Roche Fendue. Saut du Doubs . . . . .	170
45. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers . . . . .	171
46. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel . . . . .	173
1. From Yverdon to the Chasseron . . . . .	174
2. Creux du Vent . . . . .	175
3. From Rolle to Orbe by the Col de Marcheiruz and the Lac de Joux . . . . .	177
47. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion . . . . .	177
1. Sources of the Orbe . . . . .	178
48. Geneva . . . . .	178
49. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Mont Salève . . . . .	178
1. The Voirons . . . . .	188
50. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva, N. Bank . . . . .	188
1. The Dôle . . . . .	190
2. From Rolle to the Signal de Bougy . . . . .	191
3. From Lausanne to the Signal and the Grandes Roches . . . . .	193
4. Footpath from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon along the slope of the mountain . . . . .	196
5. Excursions from Montreux . . . . .	197
6. Excursion from Aigle to the Ormonts . . . . .	200
7. The Baths of Lavey . . . . .	201
8. From Martigny or Sembranchier to the Pierre-à-voir . . . . .	203
51. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva, S. Bank . . . . .	204
1. From Thonon to Sixt by the Col de Jourplaine, and to Servoz by the Col d'Anterne . . . . .	204
2. From Sixt to Geneva . . . . .	205
3. From St. Gingolph to the Blanchard and Port Valais . . . . .	206
4. From Monthey to the Val d'Illicz, and ascent of the Dent du Midi . . . . .	207

Route	Page
52. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy . . . . .	208
1. Perte du Rhône . . . . .	208
2. Lac du Bourget. Haute-Combe . . . . .	209
3. From Aix-les-Bains to Annecy . . . . .	209
4. From Ugine to Sallanches or the Baths of St. Gervais . . . . .	212
53. From Geneva to Chamouny . . . . .	214
1. From Cluses to Sixt . . . . .	215
2. From Les Ouches to Sallanches by the Col de Forclaz or the Col de Voza and the Baths of St. Gervais . . . . .	216
3. From Servoz to the Buet and Sixt . . . . .	216
54. Chamouny and its Environs . . . . .	217
1. From Chamouny to Courmayeur over the Col du Géant . . . . .	223
55. From Chamouny to Martigny. Tête-Noire . . . . .	224
1. From Vallorcine by the Valley of the Trient to Vernayaz in the Valley of the Rhone . . . . .	225
56. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme . . . . .	226
57. Tour du Montblanc. From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col de Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne . . . . .	228
1. From Chapiu to Pré-St-Didier over the Little St. Bernard . . . . .	230
2. From Courmayeur to Martigny by the Ferret Valley and the Col de Ferret . . . . .	231
3. From Pré-St-Didier to Bourg-St-Maurice by the Little St. Bernard . . . . .	232
4. Ascent of the Mont de Saxe near Courmayeur . . . . .	233
58. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard . . . . .	233
1. Excursion in the Valsorey Valley . . . . .	235
2. Ascent of Mont Velan and the Grand Combin . . . . .	235
3. From the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard to Martigny by the Ferret Valley . . . . .	238
4. From St. Remy to Courmayeur by the Col de Serena . . . . .	238
59. From Martigny to Mauvoisin (Val de Bagne) and by the Col de Fenêtre to Aosta . . . . .	240
1. Col de Sonadon. Col de Crête Sèche . . . . .	240
60. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville . . . . .	241
1. Pas de la Croix . . . . .	241
61. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Tourtemagne. (Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers and Valley of Tourtemagne) . . . . .	243
a. From Sion to Evolena by the Val d'Hérens, and to the Val d'Anniviers by the Col de Torrent . . . . .	243
1. Glacier de Ferpècle . . . . .	244
2. Glacier de l'Arolla . . . . .	244
3. From Evolena to Zermatt by the Col d'Hérens . . . . .	245
4. From Evolena to Préraven. Col de Colon . . . . .	245
5. Col de Riedmatten. Pas de Chèvres. Col du Mont Rouge . . . . .	245
6. The Sasseneire. Pas de Lona . . . . .	245
b. From Sierre to Zinal by the Val d'Anniviers (and to Zermatt by the Col de Zinal) . . . . .	246
1. Alp l'Allée. Alp l'Arpittetta. Roc Noir . . . . .	247
c. St. Luc. Bella Tola. To the Tourtemagne Valley by the Pas de Bœuf, and to the Valley of the Visp by the Augstbord Pass . . . . .	247
1. Z'Meiden Pass. Barr Glacier . . . . .	249

Route	Page
62. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass . . .	249
1. From Kippel to Lauterbrunnen by the Wetterlücke . . .	250
2. From Kippel to Lauterbrunnen by the Peters or Lötschen-thal Grat . . .	250
63. From Martigny to Arona on Lago Maggiore by the Simplon . . .	251
1. From Tourtemagne to Gruben . . . . .	254
2. From Brieg to the Sparrenhorn . . . . .	256
3. From the Antrona Valley to Meigeren by the Saas Pass . . .	259
64. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro . . . . .	261
1. Pizzo Bianco . . . . .	262
2. From Macugnaga to Zermatt by the Weisssthor . . . . .	262
3. Stellihorn . . . . .	264
4. From the Mattmarkalp to Zermatt. Adler Pass. Allalin Pass . . .	264
5. From Saas to the Valley of the Visp. Alphubeljoeh. Gas-senried Pass . . . . .	265
6. From Saas to the Simplon Hospice. Mattwaldgrat . . .	265
65. From Vispach to Zermatt, and by the Matterjoch to Aosta . . . . .	266
66. Zermatt and its Environs. Gorner Grat . . . . .	269
1. Glacier-excursions from the Riffel . . . . .	273
2. Excursion round Monte Rosa . . . . .	274
3. Excursions from Zermatt . . . . .	275
67. The Canton of Appenzell. Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hohekasten, Sentis . . . . .	275
1. The Chapel of St. Antoni. Kaien. Gäbris . . . . .	277
2. From Gais to Altstädten in the Valley of the Rhine over the Stoss . . . . .	280
3. From Appenzell to St. Gall. Frölichsegg. Vöglisegg. Freudenberg . . . . .	280
4. From Weissbad to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg . . . . .	281
68. From Rorschach to Coire . . . . .	281
1. From Altstädten to St. Gall by the Ruppen . . . . .	282
2. From Altstädten to Heiden by St. Antoni . . . . .	282
3. St. Luziensteig . . . . .	283
69. Ragatz and Pfäfers . . . . .	284
1. Excursions from Ragatz . . . . .	286
2. From Ragatz to Reichenau by Pfäfers and the Kunkelsalp . . .	287
70. Coire (Chur) . . . . .	287
1. Mittenberg. Spontisköpfe . . . . .	289
71. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine . . . . .	290
1. From Starkenbach to Wesen by Amden (Ammon) . . . . .	290
72. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus . . .	291
1. The Schilt . . . . .	292
2. Pantenbrücke. The Upper Sandalp. Tödi . . . . .	294
3. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Disentis by the Upper Sandalp and the Sandfirn . . . . .	294
4. From the Baths of Stachelberg by the Claridengrat to the Maderanerthal . . . . .	294
5. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Ilanz by the Kistenpass . . .	294
73. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen . . .	295
74. From Richterswyl or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln . . .	296
1. Hoch-Etzel. Schönboden . . . . .	297



Route	Page
75. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen . . . . .	300
1. Morgarten . . . . .	300
76. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Prigel . . . . .	301
1. Klönthal. Glärnisch . . . . .	303
77. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal . . . . .	304
1. Over the Col de Flims or the Col de Segnes . . . . .	305
2. Over the Panixer Pass . . . . .	305
3. From Matt to Sargans by the Rieseten-Pass . . . . .	305
4. From Elm to Sargans by the Ramina-Furclen or the Foo Pass . . . . .	305
78. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp . . . . .	306
1. From Versam to Splügen by the Löchli Pass . . . . .	306
2. From Ilanz to Hinterrhein by the valleys of Lugnetz and St. Peters . . . . .	308
3. Piz Muraun . . . . .	308
4. From Disentis to Amstäg by the Brunni Pass . . . . .	309
5. From Sedrun by the Kreuzli Pass to Amstäg . . . . .	309
6. Source of the Vorder-Rhein . . . . .	311
79. From Disentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier . . . . .	312
1. From Perdatsch to the Cristallinenthal . . . . .	312
2. From St. Maria to Airolo by the Val Piora. (See R. 23, No. 7) . . . . .	312
80. Prättigau, Davos, Belfort, Schyn . . . . .	313
1. From Klosters to Lavin and Sûs in the Engadine by the Vereina Pass, the Lavinier Joch or the Silvretta Pass . . . . .	316
2. From Davos to Scans in the Engadine by the Scaletta Pass . . . . .	316
3. From Davos-Dörfli to Sûs in the Engadine by the Flüela . . . . .	317
4. From Davos to Coire by the Strela Pass . . . . .	317
5. From Thusis to Conters . . . . .	319
81. From Coire to Ponte (and Samaden) in the Engadine by the Albula Pass . . . . .	319
82. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier . . . . .	321
1. The Stetzer Horn . . . . .	321
2. From Stalla to Casaccia in the Val Bregaglia by the Septimer . . . . .	323
83. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden. Pontresina and its Environs. Piz Languard . . . . .	324
1. From Sils to the Glacier of Fex by St. Maria . . . . .	326
2. From Silvaplana to Pontresina by St. Moritz . . . . .	327
3. From Silvaplana to Pontresina over the Surlej Alp . . . . .	327
4. Mountain-excursions from St. Moritz. Piz Nair . . . . .	328
5. Piz Ot . . . . .	329
6. Excursions from Pontresina . . . . .	333
84. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine . . . . .	334
1. Piz Uertsch. Piz Kesch. Piz Mezzem . . . . .	334
2. Piz Griatschouls . . . . .	335
3. From Zernetz to St. Maria in the Münsterthal by the Ofener and Buffalora Passes . . . . .	335
4. Piz Miezdi. Piz Linard . . . . .	336
5. Val Tasna . . . . .	336
6. From the Baths of Tarasp to St. Maria by the Scarl-Thal . . . . .	337
7. Piz Pisoc . . . . .	337
8. Piz Chiampatsch . . . . .	337
85. From Samaden to Tirano by the Bernina, and to Colico by the Valtellina . . . . .	338
1. Piz Lagalp . . . . .	339
2. Footpath from the Bernina Inn to Poschiavo . . . . .	339
3. Pizzo Sassalbo . . . . .	339

# CONTENTS.

XIII

Route	Page
86. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio . . . . .	341
1. From Bormio to Male in the Val di Sole (Tyrol) by St. Caterina in the Val Furva . . . . .	342
2. From Bormio to Ponte in the Engadine . . . . .	342
3. From St. Maria (on the Stelvio-route) to St. Maria in the Münsterthal by the Wormser Joch (Umbrail Pass) . . . . .	343
4. The Ortler . . . . .	344
5. The Three Holy Springs . . . . .	344
87. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finstermünz. Arlberg . . . . .	346
1. Valley of Montafun. Scesaplana . . . . .	349
2. Bregenzer Wald. Schrecken . . . . .	351
88. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala . . . . .	351
1. Piz Beverin . . . . .	355
2. From Andeer to Stalla by the Valetta Pass . . . . .	356
3. From Canicùl to Pianazzo by the Madesimo Pass . . . . .	356
89. From Splügen to the Lake of Como . . . . .	357
90. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja . . . . .	359
91. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino . . . . .	362
1. Source of the Hinter-Rhein . . . . .	362
92. From Bellinzona to Como (and Milan). Lake of Lugano . . . . .	364
1. From Bellinzona or Bironico to the Monte Camoghè. Monte Cenere . . . . .	364
2. From Mendrisio to the Monte Generoso . . . . .	365
93. Lugano and its Environs . . . . .	366
1. Monte S Salvatore . . . . .	367
2. Monte Brè . . . . .	368
3. Monte Caprino . . . . .	368
94. From Bellinzona to Magadino and Locarno . . . . .	368
1. From Locarno to Domo d'Ossola by the valleys of Centovalli and Vigezza . . . . .	369
2. From Locarno to Airolo by the Val Maggia . . . . .	369
95. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands . . . . .	369
1. Il Sasso del ferro . . . . .	371
2. Western Bay of Lago Maggiore . . . . .	372
96. From Isola Bella to Varallo. Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia . . . . .	374
1. The Sacro Monte near Orta . . . . .	375
2. The Sacro Monte near Varallo . . . . .	377
3. From Varallo to the Anzasca Valley by the Mastallone or the Sermenza Valley . . . . .	377
4. From Varallo to Arona . . . . .	377
97. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano . . . . .	379
98. The Lake of Como . . . . .	380
1. The Lake of Lecco . . . . .	386
2. From Lecco to Bergamo . . . . .	386
3. From Como or Camerlata to Laveno on Lago Maggiore by Varese . . . . .	387
4. By land from Como to Bellaggio by Erba . . . . .	387
99. From Como to Milan . . . . .	388
1. From Monza to Lecco . . . . .	388
Index . . . . .	391

## Maps and Panoramas.

1. General Map of Switzerland: before the Title.
2. Map of the District between Schaffhausen and Constance: RR. 9, 11, 12; between pp. 18, 19.
3. Map of the Lake of Constance: RR. 10, 16, 17, 18, 19; between pp. 20, 21.
4. Map of the Lake of Zürich: RR. 12, 13, 16—18, 81; between pp. 40, 41.
5. Panorama from the Rigi Kulm: between pp. 62, 63.
6. Map of the Lake of Lucerne: RR. 19, 21, 22, 23; between pp. 66, 67.
7. Map of the Environs of the St. Gotthard: RR. 23, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 78, 79; between pp. 76, 77.
8. View of the Alps from Bern: between pp. 94, 95.
9. Map of the Bernese Oberland: R. 29; between pp. 98, 99.
10. Panorama from the Faulhorn: between pp. 120, 121.
11. Map of the Upper Valais: RR. 34, 35, 63; between pp. 140, 141.
12. Panorama from the Eggischhorn: between pp. 142, 143.
13. Map of the Lower Valley of the Rhone; from the Lake of Geneva to the Lötschen-Thal: RR. 36—39 and 60—63; between pp. 146, 147.
14. Map of the Lake of Geneva: RR. 39, 40, 49, 50, 51; between pp. 188, 189.
15. Map of the Valley of Chamouny: RR. 54, 55, 56, 57; between pp. 218, 219.
16. Panorama from the Flégère: between pp. 220, 221.
17. Map of the Environs of the Great St. Bernhard, from Martigny to Aosta: RR. 57, 58, 59, 61a; between pp. 234, 235.
18. Map of the Environs of Monte Rosa: RR. 61, 64, 65, 66; between pp. 268, 269.
19. Panorama from the Gorner Grat: between pp. 270, 271.
20. Map of the Canton of Appenzell: RR. 67, 68, 71; between pp. 276, 277.
21. Map of Glarus: RR. 72, 73, 76, 77; between pp. 292, 293.
22. Map of the Upper Engadine and Bernina: RR. 82, 83, 85, 90; between pp. 324, 325.
23. Panorama from the Piz Languard: between pp. 330, 331.
24. Map of the District from the Lukmanier to the Maloja: RR. 82, 89—91; between pp. 356, 357.
25. Map of the Italian Lakes: RR. 92—95, 97, 98; between pp. 380, 381.
26. Key Map of Switzerland: after the Index.

**Plans of Towns:** Bâle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Milan, Zürich.

## I. Plan of Excursion.

Season of the Year. Companions. Division of Time.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of money and time by preparing beforehand a plan for a tour which shall embrace as many details as possible. If a pedestrian expedition is contemplated, delays are often avoided by forwarding luggage by post. By the aid of the following pages it will be easy to determine precisely the number of days an excursion will consume, the most convenient resting-places — in fact how each hour may be disposed of to the greatest advantage, always provided the elements favour the traveller, a contingency unfortunately not always to be relied upon. In no country is the weather more capricious than in Switzerland, a circumstance amply accounted for by natural causes.

**Season.** It may be accepted as a rule, that the most favourable period for an excursion into Switzerland is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for expeditions among the higher Alps the latter half of August.

It frequently happens that snow accompanies rain in elevated positions; thus on July 13th, 1843, the Rigi and the Bernese Oberland were visited with so heavy a fall that they were rendered inaccessible to travellers for several days. On July 2nd, 1848, the snow on the Gemmi was 1½ ft. deep, and did not disappear for some days. These are, however, exceptional occurrences; in ordinary cases the snow disappears from the Rigi and the route of the Bernese Oberland at the commencement of June, but not till later on the Furca, the Grimsel and the Gemmi.

**Companions.** A party of two can be accommodated in a one-horse carriage or in the same room at a hotel, whilst a third would often be found "de trop". The more the number is extended, as a general rule, the greater is the inconvenience, and the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country will most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics and their land, as he is necessarily compelled to seek such society as the occasion affords.

**Division of Time.** Four Weeks will suffice to enable an active and observant traveller to visit the most interesting portions of Switzerland, as may be seen from an attentive perusal of the subjoined plan.

By the 1st steamer in 1½ hr. from <i>Friedrichshafen</i> to <i>Constance</i> , by railway (R. 9) in 13¼ hr. to <i>Schaffhausen</i> , by railway in 10 min. to <i>Dachsen</i> . On foot in 15 min. to the <i>Castle of Laufen</i> , visit the <i>Falls of the Rhine</i> ; cross the Rhine below the falls, ascend to <i>Neuhausen</i> (R. 11), return by the railway-bridge to <i>Dachsen</i> , and in 2 hrs. by railway to <i>Zürich</i> . . . . .	Days	1
<i>Zürich</i> and the <i>Uetliberg</i> (R. 13), <i>Lake of Zürich</i> (R. 18) . . . . .		1
From <i>Zürich</i> in 1 hr. to <i>Horgen</i> by first steamer, to <i>Zug</i> in 3 hrs. by diligence (or from <i>Zürich</i> to <i>Zug</i> by railway in 1¼ hr.), and to <i>Immensee</i> or <i>Arth</i> in 1 hr. by steamer, or from <i>Arth</i> to <i>Goldau</i> : On foot to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> in 3½ hrs. (RR. 14, 18, 19, 21, 22) . . . . .		1
From the <i>Rigi</i> on foot in 2½ hrs. to <i>Wäggis</i> , by steamer in ½ hr. to <i>Lucerne</i> (RR. 22, 23, 20) . . . . .		†
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> in 3¼ hrs. to <i>Flüelen</i> , by carriage in 2 hrs. to <i>Amstäg</i> , on foot in 5 hrs. to <i>Andermatt</i> by the St. Gothard route, in 6 hrs. to <i>Hospenthal</i> , or in 7½ hrs. to <i>Realp</i> (RR. 23, 33) . . . . .		†
By diligence over the <i>Furca</i> to the <i>Glacier of the Rhone</i> , on foot by the <i>Maienwand</i> and the <i>Grimsel</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 33); from <i>Andermatt</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> in 7 hrs. . . . .		†
On foot to <i>Meiringen</i> by the <i>Haslithal</i> (Fall of the <i>Aare</i> at the <i>Handeck</i> ) in 6 hrs. from the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 32) . . . . .		†
On foot from <i>Meiringen</i> (Falls of the <i>Reichenbach</i> ) through the <i>Bernese Oberland</i> by the <i>Scheideck</i> to <i>Grindelwald</i> : from <i>Meiringen</i> to the <i>Scheideck</i> 5½ hrs., thence to <i>Grindelwald</i> 2½ hrs. <i>Glacier of Grindelwald</i> (R. 29 g) . . . . .		†
By taking an additional day, the <i>Faulhorn</i> may be ascended from the <i>Scheideck</i> (4 hrs.), descent to <i>Grindelwald</i> 3 hrs. (R. 29 h, i).		
On foot from <i>Grindelwald</i> by the <i>Wengern Alp</i> in 8 hrs. to <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> ( <i>Staubach</i> ), and thence by carriage to <i>Interlaken</i> in 1½ hr. (R. 29 f, e) . . . . .		†
If <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> be made the resting-place on the following day, <i>Mürren</i> and the cascade of <i>Schmadribach</i> (R. 29 f) may be visited. The morning at <i>Interlaken</i> ; by steamer in 1 hr. to the <i>Giessbach</i> (R. 29 d, l) . . . . .		†
The following morning return to <i>Interlaken</i> by steamer in 1 hr., by omnibus in ½ hr. to <i>Neuhaus</i> , thence by steamer in 1 hr. to <i>Thun</i> (R. 29 e), by carriage in 1 hr. to <i>Wimmis</i> (pedestrians leave the steamer at <i>Spiez</i> and proceed on foot in 1¼ hr. to <i>Wimmis</i> ); on foot in 5 hrs. to the summit of the <i>Niesen</i> (R. 29 b) . . . . .		†
From the <i>Niesen</i> on foot to <i>Frutigen</i> in 3¼ hrs.; thence by carriage in 1¾, or on foot in 2½ hrs. to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 36) . . . . .		†
On foot from <i>Kandersteg</i> in 7 hrs. over the <i>Gemmi</i> to the <i>Baths of Leuk</i> (R. 36) . . . . .		†
On foot to <i>Susten</i> in 2½ hrs. (R. 36), by carriage in 2 hrs. to <i>Vispach</i> (R. 63), on foot to <i>St. Nicolaus</i> in 4¾ hrs. (R. 65) . . . . .		†
On foot to the <i>Riffel</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 67) . . . . .		†
On foot from the <i>Riffel Inn</i> to the <i>Gorner Grat</i> and back 3 hrs.; in the evening to <i>Zermatt</i> 2 hrs. (R. 66) . . . . .		†
Return on foot to <i>Vispach</i> in 9 hrs. (R. 65) . . . . .		†
By diligence in 5 hrs. to <i>Sion</i> , thence by railway in 1 hr. to <i>Martigny</i> (R. 63) . . . . .		†
On foot to <i>Chamouny</i> by the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête Noire</i> in 9 hrs. (RR. 55, 56) . . . . .		†
<i>Chamouny</i> (R. 54) . . . . .		†
By diligence to <i>Geneva</i> in 11 hrs. (R. 52) . . . . .		†
<i>Geneva</i> and its Environs (RR. 42, 49) . . . . .		†

By steamer on the <i>Lake of Geneva</i> in 3 hrs. to <i>Lausanne</i> , some hours at <i>Lausanne</i> , and in the evening by last steamer in 1½ hr. to <i>Villeneuve</i> (R. 50) . . . . .	Days 1
On foot to <i>Chillon</i> , <i>Montreux</i> , <i>Clarens</i> , <i>Vevay</i> (R. 50), 3 hrs. walking; but by halting at the various points of attraction an entire day may be spent . . . . .	1
By (diligence and) railway from <i>Vevay</i> to <i>Freiburg</i> in 4½ hrs. (R. 41) . . . . .	1
By railway to <i>Bern</i> in 1 hr. (R. 41) . . . . .	1
By railway to <i>Bâle</i> in 4 hrs. (R. 5) . . . . .	1
Should the traveller have a few days more at command, they may be devoted very advantageously to <b>Eastern Switzerland</b> (Appenzell, Bad Pfäfers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the <b>Italian Lakes</b> are conveniently visited. <i>Rorschach</i> (p. 37) or <i>Zürich</i> is recommended as head-quarters (comp. R. 18).	
On foot from <i>Rorschach</i> to <i>Heiden</i> , to <i>Trogen</i> by the <i>Kaien</i> , and to <i>Gais</i> by the <i>Gäbris</i> , in all 7 hrs. (R. 67) . . . . .	Days 1
On foot from <i>Gais</i> to <i>Weissbad</i> , to <i>Wildkirchli</i> and the <i>Ebenalp</i> ; return to <i>Weissbad</i> , thence to <i>Appenzell</i> , 6 hrs. (R. 67) . . . . .	1
On foot from <i>Appenzell</i> to <i>Gais</i> , and to <i>Altstädten</i> in the Valley of the Rhine by the <i>Stoss</i> in 5 hrs. (R. 67), by train in 1½ hr. to <i>Ragatz</i> (R. 68) . . . . .	1
<i>Pfäfers</i> and <i>Coire</i> (RR. 69, 70) . . . . .	1
By diligence in 3 hrs. to <i>Thusis</i> , on foot in 3 hrs. by the <i>Via Mala</i> as far as the third bridge over the Rhine and return to <i>Thusis</i> (R. 88), on foot in 4 hrs. by the <i>Schyn Pass</i> to <i>Tiefenkasten</i> (R. 80) . . . . .	1
By diligence in 6½ hrs. over the <i>Albula Pass</i> to <i>Ponte</i> (R. 81), and in 40 min. to <i>Samaden</i> (R. 84); on foot in 1½ hr. to <i>Pontresina</i> (R. 83) . . . . .	1
Ascent of the <i>Piz Languard</i> (R. 83) . . . . .	1
By diligence in 7½ hrs. over the <i>Bernina</i> to <i>Tirano</i> , thence by <i>Messagerie</i> to <i>Sondrio</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 85) (or by diligence in 8½ hrs. over the <i>Malaja</i> to <i>Chiavenna</i> and <i>Colico</i> ) . . . . .	1
By <i>Messagerie</i> to <i>Colico</i> in 5 hrs. (R. 85), thence by steamer to <i>Como</i> in 3 hrs. (R. 98) (Train to <i>Milan</i> in 1½ hr.) . . . . .	1
Return by the Lake of <i>Como</i> as far as <i>Menaggio</i> ( <i>Villa Carlotta</i> p. 383, and park of the <i>Villa Serbelloni</i> p. 383), and by <i>Porlezza</i> to <i>Lugano</i> , see p. 379 . . . . .	1
By diligence from <i>Lugano</i> in 2 hrs. to <i>Luino</i> (R. 97), by steamer to the <i>Borromean Islands</i> in 1½ hr. and to <i>Arona</i> in 1 hr. [Railway to <i>Turin</i> , <i>Genoa</i> (in 6 hrs.) etc., see <i>Baedeker's N. Italy</i> ] . . . . .	1
By omnibus in 3 hrs. to <i>Orta</i> on the lake of that name, by rowing-boat to <i>Omegna</i> in 1½ hr., by carriage or on foot to <i>Gravellona</i> (R. 96) [or on foot in 3 hrs. to the <i>Sacro Monte</i> (p. 375), and by the <i>Monte Motterone</i> [p. 375] to <i>Stresa</i> [p. 373], or to <i>Baveno</i> (p. 372)], and by diligence to <i>Domo d'Ossola</i> (R. 63) . . . . .	1
By diligence over the <i>Simplon</i> to <i>Brieg</i> and <i>Vispach</i> (R. 63) . . . . .	1

Instead of the passage of the *Bernina* (R. 85), choice may be made between the *Splügen* (RR. 88, 89) and the *St. Gotthard* (R. 23). The *St. Gotthard* is the most beautiful of all the Alpine passes, after which the *Splügen* and the *Simplon* possess equal claims; the former is more interesting on the N., the latter on the S. side. The pass of the *Great St. Bernard*

## XVIII II. TRAVELLING EXPENSES. MONEY.

(R. 58) presents the fewest points of interest, irrespective of its hospice.

The following **Alpine Excursion** is recommended to the robust and practised pedestrian as one of the most imposing in Switzerland: from Chamouny by the Col de Bonhomme, the Col de la Seignè, Courmayeur, the Col de Ferret (R. 57), the hospice of the Great St. Bernard, Aosta (R. 58), Châtillon, the Matterjoch, Zermatt (R. 66), Saas, Monte Moro, Macugnaga (R. 64), Varallo, Orta and Monte Motterone to Lago Maggiore (R. 95). The excursion will occupy 10 or 11 days of 9–10 hrs.; experienced guides indispensable.

The most celebrated **Points of View**, for the most part easy of access and much frequented, are:

1. In the Jura (the Alps in the distance, the lower mountains of Switzerland to the N.E. in the foreground, and more to the E. the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (pp. 24, 25) near the falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 11) near Soleure; the highest point of the old road from the *Münsterthal* above Bienne (p. 7); the *Chaumont* (p. 168) and the *Col des Loges* (p. 169) in the canton of Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 191) and the *Dôle* (p. 190) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps or among the Lower Alps:

a) N. of the Alps: the *Käien* (p. 277) and the *Chapel of S. Antony* (p. 277) in the canton of Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 31) near Zürich; the *Rigi* (p. 57), *Mythen* (p. 56), *Pilatus* (p. 52) and the *Frohnalp* (p. 72) near the lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 102) near the lake of Thun; the *Jaman* (p. 159) in the canton of Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 187) in Savoy, near Geneva.

b) S. of the Alps: park of the *Villa Serbelloni* (p. 383) on the lake of Como; *Monte Generoso* (p. 365) and *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 367) near the lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 375) between the lakes Maggiore and Orta.

3. Among the High Alps: the *Piz Languard* (p. 331) in the canton of the Grisons; the *Schynige Platte* (p. 108), the *Faulhorn* (p. 119), the *Männlichen* (p. 119), the *Wengern Alp* (p. 115), *Mürren* (p. 112) and the *Schilthorn* (p. 112) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Torrenthorn* (p. 150), the *Bella Tola* (p. 248), the *Gorner Grat* (p. 271), the *Eggischhorn* (p. 142), the *Sparrenhorn* (p. 256) and the *Balmhorn* (p. 148), in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 227) and the *Flégère* (p. 219) near Chamouny.

## II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

The expense of a tour in Switzerland depends entirely upon the resources, habits and inclination of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure may (excl. guides) be estimated at about 10 s., if he frequents the best hotels; but a considerable saving may be effected by selecting houses of more moderate pretensions and avoiding the mid-day tables d'hôte. The traveller who avails himself of all the public conveyances, frequents the best hotels, and in mountainous districts engages the services of horses and guides, must be prepared to expend 20–25 s. per diem. If ladies or children be of the party, the expenses are rather proportionably increased than diminished.

The Swiss monetary system has since 1854 been assimilated to that of France. Coins of 5, 2, 1 and 1/2 fr. in silver;

20, 10 and 5 Rappen (centimes) in plated copper; 2 and 1 Rappen in copper. 1 fr. = 100 Rappen = (in German money) 8 Silbergroschen or 28 Rhenish kreuzers =  $9\frac{3}{4}$  d. French gold is the most convenient and available coin, especially for N. Italy. German florins (2 fr. 15 cent.) in the larger towns and hotels of the N. and E. of Switzerland have a value of 2 fr. 10 cent., dollars (3 fr. 75 cent.) of 3 fr. 70 cent. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received at the full value at all the principal hotels and towns in Switzerland and N. Italy. The circular notes of 10 L., issued by many of the English banks, are recommended as a safe and convenient form for transporting large sums.

### III. Hotels and Pensions.

Switzerland may be said to have a specialty for hotels; few better are to be met with in any part of the world. The modern establishments at Geneva, Vevay, Zurich, Lucerne and Interlaken are models of organization on a most extensive scale. The smaller establishments are often equally well conducted; indeed in French and German Switzerland a really bad hotel is very rarely met with.

The ordinary charges in the first-class hotels are: Bedroom 2 fr. and upwards, table d'hôte without wine at 1 o'clock 3 to 4 fr., at 4 o'clock or later 4 to 5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter and honey)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the apartment of the traveller, wax-candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally according to the bill of fare.

In the hotels of more moderate pretensions the following prices may be accepted as the average: bedroom  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., breakfast 1 fr., table d'hôte with wine 2 to 3 fr., service discretionary, no charge for bougie: in fact about half the charges of the first-class establishments. It generally happens that the best accommodation in the largest hotels is reserved for families, whilst the solitary pedestrian finds himself no better off than he would have been in a less pretentious establishment, and no corresponding reduction is made in his bill.

It must also be admitted that the estimation in which establishments are held varies very much with the temperament of the visitors themselves. Some are more exacting than others, give orders totally at variance with the customs of the country, and express great dissatisfaction if their wishes are not immediately complied with, the unreasonableness of which requires no comment.

In the dull season (October to June) many hotels are converted into "Pensions" or boarding-houses, in which guests are received by the week on terms ranging from 3 to 8 fr. per diem. This charge comprises bedroom, breakfast, table d'hôte without



wine, and supper (tea, bread and butter, and cold meat); attendance about 5 fr. per month. Establishments for this express object abound in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, Château d'Oex etc.

Wine is generally a source of much vexation. The ordinary table wines are often so bad that refuge has to be taken in those of a more expensive character, which is indeed the very aim and object of the landlord. The wisest course is to select a wine which is the growth of the country; in N. and W. Switzerland the produce of *Schaffhausen* or *Winterthur* is recommended, in the Grisons *Malans* (p. 287), in the E. of Switzerland *Lacôte* (p. 176), *Lavaux* (p. 194), *Yverne* (p. 200) and *Neuchâtel* (p. 167).

If a Prolonged Stay is made at an hotel, the bill should be demanded every 3 or 4 days, by which means errors, whether accidental or designed, are more easily detected. In the case of a departure early in the morning, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is a favourite practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion render overcharges less liable to discovery.

#### IV. Passports.

In Switzerland and N. Italy passports are unnecessary. On the whole, however, taking into consideration the inexpensive terms on which these documents are issued by the English Foreign Office, and moreover that cases of unexpected difficulty may arise when they are of service to the traveller by proving his identity and respectability, it is unwise not to be provided with a passport. In Austria the obnoxious system has not yet been abolished.

#### V. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers; beyond all others is he able both physically and morally to enjoy a tour in Switzerland.

**Disposition of Time.** The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. Where the constitution permits it, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a glass of good wine or beer, where obtainable, with cold meat, or bread and cheese form a suitable repast. — Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

**Luggage.** The greatest drawback to the pleasure of an excursion is a superabundance of baggage: an actual sufficiency and no more may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. It is impossible to over-estimate the comfort of being independent of that industrious class who make a prey of the overburdened traveller. Who has not experienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or carpet-bag, on quitting a steamboat or railway station? Who in his turn has

not felt the misery of that moment when, surrounded by his "impedimenta", the luckless tourist is almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters and commissioners? A light "gibecière" or game-bag, such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers and the necessary "objets de toilette" may be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue; a piece of green crape to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, and a leather drinking-cup will also prove serviceable. The traveller may have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he proposes to visit towns of importance, but even these should be contained in a valise, which he can easily wield, and which may be forwarded from town to town by means of the post.

**Rules.** The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, which should in no case exceed ten hours per diem. Animal spirits are too often in excess of powers of endurance; energies overstrained on one occasion sometimes incapacitate altogether for several days. No little discrimination is often requisite to determine when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. Suffice it to say, when a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the "even tenor of his way" ("*chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano*") with regular and steady steps; the novice alone indulges in "spurts"; on an average from 60 to 70 steps per minute should be taken in ascending a mountain, from 90 to 100 in the descent and on level ground. If the traveller will have a third golden maxim for his guidance it may be: "When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases".

Excursions amongst the Higher Mountains should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be visited before 10 a. m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed during the night over the fissures and crevasses. It is hardly necessary to state that Experienced Guides are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The anticipations of a tour in Switzerland which is usually painted "couleur de rose", not unfrequently receive a rude shock from actual experience. The first Night in a Chalet dispels many illusions. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of fodder, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the sonorous grunting of the swine, the undiscarded garments, hardly

contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands in need.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the Weather holds despotic sway; those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be anticipated. It is wise, before undertaking a long or difficult excursion, to consult these would-be prophets, whose prognostications may often prove of value.

**Health.** Finally a word may be acceptable on the subject of the Wounds and Bruises which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion. Tincture of arnica is an efficacious application in cases of this kind, and, indeed, if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue, braces and invigorates.

Saturnine ointment is serviceable in Inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience not unlikely to arise from exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Others recommend cold cream, and, especially for the lips, collodion.

For Diarrhœa, 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also recommended.

## VI. Maps.

1. Maps which comprise the whole of Switzerland on one sheet (mounted on linen):

\**Ziegler's Map of Switzerland* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index, pub. by Wurster and Co. at Winterthur, 4th Ed. 1866. Price 12 fr.

*Leuthold's Map* (1 : 400,000), pub. by Leuthold of Zürich, 10 fr.

*Keller's Map* (1 : 450,000), without plans 6, with plans 7 fr.

\**Leuzinger's Map* (1 : 360,000), a reduced copy of Dufour's Map, pub. in 1867. Price 10 fr.

2. Topographic Maps on a larger scale:

a. *Of the whole of Switzerland.*

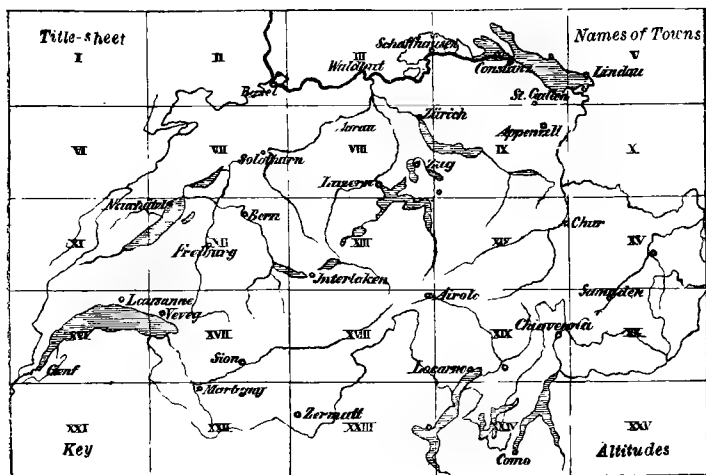
\**Topographic Map of Switzerland*, from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General Dufour); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 maps, each 3 to 6 fr. (not mounted), or 50 fr. if the whole series be purchased. Altitudes in French metres. The following sketch exhibits the districts embraced by each.

b. *Of single Cantons.*

Maps on a still larger scale, also based on ordnance surveys.

*Aargau*, scale 1 : 50,000, 4 sheets, each 4 fr.

\**Freiburg*, 1 : 50,000, 4 sheets, each 5 fr.



\**St. Gall* and *Appenzell*, 1 : 25,000, 16 Maps, each 7 fr. (purchased singly); some of them may also be procured geologically coloured.

\**Geneva*, 1 : 25,000, 4 sheets, the whole 12 fr.

*Thurgau*, 1 : 80,000, 1 sheet, 6 fr.

*Grisons*, 1 sheet, mounted 5 fr.

\**Zürich*, 1 : 25,000, 32 sheets, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fr. (Nos. 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 31 contain Zürich, the Uetliberg and the Lake).

### 3. Reliefs.

M. E. Beck of Bern is about to publish an admirable relief-map of Switzerland on the scale of 1 : 100,000, area 60 sq. ft., 25 fr. per sq. ft. Beck's reliefs on a smaller scale are also well executed: Switzerland (1 : 500,000) in one map, 18 fr., coloured 25 fr.; another (1 : 900,000) 8 fr., to fold up 10 fr.; Interlaken and the Oberland (1 : 200,000) 6 fr.; Lake of Lucerne (1 : 200,000) 7 fr.; Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 5 fr.; Valley of Engelberg 5 fr.; Simplon route and valleys of Vispach (1 : 200,000) 8 fr.

Bürgy's relief-maps, published by George at Bâle, are also well executed

## VII. Guides.

On such beaten tracks as those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Furca, Weissenstein etc., the services of a guide may well be dispensed with by the robust and experienced pedestrian.

If the traveller wishes to disencumber himself of his knapsack, the first urchin he meets will gladly transfer it to his

shoulders for a trifling gratuity. For the more difficult and dangerous routes, however, guides are absolutely indispensable; they will be found, as a class, to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great dépôts for guides are Thun, Interlaken, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Lauterbrunnen, Lucerne, Arth, Zug, Martigny, Chamouny, Zermatt and Pontresina; for traversing the Alps at any point, guides are always to be met with in the neighbouring villages. The ordinary Pay of a Guide is from 6 to 8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs. He is in most cases bound to carry from 15 to 20 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employer, whose temporary servant he is. They usually demand 6 fr. a day for the return home; but, as they have nothing to carry, better terms may occasionally be made with them, and they are bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

It is needless to say that a guide entails a considerable extra expense upon the traveller, who, however, generally receives an ample equivalent. A good guide will point out a multitude of objects which the best maps fail to indicate: he furnishes much useful and interesting information upon manners and habits, upon battle-fields and historical incidents, on military routes and positions; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, the many little services his guide can render him will be found invaluable.

Amongst a party of 3 or 4 the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but as he is not bound to carry more than 20 pounds of baggage, they may more advantageously engage a horse or mule, the conductor of which will serve all the purposes of a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. It is advisable to come to an express understanding previous to engaging their services, a sum being agreed upon which shall comprise food, return, and the inevitable "pourboire" or extra gratuity. This is the surest way to avoid after-disputes and discussions. A certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole companion for some days. The judicious traveller will know when to make with advantage the offer of a cigar or the spirit-flask, such attentions on his part being seldom thrown away.

Travellers desirous of engaging a thoroughly trustworthy guide should be careful to select one of the Certificated. The guides of this class are required to pass an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications.

### VIII. Voituriers and Horses.

Good vehicles are to be met with in all parts of Switzerland, but should be inspected before any engagement is made. If the journey is to be of considerable length, it is judicious to have a **Written Agreement**, which it is usual for the voiturier to conclude by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The traveller has the right of selecting the hotels where sojourn for the night is to be made, the driver being entitled to select the localities where rest during the day shall be taken.

The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15 fr. per diem, with two horses 25 fr. In the height of summer slightly increased terms are demanded; the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. Like the guides, the voiturier demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and it is of course to the interest of the traveller so to arrange his journey that he may discharge his carriage as near as possible to the home of the driver.

Return-conveyances may frequently be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places strictly prohibited.

From 30 to 40 miles is the average day's journey, a halt being made of 2 or 3 hrs. about noon; but longer distances than these should be agreed upon for the return.

In mountainous districts, inaccessible for heavy carriages, small vehicles or "*chars-à-bancs*" are employed, accommodating two persons only; they cost from 12 to 15 fr. per diem; fees included.

A Horse or Mule costs 10 to 12 fr. per diem; the conductor expects a trifling gratuity (1—2 fr.) in addition. If he cannot return with his horse on the same day to the spot whence he started, the following day must be paid for; for example a horse from Hospenthal to the Grimsel is charged 20 fr., because the double journey cannot be accomplished in a day. The robust pedestrian will unquestionably eschew the assistance of a horse; a prolonged ascent on horseback is attended with much fatigue, whilst the descent is positively disagreeable. For the fair sex the "*chaises-à-porteurs*" are recommended, but even ladies may without difficulty attain the most frequented summits on foot.

### IX. Posting and Telegraphs.

Both **Post-horses** and **Post-carriages** are to be procured on all the principal Swiss routes. The tariff is 4 fr. per horse for each stage, the stage being 9 M. The postilion is entitled to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. according to the number of horses; for a carriage from 2 to 4 fr. is demanded. The stage is performed in about

1½ hr.; if the traveller requires greater expedition, he must pay one-third more. An ordinance of May 1st, 1852, containing 90 clauses by which this service is regulated, may be purchased or consulted at each post-bureau, and is indispensable to those who habitually travel post. Posting is not more expeditious than the public conveyances.

The modern **Diligences** which traverse the principal routes are extremely commodious, and the service is well and punctually performed, although this remark will not be always applicable to the "supplementary carriages", i. e. those that are furnished for the accommodation of passengers when the diligence is full. Travellers are recommended in all cases to look after their own baggage. For the arrival and departure of diligences etc., see authorities referred to at p. IV. The diligences have three places in the coupé, which are the best, and six in the interior. The traveller who is not fortunate enough to secure a corner in the latter compartment will be but poorly seated and deprived of all view. The diligences over the principal Alpine passes have no outside places; there are, however, two seats which may be secured by special arrangement with the conductor (the traveller having first of course provided himself with an inside-place); these are the conductor's seats at the back of the vehicle, and by the side of the driver; the latter is preferable in fine weather, because less dusty and affording a better view.

When the influx of travellers is at its height, there is a great demand for the best places, which are frequently engaged several days in advance. The price of a place in the coupé is 80 c. per league (3 M.), for the interior or cabriolet 65 c.; for the mountain-passes these charges are increased respectively to 1 fr. 15 c. and 1 fr. If there is room, passengers are taken up on the road, but they must pay the fare for the entire stage.

At all the central-offices **Private Diligences** may be engaged by a party, provided they take all the seats at a charge of 1 fr. per league. The speed of these conveyances is that of the ordinary post-diligence. The hirers are at liberty to dine and pass the night where they think proper, but must previously give notice of their intentions.

**Telegraphic Communication**, *Zofingen* (p. 17) being the central office, extends all over Switzerland. The tariff is as follows: For 20 words 1 fr., 21 to 50 words 2 fr., 51 to 100 words 3 fr. within the limits of Switzerland.

By the law which regulates the telegraphic service it is enacted that "dispatches may be delivered at any post-office, and if the office is not also a telegraphic office, the dispatch shall be transmitted without delay to the nearest." Dispatches are also received at all the railway-stations, for which an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

## X. Railways.

The **Carriages** on the German Swiss lines (like those of Württemberg, Austria and Lombardy) are constructed on the American principle, accommodating 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with iron steps of easy access, protected by a roof. Throughout each carriage, and indeed the entire train, a passage runs, on either side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to shift his position at pleasure, provided the carriage be not unusually crowded, and facilitates a survey of the district traversed.

The carriages on most of the French Swiss railways are of the ordinary construction and far inferior in comfort to those of the other lines. In French Switzerland the tickets of the passengers are inspected as they leave the waiting-room, and given up at the "*Sortie*" on their arrival.

**Luggage.** Each passenger is allowed 20 lbs., but if this weight be exceeded,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. is charged for. Travellers provided with direct tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, are recommended to assure themselves of the safety of their luggage at the frontier (Bâle, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn).

On most of the Swiss lines **Return-tickets** are issued at reduced rates, some of them available for several days (Sunday-tickets). **Excursion-tickets** may also be procured as follows: (a.) From *Zürich* to *Wallisellen*, *Wesen*, *Glarus*, returning to *Wesen*, thence to *Sargans*, *Coire*, returning to *Sargans*, thence to *Rorschach*, thence by *St. Gall*, or by *Romanshorn* (per steamer) and *Frauenfeld*, or by (per steamer) *Constance* and *Schaffhausen* to *Zürich*, or vice versâ; or the same circuit may be made commencing with any other station on this route, and returning to the same point. These tickets are available for 5 days: 1st cl. 20, 2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — (b.) From *St. Gall* to *Rorschach*, (per steamer to) *Schaffhausen*, *Winterthur*, *St. Gall*, or vice versâ. This circuit may be commenced at any of the above-mentioned stations; the tickets are available for two days: 13 fr. 15, 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 50 cent. Other similar excursions of less interest to the traveller need not here be enumerated.

## XI. History.

The limits of this work necessarily preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country and people the traveller is now visiting — a country, the beautiful and romantic scenery of which can hardly be surpassed in any quarter of the globe — a people celebrated above all others for the spirit of freedom and independence by which they are actuated. It is hardly necessary to carry the reader back to the period of the subjugation of Helvetia (the ancient Switzerland) by the Roman legions; traces of that subjugation still exist in the Romanic language common to this day in a part of Switzerland. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages, and Christianity was introduced with its attendant blessing of civilization.



A great irruption of barbarians was however destined to sweep through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, before which Roman civilization fled, and Burgundians, Allemanni (Allemands), Ostrogoths and Huns settled themselves in different parts of the country. The Allemanni and Burgundians introduced their laws and customs, and the greater part of the country was occupied by the former tribe. To each soldier was allotted a farm; a judge or centgrave (Graf) was placed over a hundred of these farms; several of these hundreds or cents constituted a Gau (whence Thurgau, Aargau etc.), and the centgraves were under a duke.

In process of time the entire country fell under the sway of the French or Frankish empire, but the old constitution was retained. Christianity, which for a while had succumbed before the inroads of the barbaric hordes, once more exercised its mild and benignant influence, and the devastated fields again waved with crops of grain. On the partition of the Frankish empire amongst the Merovingians, Switzerland was divided between two sovereigns, one ruling Allemannian, the other Burgundian Switzerland. Under Pepin the whole country was reunited, and during the energetic reign of Charlemagne the arts and sciences were cultivated and flourished. Under his feeble successors the centgraves or counts became more and more independent of royal authority, and eventually made their "Gaus" hereditary; one of them, Rudolph, at the close of the 9th century, established the new kingdom of Burgundy, whilst the counts in other parts of Switzerland conducted themselves like princes, and exacted vassalage from the people in their respective jurisdictions, whence arose a multitude of independent and complicated governments, the chiefs of which were perpetually at warfare with one another.

The most powerful probably amongst these feudal families was that of Hapsburg, and many inferior lords sought its protection. At the close of the 13th century, Rudolph of Hapsburg, as king and emperor of Germany, held a court in Helvetia; his rule was wise and salutary. Not so that of his sons Rudolph and Albert who encroached upon the rights of the Swiss people. The latter, who succeeded to imperial power in 1298, by the tyranny and obstinacy of his rule, gave rise to the first confederacy of the Swiss cantons. That interesting epoch, the meeting of the 33 brave patriots on the Rütli, a solitary spot on the lake of Lucerne, on the night of November 7th, 1307, is known to every one who has a moderate acquaintance with general history (see p. 73). The three Waldstädte, or forest-states, as the cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden were termed, rose, deposed the obnoxious governors whose rule had been marked by the most odious tyranny and oppression, and destroyed the strongholds which so long had overawed the country. Henry VII., who succeeded Albert, confirmed the rights of the forest-cantons, but the warlike spirit of the people had been too much fostered; civil wars were kindled between neighbouring cantons, whilst the house of Austria obstinately endeavoured to recover its lost sway, and eventually the emperor Frederick III. called to his assistance a French army, for the protection of his family estates and rights. In 1444 another Thermopylæ was fought at the village of St. Jacob near Bâle, where 1600 Swiss withstood 20,000 French under the dauphin Louis. The Swiss next gave provocation to Charles the Bold, the powerful duke of Burgundy, who invaded their country, but was signally defeated in the memorable battles of Grandson (see p. 175), Morat (p. 165), and Nancy (1476—77). From this period the confederated cantons were acknowledged by foreign countries as the Swiss League. In 1481 Freiburg and Soleure were united to them.

In 1499 the Suabian war broke out, in which Switzerland had gained six important victories, when peace was concluded by the treaty of Bâle. Bâle, Schaffhausen and Appenzell were next admitted into the confederacy. In 1512 the Swiss obtained from Milan the Italian bailiwicks which now form the canton of Tessin.

About this period the grand work of the Reformation began in Switzerland. Zwingli (see p. 33) here opposed indulgences at the same time as Luther in Saxony, but went further in the work, particularly in simplifying the mode of worship, explaining the doctrine of the Eucharist etc. In 1524

he had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great Council of Zürich, and his influence among the Swiss protestants continued unimpaired for the remainder of his life. The great religious struggle of the Reformation, glorious and important as it undoubtedly was in its ultimate results, sowed disastrous jealousies between the reformed and Rom. Catholic cantons, from which deplorable consequences ensued; but a better and gentler spirit at length prevailed, and the first religious peace was concluded in 1529.

Singular to relate, during the 30 years' war the Confederacy maintained a strict neutrality, and by the peace of Westphalia in 1648 the complete separation of Switzerland from the German empire was solemnly acknowledged. During the 18th century, and until its close, the Swiss were scarcely identified with foreign politics, but were not free from internal dissensions; this respite from foreign hostilities was, however, highly favourable to the commerce, agriculture and literature of the country. In every department of science the Swiss of the 18th century acquired, both at home and abroad, distinguished reputation, as the names of Haller, Rousseau, Lavater, Bodmer, Gessner, Fussli, John v. Müller, Pestalozzi and many others amply testify.

In 1790 new troubles arose; although the Swiss had at first maintained a rigid neutrality in the wars of the French revolution, French power and intrigue gradually deprived them of their former constitution, and at length converted the Swiss confederacy into the Helvetic republic, under an executive directory of five persons. The oppressive and arbitrary conduct of the French soon made the new form of government contemptible. Aloys Reding, a man of enterprising spirit, and a member of a family already distinguished in Swiss annals, formed a plan for overthrowing the new constitution, but the sole and unhappy result of these endeavours was a civil war. Ultimately Napoleon, in 1803, restored the cantonal system. At this period the cantons were 19 in number, viz: Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, Glarus, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Freiburg, Soleure, Bâle, Grisons, Vaud, Tessin, St. Gall, Thurgau and Aargau. Neuchâtel, which had been ceded to Napoleon by Prussia, was granted by him to General Berthier as a sovereign principality. In 1814 the relations of Neuchâtel to Prussia were restored, and together with Geneva and the Valais, it became incorporated in the confederacy of the Swiss cantons, raising their number to 22.

In 1830 considerable disturbances took place in the confederacy; the advance of liberal principles had been rapid, a universal desire for reform pervaded the cantons, and general risings took place in various parts of the country. In the democratic cantons the desired reforms were so wisely and promptly granted, that little jeopardy was occasioned to the public peace; in the aristocratic cantons the opposition was stronger, and the proposed reforms accomplished with greater difficulty, but eventually in the confederacy generally the following concessions were made to the popular demands: the extension of the right of election, the liberty of the press, the abolition of privileges, the inviolability of the person, with other liberal institutions. The civil dissensions, however, which these events gave rise to, were the forerunners of the war (Nov., 1847) of the Sonderbund (Separate League), happily of brief duration; in 1848 a new federal constitution was inaugurated, highly conducive to the general prosperity and welfare of the country. No event of consequence has since occurred to disturb the public tranquillity, which it is earnestly hoped may long continue.

## XII. Constitution and Statistics.

The Federal Constitution of Sept. 12th, 1848, contains among others the following articles: 3. The cantons are sovereign, in as far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal Constitution. 13. The Confederacy is not entitled to maintain a standing army. Without the consent of the Confederacy no canton is permitted to maintain more than 300 regular troops. 23. Custom's dues are levied by the Confederacy alone. 33. The

postal system is conducted by the Confederacy. 39. The expenditure of the Confederacy is defrayed: (a) by the interest of the Federal war-fund; (b) by the duties levied on the frontiers; (c) by the revenue derived from the postal system; (d) by the produce of the gunpowder commission; (e) by the produce of taxes levied by consent of the Federal assembly. 41. Every Swiss of Christian confession is at liberty to settle where he pleases. 43. Foreigners cannot become naturalized without first having resigned their original nationality. 44. All religious sects are tolerated. 45. The freedom of the press is granted. 57. Foreigners whose presence is regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy may be ejected. 58. The order of the Jesuits is rigorously excluded from every part of Switzerland.

The following articles concern the "Federal Authorities": 60. The supreme power is vested in the Federal Assembly, consisting of the National Council and the Council of the States. 61. The National Council is composed of deputies, one being selected from each 20,000 of the entire population, and one at least from each canton. 63. Every Swiss who has attained the age of 20 years is entitled to a vote. 64. Any Swiss layman entitled to vote may be elected. 66. The National Council is elected for 5 years. 69. The Council of the States consists of 44 deputies from the cantons, 2 from each canton. 83. The Federal Council, the highest executive and administrative authority, consists of 7 members. 84. The members are elected by the Federal Assembly for 3 years. 91. The several members of the Federal Council superintend the administration of the different departments (military, interior, finance, commerce etc.). 94. The Federal Tribunal (consisting of 11 members) decides all legal questions which concern the Confederacy. 104. The court of assizes, with a jury, decides cases of breach of discipline on the part of officials, high treason and insubordination, political offences etc.

#### Area and Population

according to the census of December 10th, 1860.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession.				Totals.	Pop. p. sq. league
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews.	Sect.		
1) Zürich . . .	74.8	11,497	254,903	175	1066	267,641	3,508
2) Bern . . .	294	58,572	406,862	849	2233	468,516	1,593
3) Lucerne . . .	54	128,248	2,697	15	5	130,965	1,425
4) Uri . . .	47	14,722	39	—	—	14,761	314
5) Schwyz . . .	40	44,648	539	1	5	45,191	1,128
6) Unterwald . . .	33.5	24,810	150	—	—	24,960	2,554
7) Glarus . . .	29.8	5,866	27,563	2	28	33,459	1,122
8) Zug . . .	10.2	19,085	622	—	10	19,667	1,928
9) Fribourg . . .	71.1	90,362	15,578	7	23	105,970	1,490
10) Soleure . . .	34.5	59,799	9,626	43	59	69,527	2,012
11) Bâle-ville . . .	1.5	9,996	30,826	186	243	41,251	25,943
Bâle-camp. . .	18.5	9,824	41,721	6	222	51,773	2,791
12) Schaffhausen . . .	12.9	2,080	33,489	4	73	35,646	2,749
13) Appenzell (Rhodes ext.)	10.7	2,243	46,329	3	29	48,604	4,523
(Rhodes int.)	7.3	11,896	123	—	1	12,020	1,770
14) St. Gall . . .	87.7	111,087	69,802	112	90	181,091	2,063
15) Grisons . . .	304.1	39,003	52,166	—	8	91,177	300
16) Aargau . . .	60.4	88,583	104,385	1550	82	194,600	3,220
17) Thurgau . . .	42.8	22,152	67,861	15	319	90,347	2,211
18) Tessin . . .	121.6	131,241	113	10	32	131,396	1,080
19) Vaud . . .	138.7	12,997	199,665	399	545	213,609	1,539
20) Valais . . .	226.5	90,169	697	6	8	90,880	401
21) Neuchâtel . . .	34.7	9,349	77,476	548	474	87,847	2,526
22) Geneva . . .	12.2	42,355	40,266	385	339	83,345	6,795
Total . . .	1769.3	1,040,534	1,483,498	4316	5894	2,534,242	1,432
Census of 1850 . . .	1747.7	971,480	1,417,754	3146	360	2,392,740	1,370
Increase . . .	21.6	69,054	65,744	1170	5534	141,502	62

Switzerland has therefore a population of 159 per Eng. sq. M. (Alpine-Switzerland 52, the remainder about 244). Geneva is the most populous canton (755 per sq. M.), the Grisons the least (30 per sq. M.). Of every 1000 souls 585 are Prot., 411 Rom. Cath., 2 Sect., 2 Jews; of these 702 speak Germ., 226 Fr., 55 Ital. and 17 Romansch. Of the 485,000 households of Switzerland 465,000 possess landed property; of the entire population of 2,392,740 about 500,000 only have no landed possession. In Switzerland 1 person out of 20 lives by alms, in England 1 out of 8, in France and Holland 1 out of 9. Of 100 sq. leagues of land 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyards, and 31 uncultivated or occupied by water, roads, dwellings etc.

The three Universities of *Bâle*, *Bern* and *Zürich* have 115 professors, 31 private tutors and 500 students. Geneva and Lausanne possess two Academies with faculties of theology, philosophy and jurisprudence, 45 professors, 370 students of whom 70 at Geneva are foreigners, chiefly French Protestants. The Federal Polytechnic at Zürich, founded in 1855, also deserves mention; it possesses a philosophical faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors of the universities.

The Army consists of the *Bundes-Auszug* (Elite Fédérale) and the *Reserve*, consisting of the able-bodied male population between the ages of 20 and 31; and the *Landwehr*, composed of men, not included in the above classes, up to their 44th year. To the two first classes belong 94,977 infantry soldiers, 8712 riflemen, 2911 cavalry, 12,400 artillery, 12 park-companies with 1588 men, 1946 sappers and miners, etc., forming a total of 141,258. The number of the Landwehr is computed at 40,000. — The "Cadets' Institute" provides an admirable preparatory training for military service in Switzerland. This is an arrangement by which the pupils ("cadets") of all the principal schools receive instruction in military tactics, being provided by government with muskets and cannons (2 and 4 pounders) for the purpose. On these occasions they wear a uniform; and their annual reviews, when the cadets of several cantons frequently assemble, are a source of boundless delight to these embryo warriors.

**Industry.** According to the most recent statistics of Switzerland, 1,900,000 souls are supported by agriculture. The number of cattle (oxen, sheep and goats) amounts to 2,200,000, valued at 6,400,000 L. The annual export of cattle is 85,000 (50,000 oxen); import 194,000 (67,000 oxen). 17,000 tons of cheese are annually manufactured, of which 7000 tons are exported. — The manufactories employ 180,000 persons, the handicrafts 150,000. In the canton of *Bâle* 1,400,000 pounds' worth of silk ribbon is annually manufactured by 6000, in the canton of *Zürich* about 1,600,000 pounds' worth of Fr. silks by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of *Neuchâtel*, *Geneva*, *Vaud*, *Bern* and *Soleure* occupies 36,000 workmen, and represents an annual sum of 1,800,000 L.; 500,000 watches are manufactured per annum,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the number of gold,  $\frac{4}{7}$ ths of silver. *St. Gall* and *Appenzell* produce annually about 400,000 pounds' worth of embroidery, which occupies 6000 hands. The printing and dyeing factories of *Glarus* manufacture goods to the value of 600,000 L. per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1 million spindles, 4000 looms and 20,000 persons; hand-loom 38,000 persons; straw-plaiting (*Aargau*, *Lucerne*, *Bâle*) 30,000; machine-building (principally at *Zürich*) 6000. The total import amounts to 12,800,000 L., the export to 11,600,000 L. annually. The industrial prosperity of Switzerland is mainly attributable to the moderation of the import-duties, which enables its products to compete successfully with those of every European mart. The highest import-duty levied (on articles of luxury) amounts to 12s. per cwt.

### XIII. Geology of the Alps.

**Alps** is the term applied to the vast mountain ranges which extend from *Nice* on the Mediterranean sea towards the N.E. through southern France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Styria, to the *Leitha* on the Hungarian frontier. Of these the highest are the *Central Alps*, situated in Savoy.

and Switzerland. They are subdivided into the *Pennine Alps* (p. 237) extending from the Col de Bonhomme (p. 229) to Monte Rosa (p. 263), and including Mont Blanc (p. 222); the *Lepontine* or *Swiss Alps* extending from St. Gotthard (p. 80) to the Vogelberg (p. 362); and the *Rhetian Alps*, extending from the sources of the Hinter-Rhein (p. 362) over the Bernina (p. 330) to the Ortler in the Tyrol (p. 344). The central point of these ranges is the Furca and St. Gotthard group, from which the *Alps of the Valais* and *Grisons* branch in a southerly, and the *Bernese* and *Rhenish Alps* in a northerly direction.

According to their elevation the Alps are usually divided into the *Higher Alps*, or those portions above the snow-line (8000 ft. on the N., and 8800 ft. on the S. side); the *Middle Alps*, or those portions between the region of perpetual snow and the boundary of the growth of trees (4500 ft.): and the *Lower Alps*, or those between 4500 ft. and 2000 ft. above the level of the sea.

In Switzerland three districts may be distinguished, differing essentially in their geological formation. A line drawn from *Schaffhausen* through *Aarau* and *Neuchâtel* to the base of *Mont Dôle*, N. of Geneva, separates two of these districts from each other, the *Jura Range* from the *Swiss Hill Country*. The latter extend to the base of the Alps and constitute the third and most important of these districts.

The formation of the *Jura Range* consists essentially of strata remarkable for their repleteness with organic remains, and hence called the *Jura formation*, though also very frequently met with in central Europe. The subdivisions of this formation, its stratification, and the remains, principally of shell-fish, which characterise the different strata, are well known. The position of the strata resembles the surface of a troubled sea, or numerous layers of cloth, placed one upon another and subjected to lateral pressure. On the borders of the Black Forest, and in the greater of these layers, which extend southwards beyond Bâle, the lower strata of the Triassic System, the *Keuper Marls*, *Muschelkalk* and *Buntsandstein*, are the most prominent, and all organic remains which they contain differ from those of the *Jura* group. From the lake of Bienné, in a south-westerly direction, more recent strata occur, belonging to the cretaceous system, and known as *Neocomian Deposits*.

At the base of the *Jura* these strata are covered by a far more recent formation, which comprehends the entire district of the *Swiss Hill Country*, in its turn bounded by the lower Alps, of which the *Rigi* is the most celebrated from the magnificence of its view. This formation belongs to the section of the Tertiary System known as *Meiocene*, the vast beds of conglomerate contained in which are called *Nagelflue* (p. 55). It is, geologically, a very recent formation and proves what vast transformations the earth's surface has undergone at a comparatively recent date. The larger towns of Switzerland are situated in this district: *St. Gall*, *Zürich*, *Lucerne*, *Soleure*, *Bern*, *Freiburg*, *Lausanne* and *Geneva*, as well as the two large basins of the lakes of Geneva and Constance.

The strata of the *Meiocene* contain in two sections remains of freshwater animals and plants (found in abundance at the quarries of *Oehningen*), and in an intermediate section remains of marine animals. The *Nagelflue* consists essentially of boulders and rounded stones from the higher Alps; its distribution in different districts indicates the various directions of the currents that prevailed in the water in which it was formerly submerged.

The position of the strata deviates little from their original, nearly horizontal direction, and takes the form of a basin between the Alps and the *Jura* range, the shores of the former *Meiocene* sea. At the distance, however, of about 7 M. from the base of the Alps, the angle, in a S.E. direction, in the direction of the Alps, rapidly increases; a phenomenon which can only have been occasioned by some mighty convulsions after the first deposit and consolidation of the strata, and may be regarded as an introduction to the complicated rock-formation of the Alps themselves.

The N. boundary of the *Swiss Alps* extends from the l. bank of the Rhine, a short distance below the influx of the *Ill* (p. 350), in a zig-zag line S.W., to *Vevay* on the *Lake of Geneva*. The S. extremity of this

mighty range is in the vicinity of the *Lake of Lugano*, while the E. portion extends into Piedmont and the Austrian states.

On the **Northern Side of the Alps** a belt, varying in diameter, composed of fossiliferous formations, is distinguishable from the main portion of the rocks. These formations were formerly known by the general denomination of *Alpenkalkstein* (Alpine Limestone), but have in more recent times been ascertained to consist of three distinct groups, belonging to the Eocene, the Chalk Formation and the Jura Formation. Towards the E. frontier of Switzerland, in the cantons of *St. Gall* and *Glarus*, portions of this belt of a still more remote date occur, and are considered to belong to the Triassic System.

The rocks of these formations on the outskirts of the Alps bear so little similarity to others of the same formations on the N. and W. side of this great range in Germany and France, that it has been a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The limestones, which occur in the former in enormous masses, are of a dark-grey, or nearly black colour, of a close texture, slightly crystalline, veined with a network of calcareous spar, and bear a close resemblance to the limestones which usually occur in older formations. Hence arose difficulties of classification, which were not solved until attention was drawn to the organic remains found in this northern belt of the Alps. These form the sole clue to the labyrinth of Alpine formations, and prove a surer and more trustworthy criterion, in proportion as a minuter acquaintance is made with the organic remains in the adjacent districts.

Thus the same organic remains have been here found as those which occur in the *Eocene Strata* near Paris, and it has been satisfactorily proved that these recent formations have participated in the same irregularities which have taken place in the Alpine chain. A similar relation has been observed between the chalk formations and the *Jura Group* on the northern boundary of the Alps. A variation in the character of the organic remains tends to prove that the Jura strata must have been deposited in the depths of the ocean, while those to the N. of the Swiss highlands were probably formed on the beach or shallower portions of the sea.

The relations between these three formations, the *Eocene*, the *Chalk* and the *Jura* groups, which are invariably found in juxtaposition, are of an extremely complicated nature. The strata are upheaved in the most contorted forms, and present the appearance of having been folded together, so that among the higher and more inaccessible mountains it has been a task of the utmost difficulty to ascertain the extent of these formations. Difficult as it may be to account for some of these phenomena, it has, at least, been clearly proved by the indefatigable researches of eminent Swiss geologists, that these strata have been upheaved from the depths of the ocean in which they were deposited, pressed together and forced aside (i. e. to the N.) by the principal formations of the Alpine chain. This accounts for the fact that the lowest strata are frequently found on the surface.

The **Central Alpine Zone** consists of rocks of an entirely different character. The principal masses are generally composed of gneiss, which towards the centre changes to granite and protogine. Adjacent to the gneiss occurs the mica-schist and talcose schist, and in the gneiss itself may be distinguished the mica-gneiss and the talcose. Although these are precisely the same rocks which everywhere constitute the earth's crust, geologists have not yet succeeded in reducing the phenomena of the construction of the Alps to fixed laws, — a fact which cannot excite surprise, when the same difficulties have been experienced in the case of far less complicated formations.

Studer, the eminent Swiss geologist, himself confesses that even in the case of the best-known central masses of gneiss, those of *Mont Blanc*, the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *St. Gotthard*, far too little has been ascertained to admit of their limits being laid down with any certainty.

Intermingled with the central masses of gneiss, Schists also occur to a great extent, sometimes in the form of *Hornblende* and *Hornblende Schist* approaching the already mentioned crystalline schists of the central

masses, sometimes as green-chist, analogous to serpentine, easily recognisable as a sedimentary formation. These also contain *Anthracite* and numerous impressions of plants, which may therefore undoubtedly be considered to belong to the *Coal Formation*, — a fact of the utmost importance in the study of the Alpine structure.

Older sedimentary deposits are not known with certainty to occur in the Swiss Alps, but are found in the eastern continuation of the Alpine chain. Of the strata, usually situated between the coal-formation and the Jura-group, some indeed occur in the Swiss Alps, as sandstones, conglomerates (*Ferrucano*, "*Rauchwacke*", *Dolomite*, *Gypsum* etc.); but the order of these is so far from persistent, that, although well known in the E. prolongation of the mountain chain, and in the adjacent S. zone, and classified under the Triassic System, no satisfactory survey can be given.

In the heart of Switzerland, and on the extreme northern verge of the central zone, rises the *Central Mass* of the *Finsteraarhorn* from the *Lötschthal* to the *Tödi*. In the centre of this range, where it is intersected by the routes of the Grimsel and the St. Gotthard, the Granite attains its most important development, and at the same time the Anticlinal Axis or fanshaped structure of the gneiss is most strongly marked. Here too, on the N. side, the most striking irregularity is observed in the contact of the gneiss and its associated quartz-rock with the adjoining Jura-limestone. In the diagonal-line from *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* to *Viesch* the fan-shape is fully developed, on the N. side the strata decline towards the S., in the *Viescherhörner* they are vertical, whilst on the route from the *Eggischhorn* (p. 142) to *Viesch* they assume a N. direction; the same is the case in an intersection of the Grimsel (p. 136). At the extremities of the gneiss, on the other hand, a uniform and abrupt descent towards the S. has been observed.

The contact of the crystalline and sedimentary formations is most strikingly exhibited on the N. verge of this group, in the profound valleys and fissures rent through the entire mass by mighty convulsions. The *Gasternthal* (p. 250) is a locality admirably adapted for arriving at a more accurate acquaintance with these phenomena. The limestone and slate-strata of the precipices of the *Altels* and *Doldenhorn* (p. 147) are extremely contorted in their position; the base is *Granite*.

The summit of the *Jungfrau* (p. 115) consists of gneiss-granite, into which two masses of Jura-limestone have inserted themselves horizontally, their extremities being, as it were, folded back. This pseudo-interstratification must have taken place whilst the disrupting granite was in a liquid state. The *Eiger* and *Mönch* (p. 116), the *Mettenberg* (p. 149), the *Wetterhorn* (p. 122), and above all, the upper portion of the *Urbachthal* (p. 133) and the narrow ridge between the *Tosserhorn* and *Gstellihorn* display the same phenomena. Even the extremities of these inserted masses of limestone contain organic remains of the Jura-formation. This affords a key to the explanation of the structure of the Alps: if, however, it be considered as evidence that the epoch of these convulsions is more recent than the Jura, chalk and eocene periods, the gravest doubts must arise on all sides.

Almost contiguous to this *Central Mass* of the *Finsteraarhorn* is that of the *St. Gotthard*; of an intervening layer of slate and limestone isolated fragments or "nests" of marble are now the sole indications. At the level of the *St. Gotthard Lakes*, Granite occurs in the heart of this mass, at the *Gemsboden* Gneiss, above *Hospenthal* Mica-Slate; at *Andermatt* the inclination is towards the S., at *Airolo* towards the N., the Fan Structure being here distinctly exhibited, which extends E. as far as the granite can be traced.

In the beautiful intersection of the *Lukmanier* (p. 312), these phenomena are repeated; the S. portion of the fan becomes more expansive as it extends towards the E. The surface, the situation of the watershed and the summits bear no relation to the axis of the fan; the present configuration of the mountain-chains and valleys cannot therefore have been occasioned by the upheaval of the granite.

The *St. Gotthard* possesses a rich treasure in its Minerals (pp. 68, 80). Those in the external central masses display a great uniformity, the same

species occurring at *Oisans*, on *Mont Blanc*, the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *St. Gotthard*: such are the micaceous iron-ore, titanite, sphene, fluor spar, apatite, axanite, tourmaline, and the entire series of zeolites.

On the S. frontier of the *Valais*, from the *Great St. Bernard* over the lofty summits of the *Dent de Rang*, *Dent Blanche*, and the *Matterhorn*, as far as the *Weisshorn* and *Simplon*, extends a range of crystalline felspar-rock, which may not only be regarded as a central mass entitled to rank with others, but even as the true **Central Chain** of the Swiss and Italian High Alps. The highest summits of the Alps, *Mont Blanc* and *Monte Rosa*, though not within the limits of this mass, are in its immediate vicinity. — It forms a transition from the fan-shaped mountains, situated nearer the external (N.) zone of the Alps, to the more horizontally extended gneiss masses which form the internal zone. The fan shape is not easily distinguished, the symmetrical arrangement of the different species of rocks is wanting; interstratifications of marble and limestone are more frequent, serpentine and gabbro occur, and in the S. part even syenite. This *Central Mass* is moreover especially remarkable for its intimate connection with the associated *Slates*; the strata are in some places strangely intermingled, whilst in others they gradually blend. Gneiss and Grey Slate often occur as an inseparable mass, and give rise to one of the difficult problems in geology. The basis, a variety of protogine, is termed *Arkesine*, and seldom protrudes through the snows and glaciers of the highest mountains. On the *Matterhorn* and in its vicinity the level of the *Green Slate*, which forms the summit of this gigantic mountain is, observed to vary as much as 3000 ft., the basis being *Gneiss* and *Mica Slate*. Depressions or slips in the vicinity can alone have occasioned this phenomenon (p. 271).

Towards the S.W. the masses of *Mont Blanc* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* stand in the same relation to these central masses as those of the *St. Gotthard* and *Finsteraarhorn* to the N.E. In these the **Fan-Structure** and the **Granitic Basis** again become fully developed. The N.E. or nearly N. extremities alone of these masses extend into Switzerland, to the S.W. of the canton of *Valais* as far as *Martigny*.

In the **Alps of Tessin** Gneiss and *Mica Schist* predominate. The peculiar character of the central mass hitherto followed in the species of rocks and phenomena of structure almost entirely disappears. The dubious *Chlorite*, *Talcose* and *Mica Schists* no longer intermingle with the rocks of the basis, but occupy a distinct position on the external zone. The Gneiss predominates in the valleys and lower slopes, the *Mica Schist* in the higher mountain regions, forming, for example, the ridge and summits of the *Campotongo Pass* as far as the *Pizzo Forno*, an important point for trigonometrical measurements.

The structure is here extremely complicated, the disruption of the rock horizontal, and the lamination of the mica-schist nearly vertical; the formation of the basis is much contorted and fractured.

In the upper **Val Maggia** a meridional direction of the mountain-strata appears, completely at variance with their general direction of the portions of the Alps already considered, and the principal direction of the entire range. This variation is not confined to the little-known mountains of Tessin, but may be traced as far as the *Upper Engadine*, and predominates in the entire chain from the upper *Val Maggia* to the *Maloja*, 54 M. in length, and from *Chiavenna* to *Vals*, or about 32 M. in breadth. This direction and the inclination of the strata towards the E. appear to be indications of the ancient Amphitheatre of mountains which is conjectured to have enclosed *Piedmont*, previous to the changes in the earth's crust which occasioned the present configuration of the Alps.

The gneiss which particularly characterises *Tessin* first occurs in the W. in the basis of *Monte Rosa* and the precipices and cliffs of the basin of *Macugnaga* (p. 262), the grandest in the Alps. In the higher regions it blends with the *Mica-Schist*, of which the four principal peaks of *Monte Rosa* appear to be exclusively composed. The **Main Group** rests on a **Meridional Chain**, a huge wall of rock, which from *Stalden* (p. 266) above *Vispach* to *Ivrea* at the S. base of the range has a length of 50 M.



and throughout half of this extent an altitude of not less than 10,000 ft. This forms a dyke or barrier between the *Pennine* and *Lepontine Alps*.

In a similar manner the **Adula Range** to the E. of the Alps of Tessin, through less elevated, forms the boundary between the *Lepontine* and *Rhaetian Alps*. This broad mass is bleak and desolate, without strongly defined summits, and covered with snow and glaciers which rarely descend from the heights, the declivities being too precipitous, and not penetrated by valleys. This is the cradle of the *Rhine* (p. 362). The meridional valleys are longer and formed at a greater depth.

In the entire extent of the group, the strata decline towards the N.E. and E. Gneiss therefore constitutes the basis in the *Val Blegno*. Indications of a barrier between the *Adula Range* and the *Alps of Tessin* are observed in the limestone and marble masses contained in the gneiss near *Kosso* and *Landarenca* in the *Val Calamea*, which form the associating links between the black slates of *S. Bernardino* and those of the *Val Blegno*.

The Gneiss Mass which extends along the *Splügen Route* from *Schams* to the *Roffla* (p. 356) and *Ferrera* (p. 356) attains its most complete development in the snow-summits of the **Sureta Alps**, surrounded with glaciers. The peculiarities of this *Central Mass* are particularly remarkable in the vicinity of the *Splügen Pass*. The *Roffla* consists of porphyric or Granitic Gneiss. At the *Splügen Pass*, as well as along the entire limit of the crystalline schists, gneiss, mica-schist and calcareous Black and Green Schists, intervening rocks occur, of which the predominating are *Rauchwacke*, perforated with the so-called "chamois caverns", marble and slate, which in some case tend to the mica-schist and gneiss, in others to the clay-slate. Thus it is also at the *Via Mala* (p. 354), between the slate of which and that of *Curver* a series of dolomite gneiss and limestone intervenes, the apparent continuation of the talcose, calcareous and felspar masses of the *Nezza* and *Albin Alps*.

The Crystalline Slates which extend from this point to the S. adjacent zone, scarcely admit of a general classification. They are partly dependent on masses of granite and syenite, and partly vary between chlorite schist, hornblende, mica schist and gneiss, without assuming a definite character. The position of the strata and lamination cannot be reduced to primary laws.

The lofty range of the **Bernina**, on the frontier of the *Grisons* and *Valltellina* rises as a Central Mass in the space between the *Val Camonica* and the *Upper Engadine*. Its gneiss is intersected at *Cavaglia* (p. 339) and *Pisciadello* by the two Bernina routes, and is almost entirely encircled by granite, hornblende and serpentine, which occurs in none of the other central masses. The structure of the Bernina exhibits no tendency to the fanshape, the rocks being exclusively schistous, and differing from the granitic gneiss and protogine granites of the N. and W. central masses. The declination of the strata is always to the N. and N.E. The Granite of *Brusio* (p. 340) appears in the huge slate formation declining to the N. as a considerable intervening layer only, as on both sides the inclination of the gneiss and mica slate is the same.

The *Central Mass* of the **Silvretta**, between the *Engadine* and *Vorarlberg* exhibits, in common with the more western central masses on the verge of the *Central Zone* the Fan-Shaped structure, the Supraposition of the Crystalline Slates over the Jura and more Recent Strata, and the occurrence of Granitic Gneiss in the axis of the fan. Another characteristic of this mass is the vast extent of the Hornblende Schists which partially supplants the gneiss, and the meridional extension of the associated varieties of rock; so that the longitudinal axis of the mass corresponds neither to the direction of the lamination nor the watershed. The Granite, which from the W. extremity forms the axis of the range, extends over the eminences of the *Silvretta*, *Fernmont* and *Jamthal* snow-mountains from the source of the *Landquart* (p. 284) and the *Ill* (p. 350).

An attempt has thus been made to trace the central masses from the centre as far as the E. and W. limits of Switzerland.

**Alpine Farming.** In spring, as soon as the snow melts on the N. side of the Alps, and the first herbage makes its appearance, the cattle are

released from their winter confinement, and driven to the lower pastures; about the middle of June higher regions are ascended, and at the commencement of July a portion of the herds attain the most elevated pastures. At the beginning of September they descend to the lower districts, and about October 10th return to the valleys and their winter-quarters. In summer the best cows yield from 15 to 20 quarts of milk daily, from which, during the pasture-season of 4 months, about 2 cwt. of cheese is prepared, realizing on an average 50 cent. per pound. The best quality of cheese is produced on pastures 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, the most favoured districts being the valleys of the Emme (p. 92), the Simmen (p. 154), and the Sarine (p. 155). The herdsman (*Senne*) with his boys has abundant occupation in assembling his 80 or 90 cows twice daily to be milked, in superintending the preparation of the cheese, and cleaning the vessels employed in the process. The stables or huts (Fr. *Chalet*, Ger. *Sennhütte*) in which the cattle and herdsmen are housed during the night, and the cheese manufactured, are rudely constructed of pine-logs, and not always impervious to wind and rain; the flat roofs consist of broad, oblong, or square pieces of wood, secured by heavy stones. The chalets of the better class are usually divided into three compartments, the largest containing the fire-place and milk cauldron, another being the dairy, or cheese-manufactory, and the third a sleeping apartment. The entire furniture consists of a wooden bench and table. Although the vicinity of these huts is generally dirty and uninviting, they will be hailed with no little satisfaction by the hungry wayfarer, as they afford excellent milk, fresh butter, cheese, and bread. In elevated and remote regions even this Alpine fare is not always to be obtained, whilst in much-frequented districts other refreshments — coffee, wine, honey, eggs, and even a not uncomfortable couch of hay may be found at the chalets. A large proportion of the huts with which certain districts are so thickly strewn, and which in appearance do not differ from these rude mountain-dwellings, are receptacles for hay only.

For the *Preparation of Cheese*, the freshest milk, or that from which the cream has already been removed, is employed according to the quality of the cheese to be manufactured. The cheese having been separated from the whey by means of rennet, and pressed, is placed in the magazine, where it is turned daily, and moistened with cloths saturated with salt-water. If the whey is not employed for sanitary purposes, an inferior quality of cheese ("Zieger") is again prepared from it. The residue serves to fatten the pigs which are frequently kept for this purpose on the mountains.

The term "*Alp*", employed so frequently in the following pages, signifies a mountain-pasture. "*Matten*" is a term applied to the richer and less elevated meadow-land. "*Grat*" denotes a rugged and precipitous mountain-ridge.

#### XIV. Glaciers.

The somewhat granulous snow (*Neige Grenue*) which falls in the most elevated Alpine-regions, above the snow line (8000 ft.), accumulates in the valleys and clefts of the rocks, is partially melted during the day, especially in the lower districts, and during the night is converted into a solid frozen mass. Thus, layer by layer, is formed the *Glacier*, the most striking feature of the Alpine world, a stupendous mass of the purest azure ice.

No aspect of Switzerland is so strikingly, and at the same time so strangely beautiful, as when in some fertile and wooded valley we have suddenly presented to our astonished gaze the glittering pinnacles of a glacier in immediate contact with corn-fields, fruit-trees, smiling meadows and human habitations. Such a combination forms one of the most wonderful of Nature's paradoxes.

The more extensive or *Primary* glaciers are long arms of solid ice, resembling frozen cataracts, which occupy entire valleys, frequently have a very slight fall, and are estimated to attain a thickness of 1500 ft. The

smaller or *Secondary* glaciers are of more limited extent, occupy the mountain-slopes with a considerable fall, and are of a less massive consistency.

At an altitude exceeding 10,000 ft. above the sea-level, the influence of the sun is too inconsiderable to melt the surface of the snow sufficiently in order to convert it into ice. This snowy, unconsolidated upper portion of the glacier is termed *Firn* (Fr. *Nevé*), which at a less elevation, where the sun's rays become more powerful, gradually blends with the ice of the glacier, formed as already described. The glacier is therefore, as it were, the offshoot of the *Firn*, but is easily distinguishable from it, the surface of the ice being rounded towards the margins, and that of the *Firn* towards the centre.

Whilst the fall of snow and the formation of glacier-ice suffer no intermission, the extent of the glaciers does not increase. The compensation in the more elevated regions is effected by the evaporation and absorption of the ice by the influence of the sun and air, in the lower regions by the conversion of the ice into water, which descends through the fissures, and forms a brook, the invariable outlet of every glacier.

It is a well-established fact that glaciers are in a perpetual state of motion, and descend with more or less rapidity. Professor *Forbes* found that the ice of the *Mer de Glace* advanced 209 ft. per annum at the source of the *Arveiron*, whilst at the base of the Montanvert the annual progression amounted to 822 ft. The motion in winter is less rapid than in spring and summer. It has been calculated that 200 years would elapse before a mass of rock, lying on the surface of the glacier at its upper extremity, would reach the valley of Chamouny.

*Saussure* (pp. 219, 271) attributes the advance of glaciers entirely to the mechanical pressure exercised by the masses of snow on the upper portions, whilst the lower extremities gradually melt away. *Agassiz* (p. 136) and his disciples maintain that the increase of glaciers is owing the rain and snow which penetrate into the fissures, and, being converted into ice, tend to force the glacier downwards. *Forbes* is of opinion that the glacier is a sluggish stream which, notwithstanding the apparently brittle nature of the ice, possesses sufficient plasticity to accommodate itself to the irregularities of its bed.

The masses of rock and detritus which become detached from the mountain-sides descend either to the glacier itself or to its margins, and, as the glacier continually but imperceptibly advances, form long walls or barriers on either side. These are termed *Lateral Moraines* (Germ. *Gandecken*). When two glaciers meet, their lateral moraines extend over the surface of the ice, and form long walls of rubbish, termed *Medial Moraines* (Germ. *Gufferlinien*), which, conveyed by the glacier to its lower extremity, and there deposited, constitute the *Terminal Moraine* (Germ. *Stirnwall*). The stones of the latter thus generally afford a clue to the nature of the inaccessible rocks of the higher Alps.

The formation of ice on the upper portion of the glacier is usually exactly compensated by the absorption and dissolution of the ice effected by the agency of the sun and air; the glacier seldom advances beyond its accustomed bed. This, however, is by no means invariably the case; in 1818, the terminal moraine of the Rhone Glacier (p. 137) for example, advanced 150 ft. The lower extremity of the glacier, or tongue, as it may be called, then forces everything before it — soil, turf, stones, trees, and the ruins of human habitations — forming a huge wall with the rubbish of its lateral and medial moraines. If, on the other hand, the formation of ice is exceeded by the consumption, the glacier decreases, draws in its feelers, so to speak, and retires into the narrow mountain-gullies. The former extent of the glacier can in this case be traced by the position of the terminal moraine (p. 132). Warm seasons (1811, 1822, 1827, 1834) occasioned retrogression, whilst an advance of the glaciers, sometimes amounting to 2 ft. daily, was observed in the years 1815-17, 1828-30, 1836, 1837, 1857-59, and finally in 1861.

Large slabs of rock are occasionally seen on the glaciers, supported by pillars of ice. These so-called *Glacier Tables* protect the ice on

which they rest from the influence of the sun's rays, whilst the ice in their vicinity dissolves, thus insulating the "table". Smaller objects, such as stones, leaves, or even a dead insect, produce an opposite effect on the surface of the ice. They become heated by the sun, and melting the ice under them, form Hollows.

When the glacier stream overflows the verge of a precipice, its solid mass is rent by innumerable fractures, which by exposure to the sun and air give rise to the Ice-Needles and Ice-Pyramids.

The streams formed by the melting of the ice on the surface of the glacier descend into the crevices and fissures, and, occasionally penetrating the entire mass, unite with the brook beneath the glacier. In the former case they are termed *Brunnen*, or wells, Fr. *Baignoirs*; in the latter, *Trichter*, or funnels, Fr. *Moulins*. These openings and clefts are closed in winter, and the mass of ice becomes more consolidated. In spring and summer, however, new rents are continually formed, usually accompanied by a loud cracking noise.

The *Crevasses* (Ger. *Schründe*) are a constant source of vexation to the glacier-wanderer. When he has succeeded in surmounting the lofty and precipitous moraines, and has threaded his way through a chaos of rocks on the surface of the ice, his progress is too often obstructed by some yawning gulf which compels him to retrace his steps, or have recourse to a long circuitous route. When these abysses are concealed by newly-fallen snow, a single incautious step may be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The beds of ancient glaciers may frequently be traced by the singular manner in which they have polished and furrowed the surface of the rocks over which they have passed. This phenomenon (Germ. *Gletscherschliff*) is occasioned by the friction of pebbles and fragments of quartz, interposed between the glacier and the rock, and is observed only on granite and gneiss. An instance of this kind may be inspected by travellers at the *Handeck* (p. 134), from which, in conjunction with numerous other indications of a similar nature, it is inferred that the extent occupied by glaciers at a very remote period was far greater than at the present day. This supposition is corroborated by the frequent occurrence of Erratic Blocks of granite in districts whither they can have been conveyed by some external force alone, having been in all probability deposited by ancient glaciers. It is a remarkable fact that boulders of this description are found on the E. slopes of the Jura, near Bienne and Soleure, where the rock-formation consists entirely of limestone.

The glacier-domain of Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc to the Ortler; the entire area thus occupied is computed at 900 sq. M. The cantons of the Grisons (225), Bern (155), and the Valais (130) comprise  $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of the Swiss glaciers (540). Of these,  $\frac{2}{3}$ rds send their waters to the *Rhine*. The mightiest glacier mass is the *Bernina* (p. 330); the most extensive glacier, 15 M. in length, is the *Aletsch Glacier* (p. 142).

## XV. Wrestling Matches.

(*Schwingfeste*.)

On stated occasions the youth of a valley, or of several neighbouring valleys, congregate for the purpose of wrestling. The elders and children of the community take part in the scene as spectators. For a victory to be decisive the vanquished wrestler must be thrown upon his back by his antagonist, and so obstinately are these contests prolonged that injuries of a serious nature not unfrequently result.

These are very curious and characteristic spectacles if witnessed where they are not got up for purposes of gain and the diversion of strangers. This is often the case in localities much frequented by travellers, as Interlaken; but these exhibitions, being mere speculations, are of course devoid of all the originality of the genuine matches, which are extremely interesting and exciting.

The following are the fixed dates of some of the most important matches.

**XL****XV. WRESTLING MATCHES.**

- The 29th June at Schüpheim, in the Entlebuch (p. 92).  
 The Sunday after the 6th July on the Seealp, in the canton of Appenzell.  
 The Sunday after the 25th July (St. James) on the Batersalp, 3 M. from Weissbad (p. 279).  
 The 22nd July on the Rigi (p. 57).  
 The 26th July at Sachseln (p. 90).  
 The 26th July on the Engstienalp, near Meiringen (p. 130).  
 The 1st Sunday in August on the Stadtalp, near Meiringen (p. 124).  
 The 1st Sunday in August on the Wengernalp (p. 115).  
 The 10th August on the Tannalp, near Meiringen (p. 174).  
 The 2nd Sunday in August at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch (p. 92).  
 The 15th August near the Chapel of Noire-Dame-de-la-Gorge on the Mont Joli (p. 229).  
 The last Sunday in August at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch.  
 In the month of August, on the patron Saint's day, near the Baths of Urnäsch in the Canton of Appenzell.  
 The 1st Sunday in September at Ennetegg; also on  
 The Sunday after the 1st September.  
 The 29th September and the 1st Sunday in October at St. Joseph near Schüpheim (p. 92).

**Abbreviations used in the Handbook.**

R. = Room.	N. = North.
L. = Light.	S. = South.
B. = Breakfast.	E. = East.
D. = Dinner.	W. = West.
S. = Supper.	r. = right.
exc. W. = exclusive of Wine.	l. = left.
inc. W. = inclusive of Wine.	hr. = Hour.
A. = Attendance.	min. = Minute.
M. = English mile.	

N.B. Everything particularly worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk. Distances in the more mountainous districts are given according to the time in which a moderate walker would traverse them.



# Basel. Bale

## Gr Basel

- |                   |    |
|-------------------|----|
| 1. Grossmünster   | 15 |
| 2. Basler Minster | 16 |
| 3. Basler Münster | 17 |

### Kirchen

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. St. Blasii (St. Blasii) | 123 |
| 2. St. Blasii              | 124 |
| 3. St. Blasii              | 125 |
| 4. St. Blasii              | 126 |
| 5. St. Blasii              | 127 |
| 6. St. Blasii              | 128 |
| 7. St. Blasii              | 129 |
| 8. St. Blasii              | 130 |
| 9. St. Blasii              | 131 |
| 10. St. Blasii             | 132 |
| 11. St. Blasii             | 133 |
| 12. St. Blasii             | 134 |
| 13. St. Blasii             | 135 |
| 14. St. Blasii             | 136 |
| 15. St. Blasii             | 137 |
| 16. St. Blasii             | 138 |
| 17. St. Blasii             | 139 |
| 18. St. Blasii             | 140 |
| 19. St. Blasii             | 141 |
| 20. St. Blasii             | 142 |
| 21. St. Blasii             | 143 |
| 22. St. Blasii             | 144 |
| 23. St. Blasii             | 145 |
| 24. St. Blasii             | 146 |

### Kl Basel

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Kloster St. Blasii  | 147 |
| 2. Kloster St. Blasii  | 148 |
| 3. Kloster St. Blasii  | 149 |
| 4. Kloster St. Blasii  | 150 |
| 5. Kloster St. Blasii  | 151 |
| 6. Kloster St. Blasii  | 152 |
| 7. Kloster St. Blasii  | 153 |
| 8. Kloster St. Blasii  | 154 |
| 9. Kloster St. Blasii  | 155 |
| 10. Kloster St. Blasii | 156 |
| 11. Kloster St. Blasii | 157 |
| 12. Kloster St. Blasii | 158 |
| 13. Kloster St. Blasii | 159 |
| 14. Kloster St. Blasii | 160 |
| 15. Kloster St. Blasii | 161 |
| 16. Kloster St. Blasii | 162 |
| 17. Kloster St. Blasii | 163 |
| 18. Kloster St. Blasii | 164 |
| 19. Kloster St. Blasii | 165 |
| 20. Kloster St. Blasii | 166 |
| 21. Kloster St. Blasii | 167 |
| 22. Kloster St. Blasii | 168 |
| 23. Kloster St. Blasii | 169 |
| 24. Kloster St. Blasii | 170 |

### Gasthöfe

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 171 |
| 2. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 172 |
| 3. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 173 |
| 4. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 174 |
| 5. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 175 |
| 6. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 176 |
| 7. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 177 |
| 8. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 178 |
| 9. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 179 |
| 10. Gasthof St. Blasii | 180 |
| 11. Gasthof St. Blasii | 181 |
| 12. Gasthof St. Blasii | 182 |
| 13. Gasthof St. Blasii | 183 |
| 14. Gasthof St. Blasii | 184 |
| 15. Gasthof St. Blasii | 185 |
| 16. Gasthof St. Blasii | 186 |
| 17. Gasthof St. Blasii | 187 |
| 18. Gasthof St. Blasii | 188 |
| 19. Gasthof St. Blasii | 189 |
| 20. Gasthof St. Blasii | 190 |
| 21. Gasthof St. Blasii | 191 |
| 22. Gasthof St. Blasii | 192 |
| 23. Gasthof St. Blasii | 193 |
| 24. Gasthof St. Blasii | 194 |

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 195 |
| 2. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 196 |
| 3. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 197 |
| 4. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 198 |
| 5. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 199 |
| 6. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 200 |
| 7. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 201 |
| 8. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 202 |
| 9. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 203 |
| 10. Gasthof St. Blasii | 204 |
| 11. Gasthof St. Blasii | 205 |
| 12. Gasthof St. Blasii | 206 |
| 13. Gasthof St. Blasii | 207 |
| 14. Gasthof St. Blasii | 208 |
| 15. Gasthof St. Blasii | 209 |
| 16. Gasthof St. Blasii | 210 |
| 17. Gasthof St. Blasii | 211 |
| 18. Gasthof St. Blasii | 212 |
| 19. Gasthof St. Blasii | 213 |
| 20. Gasthof St. Blasii | 214 |
| 21. Gasthof St. Blasii | 215 |
| 22. Gasthof St. Blasii | 216 |
| 23. Gasthof St. Blasii | 217 |
| 24. Gasthof St. Blasii | 218 |

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 219 |
| 2. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 220 |
| 3. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 221 |
| 4. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 222 |
| 5. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 223 |
| 6. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 224 |
| 7. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 225 |
| 8. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 226 |
| 9. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 227 |
| 10. Gasthof St. Blasii | 228 |
| 11. Gasthof St. Blasii | 229 |
| 12. Gasthof St. Blasii | 230 |
| 13. Gasthof St. Blasii | 231 |
| 14. Gasthof St. Blasii | 232 |
| 15. Gasthof St. Blasii | 233 |
| 16. Gasthof St. Blasii | 234 |
| 17. Gasthof St. Blasii | 235 |
| 18. Gasthof St. Blasii | 236 |
| 19. Gasthof St. Blasii | 237 |
| 20. Gasthof St. Blasii | 238 |
| 21. Gasthof St. Blasii | 239 |
| 22. Gasthof St. Blasii | 240 |
| 23. Gasthof St. Blasii | 241 |
| 24. Gasthof St. Blasii | 242 |

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 243 |
| 2. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 244 |
| 3. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 245 |
| 4. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 246 |
| 5. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 247 |
| 6. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 248 |
| 7. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 249 |
| 8. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 250 |
| 9. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 251 |
| 10. Gasthof St. Blasii | 252 |
| 11. Gasthof St. Blasii | 253 |
| 12. Gasthof St. Blasii | 254 |
| 13. Gasthof St. Blasii | 255 |
| 14. Gasthof St. Blasii | 256 |
| 15. Gasthof St. Blasii | 257 |
| 16. Gasthof St. Blasii | 258 |
| 17. Gasthof St. Blasii | 259 |
| 18. Gasthof St. Blasii | 260 |
| 19. Gasthof St. Blasii | 261 |
| 20. Gasthof St. Blasii | 262 |
| 21. Gasthof St. Blasii | 263 |
| 22. Gasthof St. Blasii | 264 |
| 23. Gasthof St. Blasii | 265 |
| 24. Gasthof St. Blasii | 266 |

- |                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 267 |
| 2. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 268 |
| 3. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 269 |
| 4. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 270 |
| 5. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 271 |
| 6. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 272 |
| 7. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 273 |
| 8. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 274 |
| 9. Gasthof St. Blasii  | 275 |
| 10. Gasthof St. Blasii | 276 |
| 11. Gasthof St. Blasii | 277 |
| 12. Gasthof St. Blasii | 278 |
| 13. Gasthof St. Blasii | 279 |
| 14. Gasthof St. Blasii | 280 |
| 15. Gasthof St. Blasii | 281 |
| 16. Gasthof St. Blasii | 282 |
| 17. Gasthof St. Blasii | 283 |
| 18. Gasthof St. Blasii | 284 |
| 19. Gasthof St. Blasii | 285 |
| 20. Gasthof St. Blasii | 286 |
| 21. Gasthof St. Blasii | 287 |
| 22. Gasthof St. Blasii | 288 |
| 23. Gasthof St. Blasii | 289 |
| 24. Gasthof St. Blasii | 290 |







## 1. Bâle.

**Hotels.** \*Three Kings (Plan a) on the Rhine, R. 2 fr. and upwards, L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. at 5 o'clock 4, A. 1 fr.; Schweizerhof and Hôtel Euler, both at the Central Station; Cigogne (Pl. b), R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D. inc. W. 3, A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.; \*Savage (Pl. c.), similar prices. — \*Couronne (Pl. d.), \*Kopf (Pl. e), both on the Rhine; Hôtel de la Poste; Schwan (Pl. f). — In *Klein-Basel*, on the r. bank of the Rhine, \*Bear (Pl. g), R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; opposite to the latter, the \*Kreuz (Pl. h); \*Baslerhof (Pl. i), opposite the station of the Baden railway (with refreshment room).

**Cafés.** \*Café des Trois Rois; \*Café National, on the r. bank of the Rhine near the bridge. Refreshment-rooms at the Central Station and the Baden Station. — Recher, opp. to the Central Station; Summer-Casino (Pl. 1), concert on Wed. 6—9 p. m.

**Conveyances.** Omnibus from the Station to the town (50 lbs. of luggage free)  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., from the Baden to the Central Station 1 fr. Carriage for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 1—2 persons 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., by the hour 2—3 fr., to or from the station 1—4 pers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., from one station to the other 1—2 pers. 2 fr., each box 20 c. extra.

**Railway-Stations.** Baden Station in *Klein-Basel*  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine bridge; duty payable on carved woodwork brought from Switzerland 10 kreuzer per lb. — The stations of the French and the Swiss lines are united at the Central Station in Bâle on the S. side of the town, at a considerable distance from the Rhine-bridge. On the exterior of the building, the clock to the l. shows the Bâle time, that to the r. the Paris time, which is generally 22 min. behind the former. Between them are the relief-portraits of Newton, Humboldt, Laplace and Euler (p. 4). Above the doors in the portico are the arms of the 22 Cantons.

**Post and Telegraph Offices** in the Freien-Strasse; also at the Central Station.

**Baths** in the Rhine near the Münster, entrance from the Pfalz (p. 3). Warm baths at Meyer-Ritter's in the Elisabethen-Graben.

**Newspapers** in the Reading Club (open 10 a. m. —  $9\frac{1}{2}$  p. m.) by the Münster. Strangers must be introduced by a member, perhaps the landlord of their hotel.

**English Church Service** in the Church of St-Martin (Pl. 8).

**Bâle**, or *Basel*, the principal town of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 45,000, 19,697 Rom. Cath.), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilēa*, and appears to have been founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now called *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. from Bâle on the l. bank of the Rhine). Bâle is greatly indebted for its wealth, which has become proverbial, to its favourable position at the junction of the frontiers of Germany, France and Switzerland.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Rhine and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the r. bank by a wooden bridge, 280 yds. in length, in the middle of which is a triangular obelisk, furnished with a barometer, thermometer etc.

The \**Münster* (Pl. 14), an imposing edifice, the two lofty towers of which are visible from a considerable distance, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle (the bishop's residence is now at Soleure). It was built by the Emperor Henry II. in 1010—1019, and was restored in 1185, after having been destroyed by fire. In 1356 the old building was all but levelled by an earthquake, but is now rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gate-way, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the evangelists John the Baptist and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in 6 niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers with the principal gateway and two side-entrances belong to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Helena; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the l. St. George and the Dragon, and on the r. St. Martin. The towers, which are 205 ft. in height, were not completed till 1500. In the year 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* in the Münster first began; it consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, whose ostensible task was a "reformation of the Church in head and members," but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., the Convocation was at last dissolved in 1448. The Church is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p. m. The sacristan lives opposite to the principal entrance (fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.); in summer he is generally to be found in the church at the above hours.

The interior of the Münster was bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclasm of 1529, but was re-decorated in 1852—56 with great skill, and is now one of the finest Protestant churches in existence. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now serves to support the organ, a very fine instrument, performances on which may be heard once or twice a week in summer, 6—7 p. m. (admission 1 fr.). The pulpit dates from 1424. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments and tombstones built into the walls; in the N. nave is the old episcopal chair; also reliefs of the 11th cent. (scenes from the lives of the martyrs); the font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite to it, the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536) with a long Latin inscription. In the passage round the choir are the monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The new stained-glass windows, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by artists of Zürich and St. Gall, and the newest, representing Christ as Judge of the world, is from the stained-glass Institution of Munich. The crypt, which belongs to the original edifice, contains relics of frescoes of the 13th cent., and 6 sarcophagi of members of the family of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach (1688—1709). A stair leads from the choir to the Council Hall, in which one of the five principal committees used to assemble. It is exactly in the state in which it was left 400 years ago. All that was considered worth preserving at the restoration of the church is kept here, such as antiquities of the middle ages, fragments of the nine frescoes of the celebrated Bâle *Death-dance*,

painted at the commencement of the 15th cent. in commemoration of the plague, and erroneously attributed to Holbein. Here too may be seen the *Lällenkönig*, a large head formerly placed on the clock-tower of the Rhine bridge (taken down in 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its long tongue ("Lälli") at each stroke of the pendulum, erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel in consequence of a dispute with them.

On the S. side of the Choir are extensive **\*Cloisters**, constructed in the years 1362, 1400 and 1487, connecting the church with the Episcopal palace, and employed as family burial-places. These cloisters extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace behind the Münster, rising 75 ft. immediately above the Rhine and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, to which it is said formerly to have belonged. It is planted with chestnuts and affords a pleasing **\*prospect** of the green river and the dark heights of the Black Forest. Below the Pfalz are the swimming and bathing establishments, and above the most western of the latter is the Reading Club (p. 1).

In the street leading from the Münsterplatz in a N.W. direction to the bridge, is the **\*Museum** (Pl. 14), open to the public on Sundays from 10 to 12, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 o'clock (collection of engravings open on Thursdays from 2 to 5); on other days admission 1 fr. It contains a picture-gallery and collections of natural and scientific curiosities belonging to the town.

The Picture Gallery is principally remarkable for the paintings and drawings which it contains of the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. at London 1554). Ante-room. 1—11. Copies from Holbein. — Collection of Drawings. 1—86, by Holbein the Younger: 130, 131, 132, by Dürer. 153. Drawings of the "Last Judgment" in the Ludwigskirche at Munich, by Cornelius. — **\*Picture Gallery.** Room A. contains only pictures by Holbein: 6. 7. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; \*13. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 15. Erasmus of Rotterdam; 19. Wife and children of the painter; 20. The Last Supper; \*25. The Passion, in 8 sections, for which in 1641 the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria offered the sum of 30,000 fl.; 33. The printer Froben; 35. A London merchant; \*146. St. John the Baptist. — Room B. contains old-German pictures: 71. The 11,000 Virgins, by Grünewald; 73. Miniature of Luther, by Cranach. — Room C. or Bâle-room: 113. Battle of St. Jacob, by Hieron. Hess; 127. Entrance into Bâle of the confederate ambassadors in 1501 to take the oaths of allegiance to the Confederation, by Landerer; \*136. Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn, by Calame. — Room D.: 173. Lute-player, \*174. Interior of a Dutch cottage, both by Teniers; 199. Sleep the Type of Death, by Caracci; 209. Macbeth and the Witches, by Koch. — Room E. Birmann's Collection: 267. The Nativity, by An. Caracci; \*270. Madonna and Child, ascribed to Gherardesca da Siena; \*281. Cardinal Fleury, by Phil. de Champagne; 292. The Adoration, by Mabuse; \*289. Portrait, ascribed to Rembrandt; \*291. The Smoker, by Teniers; 260—273. Pictures by Peter Birmann; 274—279. Pictures by Sam. Birmann (d. 1847). — The Cabinet of Antiquities contains Roman and Greek relics, statuettes &c. principally found at Augst (p. 18) and Windisch; ancient ecclesiastical vessels, idols, Swiss coins, Etruscan vases, Mosaics &c. — The Mexican Cabinet contains a number of **\*Mexican curiosities** and other objects of interest, among which are two mummies.

The **University Library** in the same building (open from 1 to 3) contains 60—70,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the church council. "The praise of Folly" of Erasmus with marginal drawings by Holbein,

writings of Luther, Melancthon &c. The *University* (100 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., is celebrated as the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian* and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of the learned men of Bâle, of the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Oecolampadius* and *Grynæus* &c.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 17) in the Market-place was erected in 1508 in the so-called Burgundian style, and renewed in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal staff leaning on a fisherman's grappling-iron). In the court is erected a statue of *Munatius Plancus*, founder of Augst (p. 18), and according to some authorities of Bâle also.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 23), the receptacle of the arms for the Bâle contingent of troops, contains little worthy of note except the shirt of mail worn by Charles the Bold.

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** (*St. Paul*), erected about the year 1400, deserves inspection; the other gates, bastions and ramparts have been converted into public walks.

Among other **Mediæval Relics** may be mentioned the *Fish-market-Fountain*, erected in the 14th cent.; the *Spahlen-Fountain* with a bagpiper from a design by Holbein; the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5). The *Barfisser-Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., with its very lofty choir, now serves as a store-house. — The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 8) was restored in 1851 and converted into a Protestant place of worship; it contains some fine painted glass, executed at Munich. — The new Gothic *Elisabethenkirche* (Pl. 6) was erected at the expense of a wealthy citizen of Bâle. — The newly restored (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. 25) in Klein-Basel contains a fine organ.

The *Mission-house* (Pl. 12) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity among the heathen. An excellent *Society for the promotion of the public welfare* has existed in Bâle for 82 years, and has a very extensive sphere of operations. There are also similar institutions in the neighbourhood, supported by contributions from Bâle, such as the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Establishment for the Education of Protestant Sisters of Charity and Reformatory at *Riehen*.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3), a Gothic obelisk about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. of the Aeschen gate, on the high-road to the Münster-Thal, was erected in 1824 over the burial place of Swiss soldiers who fell in 1444 fighting for the liberties of their country.

Large bodies of irregular troops had assembled in France under the Count Armagnac, with 30,000 of which the Dauphin marched against the Confederates at Bâle. The latter were stationed at the fortress of Farnsburg, about 15 M. to the S.E. of the town, and on the approach of the French 1300 men immediately attempted to force their passage to Bâle. After a desperate conflict they were all cut to pieces near the village of St. Jacob where the last and bloodiest struggle took place. The red wine (not of a very superior quality) yielded by the vineyards which now occupy the scene of the battle is known by the name of "Swiss Blood."

## 2. From Bâle to Bienne (Bern and Neuchâtel) through the Münster-Thal.

76½ M. to Bern. The high road still possesses great interest for the lovers of the picturesque. Diligence to Bienne once daily in 9½ hrs.; fare 12 fr. 30 c. By Railway (direct) from Bienne to Bern in 1—1¼ hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c., to Neuchâtel in ¾, 1¼ hr.; fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 70 c.

The *Münsterthal*, French *Val-Moutier*, through which the *Birs* flows, is the grandest and most remarkable in the whole Jura range. It is a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with firs, whilst the plain smiles with verdant meadows, picturesque villages and mills. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, served the Romans as a line of communication between *Aventicum* (Avenches, see p. 169), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (August, see p. 18), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine.

The road first traverses a fertile plain passing by the *Monument of St. Jacob* (p. 4). The landscape is at first flat. To the E., on the opposite bank of the *Birs*, several ruined castles appear, amongst others *Schloss Birseck* near *Arlesheim* (1062 ft.). Farther on, *Dornach* (1542 ft.) where, on July 22nd, 1499, 6000 Confederates defeated 15,000 Austrians, thus terminating the Swabian war. In the church of this village rests *Mauerpertuis* (d. 1759), the celebrated mathematician.

7¼ M. *Aesch* (*Sonne*). In the midst of the underwood on the opposite bank of the *Birs* rises the handsome old castle of *Angenstein*. The road now enters a more mountainous and picturesque district. Near *Pfeffingen* the narrow valley ("Klus") is commanded by the ruins of a castle of that name, in the eminence to the r. The green dale of the *Birs* here forms a pleasing contrast to the wooded mountains, whose barren summits here and there show the bluish-yellow calcareous stone of which they are composed. The old *Castle of Zwingen* was the residence of the governors of the canton of Bâle, until the first French revolution.

7⅞ M. *Lauffen* (1084 ft.) (*Sonne*), at the confluence of the *Lüsel* and *Birs*. The valley here widens, but soon contracts again. At *Saugern* (Fr. *Soyhière*) (Kreuz) a difference in the language is remarked, a portion of the village being German, the remainder French. Further on are seen the ruins of the castle of the same name. *Bellrive*, now a manufactory, is situated at the rocky egress of the valley, near the point where it expands into a broad plain. At a considerable height, immediately above the road, is perched the castle of *Voburg*. On emerging from the ravine, the road turns to the r. to

10⅞ M. *Delémont* (1342 ft.), Ger. *Delsberg* (\**Bür*), with a country residence of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From *Delémont* to *Porrentruy* a diligence runs daily in 4¾ hrs., passing by the foot of *Mont Terrible*. *Pruntrut*, Fr. *Porrentruy* (Ours), was once a residence of the Bishops of Bâle. Excursions S. to the wild and

romantic valley of the *Doubs* (R. 44), N.E. to the castles of *Morimont* (Ger. *Morsperg*) and *Ferette* (Ger. *Pfirt*), with a beautiful view over the plains of Alsace and the Vosges, thence by *Burg* and *Landskron* to *Bâle*.

At *Courrendlin* (1357 ft.), Ger. *Kennendorf* (Cerf), a village with considerable iron-works, the so-called \**Münsterthal* is reached, a grand and romantic defile traversed by the *Birs*. The huge cleft through which the stream passes testifies to the mighty convulsion which has forced the horizontal strata to assume their present almost perpendicular position, resembling gigantic walls on either side of the road. In the middle of this defile, and at the most interesting spot on the whole route, are situated the glass-manufactories and forges of *Roche*.

From *Münster* to the *Weissenstein*. At the mouth of the gorge, near the \**Flug* inn, a good road, bounded on the S. by the rugged declivities of *Mt. Graivert*, on the N. by the wooded heights of *Le Cornet*, ascends to the l. to (45 min.) *Granfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*) and (15 min.) *Crémine* (Kreuz), passing the clock-manufactory of *M. Perret*; following the course of the *Rause*, which here forms some picturesque cascades, (in 45 min.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (Post) is reached. This place is situated at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, whose summit can easily be attained in 2 hrs.; the road is good, the latter part through a forest. Carriages may be had from *Gänsbrunnen* (15 fr.) to the *Weissenstein*, as well as to *Münster*; from *Münster* to the *Weissenstein* 20 to 25 fr. Diligence between *Münster* and *Olten* by *Gänsbrunnen* daily in 6¼ hrs.

7⅞ M. *Moutier*, Ger. *Münster* (*Krone*, \**Hirsch*), an ancient and handsome village, situated in a fertile dale, which ¾ M. farther again contracts. The road now traverses a wild pine-clad gorge, threaded by the *Birs*. It again emerges at the village of *Court* (2038 ft.) (Ours) and 1½ M. farther reaches *Sonvilliers*.

Before reaching *Bévilard*, the next village, a rugged path leads (in 3 hrs.) to *Reuchenette* (see above) over the *Montoz* (4100 ft.). The intricacy of the route renders the services of a guide desirable. The view is similar to that from the *Weissenstein*.

The road next traverses pasture-land and reaches

7⅞ M. *Malleray* (\**Lion d'Or*, R. and L. 2½ fr., B. 1½ fr.).

Near *Tavannes*, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2389 ft.) (\**Krone*), the road again ascends; in 10 minutes it leads to *Pierre Pertuis* (*petra pertusa*) (2422 ft.), formerly *Pirreport* (*petrea porta*), a natural opening in the rock, 40 feet high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than 161 A. D. This gate, the highest point between *Tavannes* and *Sonceboz*, marked the limit of the Helvetian province, and, at a later date, of the bishoprics of *Avenches*, *Lausanne* and *Bâle*. The *Birs* has its source at the foot of this mountain.

6⅜ M. *Sonceboz* (2062 ft.) (\**Krone*), a village in the valley of *Erguel* or *St. Imier*. Diligence (3 times daily in 4 hrs.) to *La Chaux-de-Fonds*, through this charming valley (2521 ft.), enlivened by the signs of industry (watch-manufactories) and numerous flocks.

The road to Bienne follows the course of the *Scheuss* (*Suze*), passing the villages *La Hutte*, *Reuchenette* (1822 ft.) (Inn: Forelle), and near the ruins of the *Château de Rond-Châtel* (cascade).

From the *Bösinger Hühe*, the last eminence of the Jura, a \*magnificent view is disclosed, from the *old road*, of the extensive district watered by the Aare, Emme, and the Zihl, forming an amphitheatre of upwards of 180 miles. Near *Bösingen* (1357 ft.), French *Bonjean*, the road enters the plain. (The *new road*, after passing Reuchenette, crosses to the r. bank of the Suze, thus missing the above-mentioned prospect, the finest on the entire route.)

$9\frac{3}{8}$  M. **Bienne**, Ger. **Biel** (Hôtel du Jura; Kreuz, R.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, A.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Omnibus  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Hôtel de la Couronne; beer at the brewery *Zum Seefelds*; cold baths in the Scheuss,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  M. below the town), an ancient town, free and independent from 1250 to 1798, is situated near the lake of the same name and at the S. base of the Jura, the lower slopes of which are planted with the vine. Pop. 6053 (660 Rom. Cath.). Colonel *Schwab* willingly admits visitors to his interesting *Collection of Antiquities* (found in the ancient Swiss lake-villages).

From Bienne to Neuchâtel see pp. 9, 10.

From Bienne to Bern the direct railway crosses the *Ziehl* (*Thiele*), near stat. *Brügg*, and the Aare by an iron bridge near stat. *Busswyl*.

On the Aare, above stat. *Lyss*, is situated *Aarberg* with an ancient castle. Stat. *Luberg*, *Schüpfen* and *Zollikofen*, the latter a station on the Swiss Central (*Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern*) line. Hence to Bern see p. 13.

### 3. From Bâle to Geneva by Soleure and Neuchâtel.

Swiss Central and Western Railway. To Geneva by express in 9, by ordinary trains in 11 hrs. Fares: 27 fr., 19 fr. 5, 13 fr. 80 c. The equally short route by Bern and Lausanne (R. 41) is far preferable; through-tickets, however, not issued. At *Olten* (p. 8) passengers generally change carriages and are detained  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. (Steamboats on the lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva see RR. 46, 50). Omnibus and other conveyances, see p. 1.

On leaving the station, a view is obtained to the l. of the vine-clad hills of *Grenzach* beyond the Rhine. The line crosses the Birs (view of the valley) and skirts the picturesque and wooded slopes of the Jura. Stat. *Muttenz* and *Pratteln*. On the Rhine, at some distance l. of the line, lies *Basel-Augst* (p. 18); beyond it rise the lofty mountains of the Black Forest.

Here the line leaves the valley of the Rhine, and enters that of the *Ergolz* in the Jura. Beautiful points of view as far as Olten. *Nieder-Schönthal* is the stat. for *Frenkendorf*, a charming village on a hill to the r., much frequented on account of its



salubrious air; on a rocky eminence beyond rise the ruins of the *Schauenburg*, at the foot of which lies a small watering-place. As Liestal is approached, the large Cantonal Hospital is seen to the l.

**Liestal** (962 ft.) (*Falke*, *Schlüssel*) on the *Ergolz*, with 3393 inhab. (337 Rom. Cath.), is the seat of the government of the half-canton Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is exhibited the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy. Before reaching *Sissach* (1160 ft.) (\**Löwe*), a small town of some importance, the train passes (r.) the small castle of *Ebenrain* and its park. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2161 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of the town. (From Sissach to Aarau by the *Schafmatt* see p. 15).

After passing stat. *Sommerau* and *Läufelfingen* (1184 ft.), the train enters the great tunnel of *Hauenstein*, 8349 feet long, where, May 28th, 1857, fifty-two workmen were buried by a fall of earth, and eleven more perished in their efforts to rescue them. As the train emerges from the tunnel, the ruins of the castle of *Neu-Wartburg* are perceived. Farther on r. of the latter, a beautiful glimpse of the Bernese Alps is obtained, gradually becoming visible from the Wetterhorn to the Doldenhorn. The line now descends by a long curve to the Aare, which it crosses at a considerable distance below Olten, and then ascends to the station on the r. bank.

At the summit of the Hauenstein,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the stations of Olten and Läuelfingen, is situated the \***Frohburg** (2601 ft.), a good inn, commanding a beautiful panorama of the Alps, from the Sentis to Mont Blanc; in the foreground is the *Wartburg* and the valley which extends to Lucerne, traversed by the railroad; to the r. is Pilatus, to the l. the Rigi.  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake. — The traveller coming from the N., and visiting Switzerland for the first time, would do well to leave the train at Läuelfingen, and proceed on foot to Olten by the Reisen Alp, with its extensive dairy-farm, and the Frohburg; in fine weather the view is strikingly beautiful.

**Olten** (1244 ft.) (*Hôtel de la Gare*, at the station, R. 2 fr.; \**Thurm*; \**Hallmond*; \**Railway-restaurant*), second town of the canton of Soleure (2340 inhab., 478 Prot.), prettily situated on the Aare. The Parish Church possesses an "Ascension" by *Disteli*, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by *Deschwanden*. Railway by Aarau to Zürich see R. 7.

At Olten passengers to or from Lucerne and Herzogenbuchsee-Bern change carriages; those from Bâle to Zürich keep their seats. Detention of  $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bâle and Zürich are to the left, those to Lucerne and Bern to the right.

On the height to the l. is the castle of *Neu-Wartburg*, a fine point of view. The train next passes through a short tunnel under the rock of the castle of *Aarburg* and emerges at the station of

**Aarburg** (1236 ft.) (*Bür*; *Krone*), a small but wealthy town, almost entirely rebuilt since the fire of 1840. The picturesque old

castle, formerly a fortress, built in 1660, and provided with bomb-proof casemates cut in the rock, was till 1798 the residence of the governors and a state-prison; it is now a house of correction and arsenal. To the r., a large cotton-manufactory.

To the S.E. the Lucerne line diverges. Stations *Niederwyl*, *Murgenthal*, *Roggwyl*, *Langenthal* (\*Löwe), a thriving village with extensive traffic in wood, and *Blütsberg*. At **Herzogenbuchsee** (*Hôtel du Soleil*; restaurant at the back of the station), where the line diverges to Bern (p. 13), a change of carriages generally takes place. Beyond *Subigen* the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* not far from its confluence with the Aare. Above Soleure, to the r., rises the inn on the *Weissenstein* (p. 11); to the l., a panorama of the Bernese Alps. Before entering the station the *Aare* is crossed.

**Soleure**, see p. 10.

The train next passes stat. *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (Löwe; Traube), a village where watches are manufactured, and *Pieterlen*.

**Bienne** see p. 7.

Near the handsome avenues to the S.W. of this town, the train reaches the *Lake of Bienne* (1336 ft.), 10½ M. long, 2¼ M. wide, greatest depth 217 ft., 3 ft. lower than the Lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the Zihl. This river again emerges from the lake of Bienne at *Nidau*, a village situated on the E. bank. The train skirts the N.W. bank of the lake; a delightful view is thus afforded the traveller, enhanced in clear weather by the snowy summits of the Alps, which, as the train proceeds towards Neuchâtel, become visible from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc.

Beyond stat. *Twann*, Fr. *Douanne* (Bär), is a picturesque waterfall; this is the best point for visiting the **Isle of St. Peter** (1473 ft.), situated a little more to the S., opposite *Ligerz* and *Chavanne* (Kreuz), two villages, at which boats may also be procured for the purpose. The island, which is ¾ M. from the N.W. and 1½ M. from the S.W. bank, rises perpendicularly from the lake on the N. and W. sides. These sides are shaded by handsome and venerable oaks, and present a most picturesque aspect. The S. side, which is a gradual slope, is covered with vineyards and orchards. Adjacent to it are the *Kaninchen-Insel* and *Jolimont* (p. 10). On the E. side, near the bank, is seen the small house of *Rousseau*, occupied by him for two months in 1765, after his compulsory departure from Motiers-Travers (p. 172). He was prohibited by the government of Bern from longer enjoying his new retreat. The room of the great philosopher is preserved in the same state in which it was at the time of his stay on the island, and the walls are as usual inscribed with the names of thousands of visitors. It is to the somewhat exaggerated

description of Rousseau that the Isle of St. Peter and the Lake of Bienné owe their reputation.

**Neuveville** (1644 ft.), the next station (*Faucon*, or *Post*; \**Couronne* at the S. end, with a fine view of the lake and Alps), is a smiling little town, the first place where French is spoken. To the S. of the town, on a height, are seen the ruins of *Schlossberg*, in the neighbourhood of which is a picturesque cascade of the *Beonbach*. Diligence to Freiburg by Ins, see p. 164.

To the r. of Neuveville rises the *Chasseral* (4955 ft.) in three terraces, and is studded on the S. side by numerous villages and verdant meadows. The view from the summit (ascent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), like that from the *Weissenstein* (p. 13), embraces a large part of Eastern Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the summit are several chalets, where accommodation may be had for the night if necessary. The return may be made by Bienné, to which there is a road ( $13\frac{1}{2}$  M.). The view is best when the N. side is ascended from *Courtclary*, or from *St. Imier* in the valley of the same name (p. 6). — *Cerlier*, or *Erlach* (*Ours*), is situated opposite Neuveville at the foot of one of the sandstone spurs of the *Jolimont* (p. 9), which beneath the surface of the lake connects the mainland with the island of St. Peter.

Near stat. *Landeron* the railway quits the Lake of Bienné; the little town lies to the l. Stat. *Cressier*, with its church on the summit of a rock; then *Cornaux*.

On emerging from a tunnel, *St. Blaise* is reached, where the train skirts the base of the mountain, and affords a view of the entire Lake of Neuchâtel, the N. extremity of which is here reached, exactly opposite to the distant Mont Blanc. The train runs at a great height above the lake (to the l. below is the road), and reaches the station of **Neuchâtel**, on the N.E. side of the town, see p. 167. Hence to

Geneva, see R. 46.

#### 4. Soleure and the Weissenstein.

**Hotels.** \*Krone, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Hirsch; Thurm; \*Bargezi, near the station, also a restaurant.

**Telegraph Office** at the post-office.

**Carriages** to the Weissenstein, see p. 14.

**Soleure** or *Solothurn* (1355 ft.), a dull town with 1967 inhab. (890 Prot.), situated on the *Aare*, is the capital of the canton of Soleure and the residence of the Bishop of Bâle. It was incorporated in the Confederation in 1481; with Trêves it claims to be the most ancient town on this side of the Alps (*"in Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror,"* see p. 11). It is at least certain that the *Solodurum* of the Romans was a most flourishing settlement. The ramparts, planted with trees, afford an agreeable promenade. The Church of \***St. Ours** (*St. Ursusmünster*), cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle, was built in 1769 by the architect Pisconi of Ancona, replacing an older edifice of 1050. A stair-case of 33 steps leads to the façade between two fountains, one of which

is ornamented by a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from the sheepskin. Of the ten large altar-pieces, executed by painters of the second half of the last century, the two near the high-altar alone merit inspection; they are by *Esper*, and represent the Crucifixion and Resurrection.

The former *Church of the Jesuits* possesses a "Christ on the Cross," attributed to Holbein, and the *Church of the Franciscans* another, attributed to Raphael.

The *\*Arsenal*, in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, contains ancient armour, halberds, pikes and standards, taken in the battles of the Confederates with Austria, Burgundy &c. On the second story, when the door is opened, an automaton placed as a sentinel presents arms and turns his head. In the upper story, a very curious group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans by Nicholas von der Flue, after a design of *Disteli* (d. 1844).

The most ancient building in Soleure is the **Clock-tower**, although little reliance can be placed on the inscription (p. 10) which carries it back to the 4th cent. B. C. The figures of the clock deserve notice: at every quarter a knight with a cuirass strikes his breast, and Death turns his hour-glass; when the hour is struck, the sitting figure lowers his sceptre and opens his mouth.

Under the portico of the *Hôtel-de-Ville* are 8 Roman inscriptions; the *Public Library* contains some Roman antiquities. The *Museum* of Natural History, in the orphan-house near the bridge, is rich in minerals and fossils.

In the Bieler Strasse, Nr. 10, near the post-office, the illustrious Polish exile Kosciuszko (d. 1811) passed the last years of his life. His heart was interred at *Zuchwyl*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. S.E. of Soleure, on the r. bank of the Aare. A simple monument, shaded by weeping willows, bears this inscription: "*Viscera Thaddaei Kosciuszko.*" His remains rest near those of Sobieski and Poniatowski in the Cathedral of Cracow.

At Soleure the "Postheiri," or Swiss Charivari, is published.

The *\*Weissenstein* (3949 ft.), 3 hours walk to the N. of Soleure, is one of the most frequented mountains in Switzerland, and well merits its repute. On the summit an *\*Hotel* with "Dependence" (R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, S. 2, pension 4 fr.) is much frequented, and also employed as a whey-cure establishment. On Saturdays, in fine weather, the hotel is generally crowded.

The prospect is less picturesque than that from the Rigi, though the horizon is more extended; but from no spot can a better view be obtained of the long chain of the higher Alps from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the N. E. can be distinctly seen the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty summit of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; then, beyond Soleure, the eye reaches to the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the

Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, the Alets, Monte Rosa, and still farther S.W. Mont Blanc. To the W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains like a silver thread; the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

The **\*Röthe** (4304 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the hotel, commands a still more extensive view towards the N. and E., which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. A stone hut and a trigonometrical signal occupy the summit.

To the W. the view is concealed by the **\*Hasenmatt** (4460 ft.). This last point, 4 M. distant from the hotel, presents an uninterrupted panorama. It is unnecessary to return by the Weissenstein; leaving the summit on the N. side, the pedestrian may descend its W. and S. slopes, pass by *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the less distant station of Selzach (p. 9). Münster, or Court in the Münsterthal (p. 6) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

Path from the Weissenstein to the Münsterthal, see p. 6.

Routes from Soleure to the Weissenstein. — 1st. *Carriage-road*, passing by *Langendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carriage for 3 pers. 20 fr., for 4 pers. 25 fr., driver's fee not included; if the carriage remains during the night on the top, 5 fr. more; an omnibus generally runs daily between Soleure and the Weissenstein, leaving the Krone at 5 p. m.). 2nd. *Foot-path* (guide or porter for luggage 5 fr., 3 fr. more if required to pass the night on the summit, which is, however, superfluous, as porters may always be procured there), passing near the *Einsiedelei* (hermitage) by the *Stiegenlos* and *Rest*. By both these ways the Weissenstein may easily be reached in 3 hrs. The foot-path is, however, much to be preferred: it passes by the cathedral of St. Ours, through the imposing Bâle gate, inclines to the l. in the direction of the *Villa of M. Carlier*, where it turns to the r., then to the l. through the avenue, at the extremity of which the r. must be again taken towards the church of St. Nicholas, before reaching which, near *\*Bargezi's Brewery*, the **\*St. Verenathal** is entered to the l. (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool and shady ravine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length. The path to the l., at the commencement of the gorge, leads to the Wengistein (see below). In the quarries of Portland limestone, at the entrance of the valley, valuable fossils are frequently found. The blocks of granite which are seen in the vicinity on the slopes of the mountain, have been, according to geologists, brought here by the agency of ancient Alpine glaciers. This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. extremity of the ravine is the **\*Hermitage of St. Verena**, to the r. the dwelling of the hermit; to the l. the chapel which is reached by a broad staircase; it is cut in the rock, and contains a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. The traveller may now return by the chapel of Ste. Croix, passing near some extensive marble quarries; after traversing the forest, the **Wengistein** is reached, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. For the remainder of the way the following directions will suffice.

Leaving the hermitage the pedestrian crosses a meadow in the direction of the inn on the Weissenstein which lies before him; near some cottages the high road is crossed, and the path ascends the hill, crossing a brook and leading to another group of cottages. Passing between the latter, the traveller leaves the stone cross to the r., and proceeds towards the nearest pine-wood, on the borders of which he crosses a brook, and

(not to the r.) reaches a sign-post. A little higher in the wood a second post is passed, and soon after, the base of a rugged precipice is gained (3 M. from the hermitage). The path is precipitous, but well-shaded. An ascent of 45 min. brings the traveller to a sharp projection of the rock, after which he descends to the l., reaching the *Nesselboden-Alp* in 10 min., where the footpath rejoins the road. After an easy ascent of 30 min. more, the summit of the Weissenstein is attained.

### 5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

Central Railway. In  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —5 hrs. Fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 80,  
5 fr. 60 c. Comp. Introd. X.

From *Bâle* to *Herzogenbuchsee* see pp. 7 to 9. Near the stat. *Riedwyl* the railway enters grassy valleys, enclosed by wooded slopes. Then stat. *Wynigen*. On issuing from a long tunnel (transit 1 min.) the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* and reaches the busy town of **Burgdorf** (1798 ft.), French *Berthoud* (*Stadthaus*; *Bür*; \**Meyer's* Brewery; telegr. stat.), picturesquely situated on an eminence. The houses are for the most part substantially built, and have arcades as at Bern; the public edifices, the hospital, the schools, the Orphan Asylum, and the public walks testify to the opulence and good taste of the inhabitants. In the castle of Burgdorf, Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institution in 1798, which in 1804 was transferred to München-Buchsee near Hofwyl (see below), and afterwards in the same year to Yverdon (p. 174). Beautiful views from the church and castle (*Jungfrau*, *Mönch*, *Eiger*), and still more beautiful from the *Lueg*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E., which commands the entire chain of the Alp.

Stations *Lyssach*, *Hindelbank*. Near stat. *Schönbühl*, to the r., stand the buildings of *Hofwyl* with their numerous windows, in which Herr v. Fellenberg founded his agricultural and educational establishments, which formerly enjoyed a considerable reputation; they were closed in 1848, but have since been partially reopened.

Beyond stat. *Zollikofen*, on the r., lies *Rüete*, formerly connected with the above establishments, now an Agricultural Institution. Farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the castle of *Reichenbach* to the r., opposite to the N. extremity of the narrow peninsula of Enge (p. 98); and of the bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851. The line then ascends for a few minutes until it reaches the *Wylerfeld* (drilling ground), whence, to the l., a magnificent \*view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is enjoyed; farther on, to the r., is a new suburb inhabited by workmen, after passing which the Aare is crossed and the station of Bern reached. The \**Bridge* is of a remarkable and ingenious construction, and furnished with two roads, the upper for railway, the lower for ordinary traffic. *Bern* see p. 93.

## 6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

Central Railway. In  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 95 c., 5 fr. The trains correspond with steamboats from Lucerne to Wäggis, Flüelen etc. (see pp. 50 and 67).

From *Bâle* to *Aarburg* see pp. 7, 8. Then stat. **Zofingen** (\**Rössli*; *Ochs*), a busy little town. Besides a collection of coins, the library contains autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and drawings by members of the Swiss society of artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met annually at this town, and on these occasions contributed to embellish the album of the library. The *Zofingen Union* of Swiss students celebrates the anniversary of its foundation here, to which the members resort in great numbers from the Swiss universities. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two ball-rooms have been constructed. Beyond the town ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) is an ancient *Roman Bath* with mosaic pavement in good preservation and other Roman relics. The line next passes through the broad *Wiggernthal*, with its rich meadows. On an eminence near stat. *Reiden* stands an ancient lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage-house.

Between the stations of *Nebikon* and *Wauwyl* a view is obtained to the r. of the Bernese snow-mountains; in the centre the *Jungfrau*, to the l. the *Mönch* and *Eiger*, to the r. the *Altels*. Beyond stat. *Wauwyl*, to the r., lies the little *Mauensee* with its island and small castle.

**Sursee** (*Sonne*; *Hirsch*; telegr. stat.), an old town, over the gates of which the double eagle of the house of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* reminds one of the Burgundian style of architecture. Near stat. *Nottwyl* the line approaches the *Lake of Sempach* (1561 ft.), 6 M. long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, and abounding in fish; it is, however, more remarkable for its historical associations than the beauty of its scenery. At the S. extremity of the lake, on an eminence to the r., stands the castle of *Wartensee*, with its angular gables and red tower.

At the S. E. extremity of the lake, lies the small town of **Sempach** (*Kreuz*; *Adler*), near which Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated, July 8th, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. Thousands of his knights and adherents were slain.

A Chapel (1936 ft.),  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Sempach, stands upon the spot where Leopold, nephew of the Duke Leopold who had been conquered by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 300), perished.

The line intersects plantations of firs. A view is obtained of the precipitous cliffs and peaks of *Pilatus*; to the l. the long ridge of the *Rigi*. Then stat. *Rothenburg*. After passing stat. *Emmenbrücke* the line skirts the bank of the *Reuss*, whose emerald waters emerge from the lake of Lucerne, passes through a tunnel

under the rock of Gibraltar (p. 50), and reaches by a long curve the Lucerne station, on the l. bank of the lake (opposite the hotels), where the steamboats to and from Wäggis and Flüelen usually stop (comp. p. 67). *Lucerne* see p. 49.

## 7. From Bâle to Zürich by Olten.

Central and North Eastern Railways. In  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Fares 10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 40 c. Railway from Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi, see p. 18.

From Bâle to *Olten* see pp. 7, 8. On leaving Olten the line runs by the side of the *Aare* as far as its confluence with the Limmat near Brugg, and commands many pleasing prospects. To the l. the wooded chain of the Jura remains in view.

Stat. *Dänikon*. Opposite stat. *Schönenwerth* stands the castle of *Gösgen* with its ruined tower, which until 1801 was the seat of the authorities of Soleure. The line passes under the town of Aarau by a tunnel.

**Aarau** (1243 ft.) (\**Wilder Mann*; *Löwe*; \**Krone*; *Rössli*), a manufacturing town, capital of the Canton of Aargau, with 5153 inhab. (934 Rom. Cath.). is situated on the *Aare* (over which is a suspension bridge, constructed in 1850), at the foot of the Jura mountains, here partially covered with vines. In the church the Protestant and Rom. Cath. services are performed alternately. *New Town Hall* and *Barracks*. The historian Heinrich Zschokke (b. at Magdeburg in 1771, d. 1848) formerly resided here. The cutlery manufactured at Aarau is highly esteemed.

From Sissach to Aarau by the Schafmatt, 10 M. By diligence to Oltingen in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., by ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gelterkinden* (1287 ft.) (\**Rössli*), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.) *Tecknau* (1360 ft.); to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Wenningen* (1000 ft.) a steep ascent; ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Oltingen* (Ochs). The path which ascends the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) \**Schafmatt* (2362 ft.) diverges close to the "Ochs", and cannot be mistaken, being provided with numerous direction-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura mountains and the Alps, as far as the deep valley of *Rohr*. Here turning to the l. the upper portion of a meadow is reached, at the foot of which ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. The spectator here has a prospect of the lake of Lucerne with its environs, the Rigi, Pilatus etc. before him, bounded on either side by the mountains between which he stands. From the chalet to Aarau in 1 hr. by *Ober-* and *Nieder-Erlinsbach*.

To the N. of Aarau rises the *Wasserfluh* (2675 ft.), and to the N.E. the *Gisliflüh* (2382 ft.), over which a footpath leads from Aarau to the Baths of Schinznach, commanding a pleasing view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldeck.

On the l. as the train proceeds, beyond the *Aare*, at the foot of the Gisliflüh, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. Next stat. *Rupperschwil*, where the line again approaches the *Aare*. To the r. is *Schloss Lenzburg*. Stat. *Waldegg*, with a castle of the same name picturesquely situated on the slope of the Wülpselsberg, possesses a



mineral spring, the water of which is used for exportation only. This is the station nearest to the hydropathic estab. of *Brestenberg*, situated  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. on the lake of Hallwyl (proprietor Dr. Erismann, Pension 5 fr.). On an eminence on the opposite bank of the Aare stands the castle of *Wildenstein*. Stat. *Schinznach* lies halfway between the village of *Schinznach* (11 9 ft.), on the l. bank of the Aare, and the **Baths of Schinznach**, close to which the line passes (\*Hotel with 160 rooms and 58 baths; table d'hôte at 1; omnibus to and from the station,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant; physicians Dr. Hemmann and Dr. Amsler). These baths, also called the *Baths of Hapsburg*, are highly impregnated with sulphur, and are much resorted to by the French.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wälpelsberg* (1627 ft.), on the summit of which (1 M. distant) stand the ruins of the castle of \***Hapsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about the year 1020. Only the lofty walls of the tower, which are 8 ft. in thickness, now remain. In the adjoining house lives the custodian (refreshments), whose duty it is to discharge a small cannon, whenever he perceives a fire in any direction. The view embraces the entire domain of the counts of Hapsburg, Königsfelden, the site of the ancient Roman city of Vindonissa, the ruins of the castle of *Braunegg*, which formerly belonged to a son of Gessler, the governor of Switzerland; the *Neuenhof*, in which Pestalozzi commenced his philanthropical scheme of education by establishing (in 1778) a school for the poor; the neighbouring village of *Birr*, in the cemetery of which the remains of this indefatigable, but unfortunate man repose (d. 1827); the old town of Brugg; the baths of Schinznach; the valleys of the Aare, the Reuss and the Limmat, bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Alps. This panorama amply compensates for the fatigue of the ascent.

**Brugg** (1060 ft.), or *Bruck* (\**Rössli*; \**Rothes Haus*), a small town, formerly the seat of Rudolph of Hapsburg. A pleasing view of the antiquated town may be obtained from the bridge which spans the Aare, here only 70 ft. wide. The "Black Tower" (schwarze Thurm) dates from the later Roman Empire, and was restored in the early part of the 15th cent. At a short distance N.E. of the town, three of the chief rivers of Switzerland, the *Aare*, the *Reuss* and the *Limmat*, unite their streams, and fall into the Rhine at *Koblentz* (p. 19), 9 M. to the N.

The ancient *Abbey of Königsfelden* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the empress Elisabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Suabia and his accomplices.

The abbey was secularized in 1528; the building was converted into a hospital, and afterwards a lunatic asylum. A portion of the church now serves as a magazine, but divine service is still celebrated in the choir. The \*stained-glass windows, opposite the door, dating from the 14th cent., represent the nuptials of Agnes, the founder of the abbey, with the king of Hungary, and the ceremony of her taking the veil. The numerous portraits of

knights who fell at Sempach (p. 14), are of the last century. Duke Leopold himself with 60 of these warriors is here interred. A Roman monument stands at the gate of the court. The door-keeper, who shows the church (fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), offers Roman coins and Anticaglias for sale.

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare stood in ancient times the considerable Helvetian town of Vindonissa, where during the early centuries of the Christian era a Roman legion and the Rætian cohorts were posted, as is proved by inscriptions still extant. The position of the amphitheatre is easily recognisable; the well of the convent of Königsfelden is fed to this day by a Roman subterranean aqueduct. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and no trace now remains of its extensive edifices. The name still survives in that of the village of Windisch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of Brugg. Vindonissa was afterwards the seat of a bishop, which was however transferred to Constance in 639.

The line crosses the *Reuss* at its confluence with the Aare, and reaches stat. *Turgi*, the junction where the Baden line to Waldshut diverges (see p. 19). The Zürich line approaches the *Limmat* and remains on its l. bank. The precipitous banks of the river are clad with vines.

**Baden** (1179 ft.) (*Waage*; *Löwe*; *Bär*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*) was much resorted to by the Romans in early times for the sake of its mineral springs. Its ancient name was *Aquae*. In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. I. 67), it had all the appearance of a town (*in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeni salubrium aquarum usu frequens*). After its destruction by the 21st Legion (*rapax*) it appears soon to have revived. In the middle ages Baden was a fortress and frequently the residence of the princes of Hapsburg, Albert having resided here (1308) before his assassination. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1413 ft.), destroyed in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot springs (98°–126° Fahr.) (1080 ft.), impregnated with sulphur, are situated in a valley near the railway station,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the N. of the town. The "*Small Baths*" (*Ennetbäder*), on the r. bank of the *Limmat* are chiefly frequented by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; the "*Great Baths*" (*Hotels*; *Stadthof*, of the first class; *Schiff*, *Limmathof*, *Rabe*, *Verenahof*, *\*Freihof* etc.), on the r. bank, are patronised by the more fashionable world. Of the two public baths the *Verena Bath* is the principal. The bridge affords the best view of the banks of the river. Baden is annually visited by 15,000 patients and travellers.

The line now passes through a short tunnel under the *Stein zu Baden* (see above). On the l., surrounded by the *Limmat*, stand the extensive buildings and gardens of the former *Cistercian Abbey* of **Wettingen** (1127 ft.), now a seminary. The church contains the sarcophagus of the emperor Albert (p. 16), whose body reposed in it for 15 months after which it was conveyed to Speyer. The stained-glass windows are of the 16th and 17th centuries, the carved stalls of the 17th. An inscription of a temple of Isis, built into the wall of the church, mentions the ancient name of Baden. The handsome building to the l., on

the slope of the *Lägernebirg* (2635 ft.), a hill with a long and sharp ridge, formerly contained the wine-press of the Abbey.

The line now passes stat. *Killwangen* and enters the canton of Zürich near *Dietikon* (1200 ft.) (*Löwe*). At this town Massena made his celebrated passage of the Limmat, Sept. 24th, 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. Next, stations *Schlieren* and *Allstetten*. Near Zürich the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 31) becomes visible; on the E. side it is very precipitous. The large building on the slope to the l. is the *Weid* (p. 27). The whole line from Brugg to Zürich (1½ hr.) presents a series of interesting landscapes, especially in the neighbourhood of Zürich, where the distant Alps on the r., and the Albisrücken, terminating towards the N. in the Uetli, come into view. The heights in the environs of Zürich are dotted with country-houses. Before entering the railway station the line crosses the *Sihl*. Zürich, see R. 13.

### 8. From Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi.

Baden Railway (to Waldshut) and Swiss North Eastern. In 3-4 hrs. Fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 21, 2 fl. 26 kr. (Express from Frankfurt to Zurich without change of carriage.) The seats on the right as far as Turgi are to be preferred.

Baden station see p. 1. The line traverses the narrow, fruitful plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. The first station is *Grenzach*, where an excellent wine, hardly inferior to "Markgräfer" is produced; next stat. *Wyhlen*. At stat. *Rheinfelden* the line approaches the Rhine, which here rushes impetuously over its rocky bed; the l. bank is precipitous and well wooded.

**Rheinfelden** (841 ft.) (*\*Zum Schützen; Krone*), a Swiss town on the l. bank, is built on the ruins of the ancient Roman station *Augusta Rauracorum*, destroyed by barbarian invaders. It was founded by Munatius Plancus (see p. 4) during the reign of the emperor Augustus on the site where *Basel-Augst* now stands, a village 3 M. distant from Rheinfelden. Rheinfelden was in ancient times strongly fortified and was one of the frontier-forts of the Holy Roman Empire. It was repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The celebrated generals of the thirty years' war, Bernhard von Weimar and Johann von Werth, fought many battles under its walls during the spring of 1638, with varying fortunes. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks, and forms the so-called *Höllenhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works and salt-baths which attract numerous visitors (*\*Struve's* bath-establ., pension 4-6 fr.)

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (853 ft.), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic order, a handsome building with numerous windows. Since 1817 it has been employed as a Seminary











and Reformatory for children. *Brennet*, which is next reached, is the station for the \**Wehrastrasse* (see Bædeker's Rhine) a gorge which bears some resemblance to the *Via Mala*.

Stat. *Säckingen* (899 ft.) (*Bad or Löwe*), a considerable town, possessing an old abbey-church with two towers. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularized in the early part of this century.

Next stat. *Murg* (964 ft.) at the mouth of the *Murg*, and *Klein-Lauffenburg*, opposite to which, picturesquely placed on the l. bank, stands the Swiss town of *Lauffenburg (Post)*, with its ancient castle, where the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but it need hardly be said that the experiment is extremely perilous. Below the cataract, of which a glimpse is obtained from the train, salmon are caught in large numbers.

The line penetrates the mountain by a tunnel and reaches stat. *Luttingen* (973 ft.) and *Hauenstein*, crossing some lofty viaducts. It occasionally approaches the river. Then stat. *Albbruck* (954 ft.) and *Dogern* (976 ft.).

**Waldshut** (*Rebstock*), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river.

About 10 M. to the N. of Waldshut, on the high road to St. Blasien, is situated *Höchenschwand* (post-omnibus daily), the highest village (rustic inn) in the Black Forest, whence a magnificent prospect of the Alps is obtained. Comp. Keller's *Panorama*.

The Swiss Junction Railway crosses the Rhine below stat. *Koblentz* (970 ft.), near the influx of the *Aare*, passes in a long curve through a tunnel, and approaches the *Aare* near *Klingnau*. The river remains visible only as far as stat. *Döttingen*. After *Siggenthal* is passed, the *Hapsburg*, which stands on a wooded hill to the r. (see p. 16), becomes visible. The line crosses the *Limmat* near its confluence with the *Aare*. At *Turgi* (p. 17) is the junction of this line with the North Eastern Railway.

From *Turgi* to *Zürich*, see R. 7.

## 9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

By the Baden Railway in 5 hrs.; fares to Schaffhausen 3 fl. 41, 2 fl. 49, 1 fl. 42 kr.; to Constance 5 fl. 57, 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 36 kr. Neuhausen is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (comp. R. 11). Seats on the right to be preferred. — Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4–5 hrs., returning in 3 hrs.; scenery picturesque, but the *ascent* by steamboat is tedious.

From Bâle to Waldshut see pp. 18, 19. Beyond Waldshut the train passes through a tunnel, beyond which occasional glimpses of the Alps are obtained. To the r. diverges the Swiss line to *Turgi* (see above). Beyond stat. *Thiengen* the ancient Klettgau is traversed. Near stat. *Oberlauchringen* the *Wutach* is crossed. To the r., on a wooded eminence, the castle of *Küssenberg*. Next stat. *Griessen*, *Erzingen*, *Wilchingen*, the first village in the canton of Schaffhausen, *Neunkirch*, *Beringen* and *Neuhausen*, station for the Falls of the Rhine (comp. however p. 24). Hotels see p. 23.



**Schaffhausen** (1222 ft.) (Krone, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; Schiffl; Löwe. On the l. bank of the Rhine, in the village of Feuerthalen, Hirsch, R. 1 fr.), capital of the canton of that name (pop. 8711, 923 Rom. Cath.), still retains the picturesque mediæval aspect of the Suabian cities of the Germanic Empire. The best view of the town is obtained from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the opp. bank of the Rhine.

The *Cathedral*, founded in 1104, completed in 1454, formerly an abbey-church, is remarkable for the massiveness of its construction. Portions of the cloisters are in a good state of preservation, but the interior of the church is much disfigured by alterations of the last century. The great bell, cast in 1486, bears the inscription: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, which suggested to Schiller the idea of his beautiful "*Lied von der Glocke*." The *Church of St. John* dates from 1120.

The castle of *Munoth* (*Munitio*?), erected during the great famine of 1564, in order to afford support to the indigent, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several stories, which with the adjoining building is believed to date from the 12th cent., although frequently added to in more modern times.

The *Library* (*Bürger-Bibliothek*) contains nothing worthy of mention, except a collection of books and MSS. of the eminent Swiss historian, Johann v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen in 1752, d. at Cassel in 1809), to whose memory his fellow-citizens have erected a monument on the "Vesenstaub" promenade; the terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stat. *Herblingen, Thayingen, Gottmadingen* and *Singen* (\*Krone).

About 2 M. to the N.W. (l.) of Singen, on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of \**Hohentwiel* (2107 ft.), the property of the Würtemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions. It was bravely and successfully defended by the Würtemberg commandant in the 30 years' war. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolean and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments), half-way up, a ticket of admission (12 kr.) to the tower must be procured.

In the middle of the lake lies the island of *Reichenau*, in the dominions of Baden,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey erected on the island was secularized in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The building now serves as parish church for the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church was anciently richly endowed, but fell to decay in the 14th cent. With the exception of a few relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of its great antiquity.

The line then passes stat. *Rickelshausen* and reaches *Radolfszell* (*Post*), an ancient town, whose walls, gates and handsome Gothic church date from 1436, situated on the Untersee. The line now skirts the lake and passes stat. *Markelfingen, Allensbach* and *Reichenau*; to the r. the island of Reichenau (see above). The train now crosses the Rhine and stops at *Constance* (p. 22).









## 10. From Friedrichshafen (Rorschach) to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat to Constance 3 times daily in summer (direct, or by Romanshorn or Meersburg) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hrs. Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance* (*Schaffhausen*), *Meersburg*, *Überlingen*, *Ludwigshafen*, the steamboats (about 24 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn in 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., Constance-Romanshorn-Rorschach in 2 hrs., Constance-Lindau in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), three or four times daily. The second cabin fare is  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd less than the first. The times of starting are frequently altered. On Sundays return-tickets are issued at reduced fares. Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets. The lake of Constance being neutral territory, the traveller is subjected to custom-house formalities even on quitting one German town for another, for instance from Friedrichshafen or Lindau to Constance. The remedy is to have luggage *plombé*.

The **Lake of Constance** (1225 ft.) (Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 90 M. in circumference, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 42 M. long, about 9 M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 856 ft. deep. The water is of a light green colour. The lake forms the boundary of five different states: Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria (Vorarlberg) and Switzerland (St. Gall and Thurgau). — *Meersburger* is the best wine grown on its banks, and *Felchen* and trout the best fish it produces.

The N.E. banks are in general flat, to the S.W. rise beautiful hills, clothed with woods, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In the beauty of its scenery the lake of Constance cannot vie with its other Swiss rivals; but its broad expanse of water, its animated banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sents in particular, and other snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to impress the traveller who visits Switzerland for the first time with the most pleasurable sensations.

**Friedrichshafen** (1436 ft.). (\*Post or Deutsches Haus, near the station, R. 48, B. 24, A. 15 kr.; \*Hôtel Nestle or Schwan, similar prices, pension 2 fl.; \*König von Wurtemberg, recommended for a prolonged stay; Krone, with a small garden by the lake, second rate; Beer-garden "Zur Krone" by the lake, with a beautiful view), the S. terminus of the Wurtemberg line (to Ulm in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  - 4 hrs., to Stuttgart in 6— $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), is during the summer an animated town. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Suabia. The royal *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg artists, Gegenbauer, Pflug &c.; from a pavilion in the garden of the Schloss, which is open to the public (closed for a few hours daily during the residence of the royal family) a very beautiful view of the lake and the Alps is obtained. The harbour, about 1 M. distant from the railway station, presents an animated scene.

Travellers about to proceed by steamboat without stoppage are conveyed from the railway station to the wharf by a branch line; those also who arrive by steamer may take their tickets immediately on landing, and enter the railway carriages at once. Steamboats start for Constance, Romanshorn and Rorschach after the arrival of the last evening train.

During the passage of the steamer, if the weather is stormy, the horrors of sea-sickness are not unfrequently encountered.



To the N., on an arm of the lake called the *Ueberlinger See*, stands the little town of *Meersburg*, in the dominions of Baden, with an ancient and modern castle and seminary, picturesquely situated at a considerable height above the lake. Farther on, the little island of *Mainau* (p. 23). Farther towards the N. lies *Ueberlingen*, with lake and mineral-water-baths. The boat next passes the promontory which separates the *Ueberlinger See* from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance, after a passage of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (By *Romanshorn* see p. 24).

**Constance.** \*Hecht, R. and L. 1 fl., D. incl. W. 1 fl. 24, B. 24, A. 24 kr.; \*Adler or Post, similar prices, good beer; \*Badischer Hof; Hôtel Halm; Krone. — The extensive *Swimming-Establishment* in the lake is well fitted up. — Swiss telegr. stat. at *Kreuzlingen* (p. 23),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the S. gate.

*Constance* (1253 ft.), a free-town until the year 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now a population of 9400 (1100 Prot.), though it once numbered as many as 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the lake, at the point where the Rhine emerges (1225 ft.). The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was secularized in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The \**Cathedral*, founded in 1048, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. The Gothic tower was erected in 1850—1857; the spire, perforated like that of Freiburg cathedral, is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform. A short stay in Constance will be best employed in visiting the cathedral and ascending the tower (\*view).

On the doors of the principal portal are \*Bas Reliefs, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Baider in 1470. The \*Choir Stalls with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave, the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (18 ft. high, 3 ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone-slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of July 6th, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the S. chapel near the choir an Interment of Christ in high relief; in the N. chapel a Death of the Virgin, coloured stone figures life-size, date 1460. — The Treasury contains missals embellished with miniatures, date 1426. On the E. side of the church is a crypt, containing the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high. On the exterior of the N. side are still to be seen two aisles of the cloister, from which a good idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed. The sacristan shows the whole of the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the door on the S. side is usually open.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, a pure Gothic building near the cathedral, of the 14th cent., contains some interesting woodcarving.

Farther S. in the street, in a small square, stands an ancient building with arcades, styled, according to an inscription, *Curia Pacis*, in which the emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with

the Lombard towns in 1183. In the same square Frederick VI., Count of Nürnberg, was created Margrave of Brandenburg by the emperor Sigismund, April 18th, 1417.

The ancient *Dominican Convent*, in which Huss was confined, is situated on an island in the lake close to the town. It is now converted into a manufactory. The railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Waldshut intersects the N. extremity of this island.

The "*Wessenberg-Haus*" contains a collection of books, pictures and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor. — The *Town-Hall* has recently been decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance.

The saloon of the *Merchants' Hall*, erected in 1388, is said to have been occupied by the Great Council (1414 to 1418). Roman and German antiquities and relics of Huss (?) are here exhibited (fee 1 fr.). The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy sculptured in stone, dating from the 16th cent. Immediately after his arrival he was placed in confinement in a Franciscan convent. In the suburb of *Brühl* the spot, where the illustrious reformer in company with Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom, is indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond the S. gate, is now employed as a school; curious carved wood-work: the passion with about 1000 small figures executed by Tyrolese in the last cent.; then a mitre, adorned with pearls, presented by Pope John XXII. on the evening before his entry into Constance.

In the N. W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See, p. 22),  $\frac{3}{2}$  M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of \**Mainau*, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in circumference, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-duc of Baden. Beautiful grands rise above the lake. Comfortable inn, wine good.

From Rorschach (p. 3~) to Constance (2 hrs.). The steamboat skirts the bank, passing *Horn* (p. 38) and *Arbon* (Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*, and enters the harbour of *Romanshorn* (p. 35). The conspicuous building rising above the woods of the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1100 ft. above the lake), the beautiful château of the Prince of Fürstenberg. On the l. bank *Schloss Güttingen* is next passed; then the former monastery of *Münsterlingen*, now a hospital and lunatic asylum. Constance with its numerous towers is a conspicuous object in the distance. Near the town is perceived the former abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (see above).



## 11. The Falls of the Rhine.

**Hotels.** On the hill (1323 ft.) on the r. bank: \*Hôtel Schweizerhof; \*Hôtel Bellevue, omnibus from both are in waiting at the steam-boat-pier at Schaffhausen, fare 1 fr.; on the l. bank above the Falls: \*Hôtel Schloss Laufen; omnibus to the Dachsen station and steam-boat-pier at Schaffhausen. \*Hôtel Witzig (see below), R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, A. 1½ fr.; 15 min. walk from the Falls.

**English Church Service** in the Schweizerhof.

Travellers from Bâle may leave the train at the Baden stat. Neuhausen, whence the Falls may be reached in a few minutes. In order, however, to preclude the possibility of disappointment, they should invariably be approached on the \*left bank. The traveller is therefore strongly recommended to continue his journey to Schaffhausen, and proceed thence by the North Eastern line to stat. *Dachsen* (in 10 min., fares 50, 35, 25 c.), ¾ M. to the S. of the Falls (omnibus to the Falls and back 1 fr.). \*Hôtel Witzig is at the same time the Dachsen station, and therefore most convenient for railway travellers.

The following walk will occupy about 2 hrs.: from Dachsen to Schloss Laufen, the Fischetz, over the bridge to Neuhausen and the Schösschen Wörth (to stat. Neuhausen ¾ M.), whence the traveller may avail himself of the ferry (30 c.) to Schloss Laufen. It is, however, preferable to proceed by a level and shady footpath (on emerging from the wood, a fine view is obtained of the Falls to the l.) to the village of Nohl (½ M.), there cross (10 c.) to the opp. bank, and ascend (¼ M.) to the village of Dachsen.

\***Schloss Laufen** (1277 ft.), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock on the l. bank, immediately above the Falls, is the proper point from which this celebrated cataract should be viewed. The owner, by virtue of a contract with the government of Zürich (to which canton Schloss Laufen belongs), is authorized to demand an entrance-fee of 1 fr. (attendant included) from every foreigner, and 60 cent. from every Swiss who visits the castle.

In order fully to appreciate the grandeur of the spectacle, the visitor should descend from the castle to the \**Fischetz*, a wooden gallery which projects over the foaming abyss. The view from this point is impressive in the extreme: the huge falling volume of water can even be reached by the hand, whilst the spectator, removed from all danger, is wetted by the spray.

From the Fischetz the visitor ascends through the grounds, pausing at the different points of view (e. g. the \**Känzeli*), until he reaches the summer-house with stained-glass windows, and finally the handsome, new apartments on the first floor of the castle, the balcony of which affords a last survey of the Falls, the bridge and their environs. For an additional fee of ½ fr. the tourist may once more view the whole scene in the *Camera Obscura*.

In June and July the volume of water is considerably augmented by the melting of the snow. During sunshine innumerable rainbows tinge the clouds of silvery spray which rise from the gulf. The view by moonlight is also strikingly beautiful, and the traveller is therefore recommended to spend a night at the Falls or at Dachsen, in preference to Schaffhausen. (Illumination of the Falls on Wed. and Sat.)

The breadth of the Rhine above the Falls is 350 ft.; their height is about 45 ft. on the r. bank, and 60 ft. on the l., the difference being occasioned by the unequal height of the ridge over which the river precipitates itself; if the rapids, the whirlpools and the falls a few hundred paces higher up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at nearly 100 ft. (level of the Rhine above the falls 1182 ft., below 1108 ft.).

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise from the cataract, one-third of that nearest to the l. bank has been worn away by the action of the water; the centre rock is surmounted by a miniature tent. When viewed from below the rocks seem to tremble and waver. From the *Schlosschen* of Wörth (see below), when the water is at its average height, the visitor may be conveyed in a boat to the central rock, and, by ascending it, obtain a view of the Falls from the most favourable point. This excursion, which only occupies a few minutes, is entirely unattended with danger, though the agitated waters cause a considerable motion to the boat. Fare for 1 to 3 pers. 3 fr. and boatman's fee; for each additional person 1 fr. These rocks have undergone no change within the memory of man, but a decrease in the volume of the Rhine has been observed at Schaffhausen of late years. It is remarkable that no mention of this cataract is made by ancient writers, from which it is inferred by some that the Rhine may have changed its course, and the present fall possibly date only from the middle ages (?).

After having surveyed the falls from the different points of view at the castle of Laufen, the visitor on leaving should descend to the l. at the sign-post indicating the way to *Schloss Laufen*, to the \*Bridge across the falls (*Rheinfallbrücke*), over which the railway from Schaffhausen to Zürich (p. 26) passes. The arches vary in width of span, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a foundation for the piers. The upper side of the bridge is provided with a foot-way, which affords a remarkable view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the r. bank a good footpath, leading to the l. from the bridge, ascends at a considerable elevation above the Rhine (fine view of the falls), to the extensive railway-carriage manufactory near *Neuhausen* (inn). Here the visitor may descend the staircase on the l. to the parapet near the sluices, whence another good view of the falls is obtained. Then descending to the r. by the road past the ironworks, and following the path which here runs close by the Rhine (from a bench at the side of the path another most picturesque \*view is obtained, by some preferred to that from *Schloss Laufen*), the *Schlösschen Wörth* (Inn; Camera obscura 75 cent.), a square tower on an island opposite the falls, connected with the r. bank by a bridge, is reached. If the traveller now ascend the terrace of the *Schweizerhof* (at stat. Neuhausen), 216 ft. above the water on the r. bank of the Rhine, he may enjoy a prospect of the entire chain of the Alps, together with the Falls and their environs; the Bernese Alps to the r. (Omnibus to the Railway stat. at Schaffhausen, fare 1 fr.).

## 12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

By the Swiss North Eastern Railway in 2 hrs. (to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr.). Fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr. View of the Falls on the right.

The line skirts the lower end of the Vesenstaub (p. 20) promenade, and passes under the castle of *Charlottenfels*, built by a clockmaker of Schaffhausen, who acquired a large fortune in Russia. On the r., considerably higher than the Zürich line, is the railway to Waldshut (R. 8), which passes through a tunnel, 530 ft. long, under Charlottenfels. The train to Zürich, immediately after passing through the long cutting, crosses the *Bridge over the Falls* (p. 25), 595 ft. long, and supported by nine arches of from 40 ft. to 60 ft. span. A glimpse is obtained of the falls to the r., and then the tunnel, 200 ft. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 24) is entered. On emerging, the train commands another beautiful, but momentary retrospect of the falls.

The train stops at stat. *Dachsen* (1210 ft.) (\**Hôtel Witzig*, see p. 30),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Schloss Laufen. Proceeding onwards, pleasing views present themselves at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine, as it flows far below in its narrow bed, enclosed by lofty wooded banks.

The following stat. is *Marthalen*; country picturesque, the Alps bounding the view on the S. The valley of *Andelfingen* soon begins to open; and the handsome village is visible in the distance to the r., on the precipitous banks of the Thur. The train approaches it by a wide curve, and crosses the Thur above the village, by a suspension bridge, 107 ft. long. It then skirts the river for a short distance and arrives at Andelfingen on the S. side.

The remainder of the route to Winterthur is less interesting, although the scenery is still picturesque. The next stations are *Henggart* and *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the r., produce the best wines of N. Switzerland; among others *Gallenspitz* is particularly esteemed. On approaching Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

*Winterthur*, and thence to *Zürich*, see p. 34. Change of carriages.

## 13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

**Hotels.** \**Hôtel et Pension Baur au Lac* (Pl. a) charmingly situated on the banks of the lake, well conducted, with garden, bath and reading-room adjoining, R. 3—6 fr., B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., D. exc. W. at 1 o'clock 3 fr., at 4 o'clock 4 fr., A. 1 fr. Pension 7 fr. and upwards. \**Hôtel Baur* (Pl. b), opposite the Post-office, less expensive; \**Bellevue* (Pl. d), on the lake, similar prices; *Schwert* (Pl. c), well spoken of, also commanding a prospect of the Alps; \**Züricher Hof* (Pl. e), R. 2 fr., pension 5 fr.; *Storch* (Pl. f) on the r. bank of the Limmat, a second-class house; \**Falke* (Pl. g) near the post-office, also of the 2nd class; *Hôtel et Pension \*Schwan* (Pl. h), recommended as a pension; \**Schweizerhof* (Pl. i) on the r. bank of the Limmat. Dinner-hour usually 12. 30.

Pedestrians arriving at Zürich in the afternoon are recommended to pass the night on the \**Uetliberg*, where the accommodation is good and not expensive, and whence a fine sun-rise may generally be witnessed.





**Cafés.** Safran opposite the Town hall on the r. bank of the Limmat, Café Littéraire near the "Storch" on the l. bank of the Limmat, D. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  inc. W. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Café Baur, below Hôtel Baur. — *Ices* at Sprüngli's near the Baur Hôtel and post-office.

**Beer** at the Bollerei on the quay; Kronenhalle, above the Züricher Hof; \*Beer-garden in Oberstrass, on the height above the Pfrundhaus (p. 29) with view of the valley of the Limmat.

**Points of View.** In the town, the Baugarten, belonging to a private society, strangers readily admitted. The \*Burgli Terrace (with Pension) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. on the road to the Uetliberg; the \*Weid on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pension 3—7 fr.); the \*Uetliberg (p. 31) 2 hrs. walk to the S.W. of the town.

**Newspapers** at the Museum (Pl. 20), in a detached house on the r. bank of the Limmat; strangers provided with an introduction are admitted gratis for 1 month from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

**Baths** in the lake (for ladies also) near the Bauschanze, admirably fitted up; bath 20 c., bathing-dress and towel 20 c., private rooms 80 c. At the S. end of the town and on the E. bank of the lake is Staub's Bathing Establishment.

**Rowing-boats** 20—40 c. per hour.

**Diorama** in the "Enge", to the l. of the road to the Burgli Terrace.

**Zooplastic Museum** in the Stadelhofsplatz; fine groups of stuffed animals. Always open; admission 1 fr.

**Steamboats** (see p. 39) start from the Bauschanze (p. 31), the screw-steamers from the Bellevue Hôtel. These smaller vessels ply at lower fares along the S. bank only, and do not proceed beyond Richterswyl.

**Railway Station** at the lower end of the town,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the steamboat wharf. Railway restaurant good.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 23) opposite the Hôtel Baur.

**Omnibus** to and from the railway 50 c., each box 20 c.

**Carriages** to or from the station 1—2 pers. 80 cent., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c., in the evening 20 c. extra for the lamps, from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. the fares are doubled. Carriages with fixed charges stand by the Hôtel Baur, the Bellevue &c.; to Weid 1—2 pers. 3 fr., 3—4 pers. 4 fr. 50 c.; Albisrütli (at the foot of the Uetliberg) 2—3 fr.; Höckler, whence the Uetliberg may conveniently be ascended, 2 fr. 40 c. or 3 fr. 60 c.; Nidelbad (p. 39) 3 fr. or 4 fr. 50 c.; Thalwyl 3 fr. or 4 fr. 50 c.; Horgen 5 fr. or 7 fr.; Unterhalb 5 fr. or 7 fr.; Oberhalb 6 fr. 50 c. or 9 fr. For a two-horse carriage the fare is the same as for 3—4 persons.

**English Church Service** in the Chapel of St. Anna (p. 30).

Those whose time is limited should proceed from the Munster bridge (p. 28) to the *Gross-Münster* (p. 29) through the adjacent *Cloisters* to the *\*Hohe Promenade* (p. 29), then descend to the lake, take the ferry at the Bellevue hotel to the *\*Bauschanze* (p. 31), and thence, passing the Hôtel Baur au Lac, to the *Botanical Gardens* and the *\*Katz* (p. 30). The ascent of the *\*Uetliberg* (p. 31) should then be made, and the night passed on the summit.

**Zürich** (1268 ft.), called by the Romans *Turicum*, is the chief town of the Canton, with 20,381 inhabitants (2584 Rom. Cath.) or, including the suburbs, 45,000. It is situated at the N. extremity of the lake, on the banks of the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into two distinct parts, the "*Large*" town on the r. and the "*Small*" on the l. — On the W. side flows the *Sihl* which unites with the Limmat immediately below the town. Zürich is the most flourishing manufacturing Swiss town (silk and cotton manufactories; there are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton), and at the same time the centre of German Switzerland in a literary point of view. Its

schools enjoy a high reputation; they have for many centuries sent forth men of distinction: Bodmer, Sulzer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Hegner, Horner, Henry Hirzel, Henry Meyer the friend of Goethe, and many others. In 1832 a *College* was founded (200 students, half of whom are medical), and in 1855 a *Polytechnic School*, both under the direction of an excellent staff of professors.

The Situation of Zürich is unrivalled. Both sides of the lake are enlivened with villages, orchards and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country, in the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the l. is the ridge of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Reiseltstock* (8632 ft.), near it on the r. the *Pfannstock*, farther on, the *Drusberg* (like a winding staircase); next the snow-clad *Bifertenstock* and *Tödi*; in front the *Corviden*, the most W. point of which is the *Kammistock* (9952 ft.); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* is embedded a vast glacier; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the *Rossstock-chain* with grotesquely-formed horns; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the *Scheerhorn* appears the dark summit of the *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the valley, between the *Kaiserstock* and *Rossberg*, towers the pointed pyramid of the *Bristenstock* near Amstäg on the Gotthard-route; then, if the spectator occupies a commanding position, appear above the *Albs* the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and a portion of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*. To the right of the *Albis*, the most N. point of this range is the *Uetliberg* with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, it is proposed here to lay down a plan, which will enable the traveller to visit the finest points and objects of interest in the shortest possible time, leaving the selection to his discretion. The *Gross-Münster* (or Cathedral) with its cloisters (see below), the *Town Library* (see below) and the *Armoury* in the old arsenal (p. 31) are in the vicinity of the hotels and the only objects possessing any particular features of interest in the town. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic, the *Hohe Promenade*, the *Katz*, the *Bauschanze*, and the grounds near the bathing houses on the promenade by the lake, as the views from these several points are charming.

As a *starting point* may be taken the handsome four-arched *Münster-bridge* (the highest), which commands a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. Close to the bridge on the right bank of the Limmat, is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library** (Pl. 3). Admission obtained on application at the shop on the r. This building was formerly used as a church (1479) and known by the name of the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in water; in the year 1860 it was considerably enlarged and now contains many valuable MSS.

A letter of *Zwingli* to his wife; *Zwingli's* Greek bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of Henry IV. of France; three autograph Latin letters of the unfortunate *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Professor Müller; Portrait of the worthies of Zürich, amongst others of *Zwingli*: a marble bust of Lavater by Dannecker; a marble bust of Pestalozzi by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of the year 1506. Large *\*Relief-maps* of a portion of Switzerland, and of the *Engelberger Thal* on a much larger scale, both executed with great care and accuracy, are by no means devoid of interest. (Fee 1 fr., for a party 2 fr.)

The same building contains the *Antiquities* belonging to the Antiquarian Society, amongst which the principal object

of interest is a collection of relics of the ancient Swiss lake-villages.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 25) near the bridge, on the r. bank opposite to the Schwert hotel, constructed in 1689, according to the architecture of that period, presents nothing worthy of note.

The steps opposite to the vestibule in front of the Library, lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 11) erected in the unadorned Romanesque style of the 11th to the 13th cent. In the year 1789 the towers were crowned with helmet-shaped ornaments surmounted by gilded flowers. On the W. tower Charlemagne is seated with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter and St. Paul.

On the site of the ancient residence of the canons now stands a school (*Töchterchule*), the **\*Cloisters** within the precincts of which date from the commencement of the 13th cent. They have been restored, and the fountain adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

The traveller now descends the street by the *Töchterchule* to the point where the Limmat emerges from the lake, passes the Bellevue hotel, and again mounts a steep ascent to the l. leading to the **\*Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13), an avenue of lime-trees. Magnificent view (morning-light most favourable) from the crescent in which the *Monument of Hans Georg Nägeli* (d. 1836) (Pl. 21) is erected, with a bust of this celebrated vocal composer: "*von den schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli*".

From the N. extremity of the Promenade a path, skirting the N. side of the cemetery, leads to the high road to Winterthur, ascending which for a short distance, the traveller reaches the **Cantonal Schools** (Pl. 6) to the l., a handsome edifice, serving the purposes of a grammar and commercial school. Proceeding in the same direction, the **Cantonal Hospital** (Pl. 7) on the r., and the adjoining **School of Anatomy** are attained, to the l. on the slope of the hill is an *Asylum* for the blind and dumb (Pl. 4); lower down to the l. the **Hall of Art**, containing some good modern pictures by Ludwig Hess, and the handsome **Polytechnic**, erected 1861—64, the terrace in front of which commands one of the finest views of the town and lake. Descending to the l. beyond the Polytechnic, the traveller next reaches the garden of the *Deanery of St. Leonard* (Pfrundhaus, Pl. 24), a large building on the slope of the hill, now an asylum for aged and destitute persons. The garden-terrace, to which the public are admitted, affords a survey of the valley of the Limmat and the railway to Baden. Returning to the road and passing the Pfrundhaus, the traveller takes the first street to the



1. and then descends by a flight of steps. The smoking chimneys and confused din intimate that the manufacturing quarter of Zürich is now entered. Among the most remarkable factories may be mentioned that of the engineers *Escher, Wyss and Co.*, who have constructed most of the steamboats which navigate the Swiss and Italian lakes, as well as many of those on the Danube and Black Sea. The traveller now reaches the railway station by a handsome new bridge, completed in 1864.

The long avenue of handsome trees, to the N. of the railway station, skirting the banks of the Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in a point of land called the "Platzspitz" (so named from the former Schützenplatz), which is formed by the junction of the river *Sihl* (generally very shallow in summer) with the Limmat. A flying bridge (5 cent.) crosses to the beer-garden *Drahtschmiedli* on the r. bank of the Limmat, the pleasantest route to the Weid (p. 27). Half-way between the gas-manufactory and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument and bust of the poet *Salomo Gessner* (d. 1788); whose favourite resort was the "Platzpromenade".

A second road from the railway to the town passes between the two *Arsenals* and leads to the botanical gardens (Katz, see below). Near the centre of the town rises the **Lindenhof** (Pl. 19), situated 115 ft. above the Limmat, in ancient times a Celtic settlement, then a Roman station, later an emperor's palace, where in the 9th and 10th cent. a public court of judicature was held. The Gothic *Free Masons' Lodge* was erected on the S.E. side in 1851.

Descending on the S. side by the street to the r., the traveller arrives at the **Augustine Church** (Pl. 14), used for three hundred years as a magazine, but in 1848 restored to its original purpose as a Rom. Cath. place of worship, and now a model of simplicity and good taste. The two *Pictures* over the side altars, "Christ on the mount of Olives," and "the Risen Saviour" by *Deschwanden*, are able works; the high altar, pulpit and organ are also worthy of mention. Adjoining the S. side of the church is the former Augustine monastery. A little farther to the S.E. is **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. 22), of which the excellent *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years.

Proceeding in a N.W. direction from the small square by the Rom. Cath. church, the canal known as the "Fröschengraben" is crossed.

Pursuing the same direction for a short distance, and taking the road to the r., the traveller arrives at the old **Cemetery**, adjoining the *Chapel of St. Anna*, in which during the season the English Church Service is performed. Here rests *Lavater*; an upright stone by the E. wall marks his grave. The remains of *Ebel*, the author of an admirable work on Switzerland (b. 1764 at Züllichau, d. 1830), and *Escher von der Linth*, the constructor of the Escher canal (p. 43) are also interred here.

Not far from the bridge across the Fröschengraben are the **Botanical Gardens** (Pl. 5), containing 800 Alpine plants, and busts of De Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), executed in bronze. Here rises a bastion of the old fortress known as the **\*Katz**, forming an elevated platform planted with

lime-trees and commanding a splendid view of the town, lake, Alps, and valley of the Limmat.

On leaving the botanical gardens, the traveller should cross the canal bridge ("Schanzengraben", formerly a moat) to the r., skirt the banks till he reaches the next bridge, then passing the "Falke" hotel descend by the street to the r. to the Hôtel Baur au Lac. Passing the bath-houses (between which a pleasing glimpse of the lake) he will arrive at the \***Bauschanze**, a small pentagonal island, surrounded by walls (formerly a bastion), shaded by thick foliage, and connected with the land by a bridge, similar to the Rousseau-island at Geneva, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. The steamboats stop here.

Adjacent to the Münster-bridge, on the l. bank, rises the **Frau-Münster** church (Pl. 9), erected in the 13th cent. and distinguished by its lofty red spire. The **Post-office** (Pl. 23) is contiguous.

A **Collection of Ancient Armour** is exhibited in the gloomy, insignificant Arsenal (Pl. 31), on the S. side of St. Peter's church; it contains battle-axes, armour, flags and cross-bows, among which is one of the many which claim the distinction of having belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, which was taken by the inhabitants of Lucerne in the battle of Kappel (p. 33), was first placed in the arsenal of that city, but at the conclusion of the war in 1847 was removed hither together with his sword, coat of mail and helmet. A supply of new weapons for the militia is also kept here.

Zurich was, at the close of the last century, witness of two sanguinary contests in its neighbourhood; the actions on the 2nd and 3rd of June 1799 at Wytikon and Zollikon (p. 39) between the Austrians under the command of the Archduke Charles, and the French under Massena; and also those on the 26th and 27th of Sept. 1799 between the Russians commanded by Korsakof and the French under Massena. The latter army after having effected the passage of the river by Dietikon (p. 18), surrounded the heights to the N. of Zurich, especially the Käferberg and the Zürichberg, which the high road to Schaffhausen now traverses, and entirely cut off the right wing of the Russian troops, thus disabling the greater portion of the army and compelling them to retreat to Eglisau and Winterthur.

### The \*Uetliberg.

The *Uetliberg* (2687 ft. above the level of the sea and 1428 ft. above the lake of Zürich) (\*Hotel see p. 26: carriage to Albisgütli, at the foot of the Uetliberg, 3—4 fr.), the most N. point of the Albis range, 5 M. from Zürich, will of all the neighbouring mountains best repay the fatigue of the ascent. The view may be surpassed in grandeur, but not in loveliness, by many of those from heights nearer the Alps; the lake of Zürich, the valley of the Limmat, the Alpine range from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn on the lake of Thun, in the foreground the Rigi and Pilatus, W. the Jura chain from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienné, to its termination near Aarau, over which appear the summits of

some of the Vosges mountains, among others the Ballon; the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest are also visible and the volcanic cones of the Hühgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen and Hohenstoffeln. On the opposite side of the Reuss stands the *Benedictine Abbey Muri*, the front of which is 700 ft. in length; it was secularized by the government of Aargau in 1841, and is now used as a school; by the morning light it is most distinctly visible. Baden with its old castle (p. 17) is an equally conspicuous object.

The *Road to the Uetliberg* leads W. through the (suburb) Enge; where the telegraph wires diverge to the l., it pursues a straight direction; after 1 M. (from the Hôtel Baur) it crosses a bridge over the Sihl, and continues in the direction of the mountain; beyond the next farm, the footpath to the r. across the meadow must be taken and the road to the l. ascended, from which no deviation must be made; in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the traveller reaches Albisgütli (inn), where horses (4 fr. to the Uetliberg, 6 fr. there and back) may be procured. At the termination of the high road, the most frequented path winding upwards through the valley must be followed. As the summit is approached, a view of the Rigi, Pilatus and the Bernese Alps is obtained; 20 min. before the inn is reached, is an inscription in memory of *Frederick von Dürler* of Zürich, the ascender of the Tödi, who here perished in the winter of 1840. On the Uetli the most beautiful Alpine plants are found.

From the Uetliberg to the \*Albis-Hochwacht (2710 ft.) (Inn) is a delightful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis-range. The broad path (not easily mistaken) passes the above-mentioned Dürler inscription, and affords occasional glimpses of the lake of Zürich. To the l. is the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering villas, to the r. the pretty Türler lake, fertile hilly pastures, and the Alps. towering in the distance.

From Zürich to Regensberg. A branch line diverges from the N.E. Swiss railway at Oerlikon (p. 34), and passing stat. *Bülach* and *Dietsdorf*, conveys the traveller in 1 hr. to the picturesquely situated old town of *Regensberg* (\*Löwe; Krone), on the S.E. spur of the *Lägerngebirg* (p. 18). Fine view from the tower of the ancient castle; still more extensive from the *Hochwacht*, 3 M. farther.

#### 14. From Zürich to Lucerne by Zug.

By the Swiss North Eastern line in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; fares to Zug 4 fr. 25, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.; to Lucerne 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 55, 3 fr. 25 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates.

Immediately on leaving the station the train crosses the Sihl, and at stat. *Altstetten* diverges from the Zürich-Olten line. To the l. the long ridge of the Uetliberg, which the line skirts in a wide curve. Beyond stat. *Birmensdorf* the *Ettenberg* is penetrated by a tunnel  $\frac{1}{3}$  M. in length. To the l. of stat. *Affoltern* is the *Aeugster Berg*, at the base of which are situated the small *Türler See*, the village of *Aeugst* and the *Baths of Wenge*. As Zug is

approached the *Lorze* is crossed and the fertile *Baarer Boden* (p. 47) traversed.

**Zug**, see p. 47. The station is on the N. side of the town. From Zug to the Rigi, see p. 43.

On leaving Zug the train skirts the flat N. bank of the lake (to the S. rises the Rigi), again crosses the Lorze which descends from the *Lake of Egeri* to the Lake of Zug, and recrosses the same river as it emerges from the lake near stat. *Cham* (Rabe). To the l. a fine view of Zug. At stat. *Rothkreuz* the train enters the valley of the *Reuss*, following the r. bank of the river. The bridge of *Gislikon* was the scene of several sharp skirmishes during the war of the Separate League in 1847. Beyond stat. *Ebikon* the small *Rothsee* is passed and the *Reuss* crossed by a long iron bridge. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 14), passes under the *Gibraltar* (p. 50), and stops at the station of *Lucerne* on the l. bank of the lake, opposite the hotels.

### Lucerne, see p. 49.

From Zürich to Zug over the Albis is a walk of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  M.; since the completion of the above railway the diligence has ceased to run. Carriage from Zürich to the Albis Inn in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fare 10—12 fr.

The Albis road quits the W. bank of the lake at *Wollishofen* (p. 39), ascends towards the S. and traverses a monotonous plain. Beautiful view at the point where the road descends into the valley of the *Sihl*, which river it crosses near *Allschwyll* (1270 ft.) by a covered wooden bridge, and then winds upwards from *Unter-Albis* to

$8\frac{5}{8}$  M. **Ober-Albis** (2440 ft.), a solitary \*inn at the highest point of the road. The \**Hochnacht* (2710 ft.) (poor inn),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the road and the Albis Inn, affords a beautiful and extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Zürich, the volcanic heights of *Suabia* to the N., the Lake of Zug, *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, part of the Lake of *Lucerne* and the Alps from the *Sentis* to the *Jungfrau* to the W. and S. The *Sihl* winds along the entire E. base of the Albis. Here in 1799 the French and Russians faced each other during three months; the former were posted on the Albis, their adversaries on the r. bank of the *Sihl*, until at length *Massena* effected his famous passage of the *Limmat* (p. 18) and compelled the Russians to retreat.

The road descends gradually in long curves; it passes near the little *Türler See* (to the r.) (1998 ft.) and reaches **Hausen** (1909 ft.) (*Löwe*), a thriving village in a beautiful district. In the neighbourhood, on a wooded height to the l. of the road, is *Albisbrunn*, a hydropathic estab., much frequented by French patients (pension  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fr.). The next village is **Kappel** (1764 ft.) with the Gothic church of an ancient Cistercian convent, containing some old stained glass. Here took place, Oct. 11th, 1531, the battle between the Rom. Cath. cantons united with *Lucerne*, and the reformers of Zürich, amongst whom was *Zwingli*. A metal plate, inserted in the rock and bearing a German and Latin inscription, is to be seen on the road near *Kappel*; it indicates the spot where a soldier of *Unterwalden* found *Zwingli* wounded, and, without knowing him, pierced him with his sword for refusing to invoke the *Virgin* and *Saints*. Near *Baar* (p. 47) the roads from the Albis and *Horgen* unite.

9 M. **Zug**, see p. 47.

## 15. From Zürich to Bern by Olten, Aarburg, and Herzogenbuchsee.

Swiss North Eastern and Central Railways. In 4–5½ hrs.; fares 13 fr. 75, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 90 c.

From Zürich to *Olten*, see R. 7; from Olten to *Herzogenbuchsee*, see p. 8; from Herzogenbuchsee to *Bern*, see p. 13.

## 16. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen and Lindau by Romanshorn.

*Compare Maps pp. 20, 40.*

Swiss North Eastern Railway. To Romanshorn in 2 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 35 c. Steamboat to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr.; fares 36 or 24 kr.; to Lindau in 1½ hr.; fares 1 fl. 6 kr. or 42 kr., see p. 21.

The line crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat* by an iron bridge, and passes between the Käferberg on the l. and the Zürichberg on the r. through the tunnel of *Oerlikon* (28·3 ft. in length). Between the stations of *Oerlikon* and *Wallisellen* it crosses the *Glatt*. To the S. the line diverges to *Rapperschwil*, *Wesen*, *Glarus*, and *Sargans*, see pp. 39, 41. The next stations are *Effretikon* and *Kemphthal*. Before Winterthur the line crosses the *Töss*. On an eminence to the l. the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

**Winterthur** (1382 ft.) (\**Adler*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr., nearest to the station; \**Wilder Mann*; \**Sonne*; good beer at the *Café Ritter*), with a pop. of 6600 (526 Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Eulach*, is a very busy town, consisting of two parallel streets, intersected by eight others. No town displayed more devoted attachment to Austria than Winterthur in ancient times. Independence was accorded to it in 1417, but this distinction it voluntarily resigned in 1442, and became once more subject to Austria. Since 1487 it has belonged to Zürich. The large School (1840) on the Promenade contains a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*). In the neighbourhood an excellent wine is grown, the best at *Neftenbach* (p. 26).

The Schaffhausen-St. Gall and Zürich-Romanshorn lines intersect at Winterthur. The latter traverses the green and fertile canton of Thurgau. Next stat. *Wiesendangen* and *Islikon*.

**Frauenfeld** (1290 ft.) (\**Falke*; *Krone*; telegr. stat.), capital of the Canton of Thurgau, with 3956 inhab. (740 Rom. Cath.) on the *Murg*, possesses numerous cotton-mills. Barracks opposite the station. The handsome old castle on its ivy-clad crag is said to have been built by a Count von Kyburg in the 11th cent. To the S. of Frauenfeld, on an elevation, stands a *Capuchin Monastery*.

Next stat. *Felwen*. Near stat. *Mülheim* the line crosses the Thur by a covered wooden bridge.

From Mülheim to Constance diligence (for 4 passengers) once daily in 2 hrs. Near *Wäldi*, at a little distance l. of the road, is a terrace on the Hohenrain, commanding a view of the Lake of Constance and the entire range of the Alps from the Tyrol to the Bernese Oberland.

Then stations *Märstetten* and *Weinfelden* (1318 ft.) (telegr. stat.; diligence every evening to Constance in 2 hrs.). *Schloss Weinfelden* (1736 ft.), on a vine-clad hill to the l., was partly demolished in 1847. Next stat. *Bürglen*, *Sulgen*, *Amriswyl*, and then *Romanshorn* (1240 ft.) (*Hôtel Bodan*; *Römerhorn*), situated on a peninsula on the Lake of Constance, with a good harbour. The railway runs close to the harbour, and the trains correspond with the steamboats. Lake of Constance and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 21.

## 17. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gall and Rorschach.

*Compare Maps pp. 20, 40.*

United Swiss Railways (*Vereinigte Schweizerbahnen*) from Winterthur to Rorschach. To Rorschach in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 35 c. Steamboat from Rorschach to Lindau in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.: fares 48 or 32 kr., see p. 21. This route is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. longer than the preceding (R. 16).

From Zürich to *Winterthur* (in 1 hr.) see p. 34. The St. Gall railway traverses a district not remarkable for beauty, consisting chiefly of meadow-land, with wooded hills on either side. Gradually the Churfirsten mountains become visible to the S., and the mountains of Appenzell to the S.E. Numerous stations, the first of which is *Räterschen*, and the next *Elgg*, behind which stands *Schloss Elgg*. Next follow the *Aadorf*, *Eschlikon* and *Sirnach* stations, and *Wyl* (1816 ft.) (*Schönthal*, or *Post*), a town with several monasteries. Pleasing view from the station of the Sentsis and the neighbouring mountains.

The line crosses the *Thur* by an open-work bridge, 448 ft. long, near the station and old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. Stat. *Ober-Uzwyl* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the pleasant hydropathic estab. of *Buchen-thal*. *Flawyl* (1896 ft.) (*\*Rössli*) is a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is now crossed by a bridge, 348 ft. long, and station *Gossau*, *Winkeln* (diligence to *Herisau* in 20 min., and *Bruggen* (\*Inn) are passed. The open-work \*bridge (10 min. by railway from St. Gall) which spans the deep valley of the *Sitter* near *Bruggen* is well worthy of notice; it is 580 ft. long, 213 ft. above the level of the river, and rests on 3 cast-iron piers, 164 ft. high (stone foundations 35 ft. high), composed of perforated iron plates. Somewhat lower down the stream, to the l., is the *Krüzernbrücke* (bridge), 590 ft. long and 85 ft. high, and supported by two stone arches. It was constructed in 1810, and was then considered a triumph of engineering skill.

**St. Gall.** \*Löwe, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D. 3, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*Hecht, good cuisine; \*Hirsch and Bär, more moderate; refreshments at the *Café National* and the *Distelsang*. — *Tivoli*, an inn and pension (view of the town and part of the Lake of Constance) on the road to Trogen, 1 M. from St. Gall. *Telegr. Stat.* at the post-office.

*St. Gall* (2081 ft., one of the most elevated towns in Europe), capital of the canton, and (since 1846) an episcopal residence, with 14,711 inhab. (4907 Rom. Cath.), has been not inaptly termed the Manchester of Switzerland from the importance of its linen and cotton manufactories. The embroidery of cotton goods is one of its specialties.

The *Benedictine Abbey*, once so celebrated, was founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, a Scotch monk, and from the 8th to the 10th cent. was one of the most important scientific seminaries in Europe. It was suppressed in 1805. The *Library* contains many remarkable and valuable MSS. (among others, copies of the *Nibelungenlied*, dating from the 13th cent.), of much interest to the literary antiquarian. There is also a catalogue dating from 823, 400 of the manuscripts mentioned in which are still extant.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.), rebuilt in 1755 in the Italian style, of which it is one of the best specimens, has some beautiful frescoes on its vaulted roof. The *Church of St. Laurence*, to the N. of the cathedral, has been restored and partly rebuilt (1850—1854) in the Gothic style. The exterior is handsome, the interior profusely decorated.

The *Town Hall* bears the inscription: "*In diesem Hause soll finden Schutz die Ehre Gottes und gemeiner Nutz*" (The glory of God and the public weal shall find protection in this house). The *Literary Museum* near the Rathhaus is well supplied with newspapers. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs* is worthy of a visit; among them is a relief-map of the Sentis, 90 ft. square.

The most imposing building in the town is the large *Public Seminary* (completed in 1855) at the E. extremity, on the road to Rorschach. One wing contains the *Museum of Natural History*, and above this the *Town Library*, rich in MSS. of the time of the Reformation. The *Art Union (Kunstverein)* also holds its sittings here.

The *Arsenal*, the *Deaf and Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Penitentiary*, *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may also be visited by those whom leisure and inclination lead to such institutions.

**Excursions.** *Trogen, Gais, Appenzell, Weissbad* see pp. 278, 279. One-horse carriage there and back to St. Gall 12 fr., an agreeable day's excursion. Diligence and omnibus to Appenzell see p. 290. — \**Freudenburg, Vögtlisack, Fröhlichsack* see p. 281. — The *Rosenberg* with the *Kurzenburg*, a Deaf and Dumb Institution (view towards the S. W.), and ascent of the ridge to the inn of "*St. Peter and St. Paul*" (2430 ft.), fine view. Across the pastures to the *Bernegg* (inn); view of the Sentis. — *Kurver's* rock-cellar at the *Freudenberg*. — *Tivol'i; Kurzeck* on the road to *Vögtlisack*, near the convent of *Notkersack*. — *Bruggen* and the handsome \*bridge over the Sitter (p. 35), by railway in 10 min.

Between St. Gall and Rorschach the line descends 850 ft. in a distance of 9 M. In effecting this, great difficulties were encountered. On leaving St. Gall, the train passes through a long cutting

(on the r. the *Cantonal School*, on the l. the *Cantonal Prison*, with its four wings), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*, the banks of which are composed of the deposit brought down by the river. As the line necessarily intersects this deposit, dams and cuttings succeed one another without intermission. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible almost in its entire length; *Friedrichshafen* is a conspicuous object on its N. bank. Stat. *St. Fiden*.

Near stat. *Morschwy* the line enters the valley of the *Goldach*, and crosses this stream by a five-arched stone bridge, 80 ft. high. The district between this and *Rorschach* is very fertile. The station is on the S. side of the town, 10 min. from the quay, with which, however, it is connected by a branch line. Those who arrive by the branch line are generally required to change carriages at the chief station (p. 281).

**Rorschach.** \**Sechof*, on the lake, R. 1½—2 fr., B 1, D. 2 fr.; \**Hirsch*, also a pension; \**Schiff*; \**Krone* or *Post*; \**Gruener Baum* with garden on the lake; \**Koch's Hotel* and *Pension*, on the lake; pension in all about 21 fr. weekly, excl. of supper. The wines of *Rheinthal*, *Schaffhausen* and *Winterthur* are the best and cheapest in N. Switzerland. — *Telegr. stat.* at the harbour.

Rorschach, a handsome town with 2617 inhab. (537 Prot.), carries on a considerable commerce in grain with *Snabia* and *Bavaria*. On Thursdays there is a large corn-market. The *Bathing Estab.*, 5 min. walk below the town, is well fitted up; it consists of two houses with 40 compartments and a swimming-basin for men, and an additional house beyond with 12 compartments for women. Bath 30 c. including towel. Mineral waters sold by the apothecary *Rothenhäuser*. Railway to *Coire*, p. 281.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the ancient abbey of *Marienberg*, with beautiful cloisters, now used as a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the verdant and fruitful hill which rises behind the town, embraces the entire Lake of Constance, with the *Vorarlberg* mountains and the Alps of the Grisons; its summit, the \**Rosshöhe*, may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach. The whole hill-country is intersected by roads, which afford a profusion of agreeable walks. The *Castle of St. Anna*, or *Rorschach*, after the noble family of that name became extinct (1449), came into the possession of the Abbots of *St. Gall*. The view from the rooms (now tenanted by peasants) is very fine. The path to it turns to the r. below the *Marienberg*, and, beyond the bridge, to the l.; then by the second turning to the l., where the path divides among the trees, the hill is ascended. — The châteaux visible on the E. slope are *Wartegg*, lower down *Wartensee*, and a little nearer, *Wyken*. The *Martinstobel* and *Mottelschloss*, with the help of the railway, form an agreeable excursion of 3 hrs.; by railway to stat. *St. Fiden* (see above), this side of *St. Gall*. Below the station the traveller takes the carriage-road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the l.), and descends by the high-road to the point where the road to *Heiden* diverges to the r. The latter descends to the \**Martinstobel*, the gorge of the *Goldach*, which is spanned by a wooden bridge, 110 ft. long, 96 ft. high, constructed in 1468, the oldest bridge of the kind in E. Switzerland. Here at the commencement of the 10th cent. the monk *Notker* composed his "*Alcibiades in morte sumus*", upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge the road which ascends to the l., across the debris of a landslide which took place in 1845, should be taken to *Unteregg* (*Schäfte*) and thence down the *Goldach* road as far as the *Motteli-*



**schloss**, the castle on a green eminence to the r. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the opulent *Müteli* of St. Gall, and afterwards passing through various vicissitudes fell into its present almost ruined condition. A foot-path leads directly to the castle. The \*view from the tower (gratuity) is one of the finest on the lake. Agreeable walk back to Rorschach through the *Wittholz*. 1 hr. — To *Tübach* surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — \**Wienachter Eck*, *Heiden*, see p. 277, *Rheineck*, *Thal*, *Weinburg* (castle of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), the \**Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 282 (by the road to Heiden as far as the *Markgräflerhaus* and *Wienachter-Eck*, then through *Wienachten*, skirting the slope of the hill which commands a superb view, through *Thal*, to the *Weinburg* and the *Steinerne Tisch*, and back by *Rheineck*, an agreeable excursion of 3 hrs.). — By means of the steamboats the towns of *Lindau* and *Bregenz*, as well as the \**Gebhardsberg* (p. 350), may be visited in one afternoon from Rorschach; so also (by rail.) *St. Gall* and its environs (p. 36).

At **Horn** (1½ M. N.W., on the road by the lake), there is an extensive Pension and Bath-estab., on the verge of the lake, R. 1 to 6 fr., B. 85 c., D. inc. W. 2½ fr., A. 40, whey 70, cold bath 45 c. including towels, warm or shower bath 70 c., Pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the château, to the l. on the road, a few paces from the Baths. The bath-physician is Dr. Tobler, a well known Oriental traveller. There are unfortunately no shady walks.

To *Lindau* by water (1¼ hr., fare 48 or 32 kr.), comp. pp. 34, 35. To the S.E. *Bregenz* is visible, situated at the foot of picturesque mountains. On entering the harbour of *Lindau*, the steamboat passes a lighthouse on the N., and a stone lion on the S. jetty. Monument of King Max, see below.

**Lindau** (\**Bayrischer Hof*, near the station and the steamboat pier, R. 48, B. 28 kr., D. 1 fl. 12, A. 24 kr.; \**Krone*; *Deutsches Haus* at the harbour; *Sonne*; *Railway Restaurant*; lake-baths, 8 kr.), terminus of the Bavarian South-Western Railway (express to Augsburg 5½, to Munich 7 hrs.), formerly an imperial town and fortress, during the middle ages remarkable for its trade, situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, and connected with the mainland by the new railway-embankment and a wooden bridge, 1000 ft. long. *Lindau* is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, of which the venerable tower near the bridge probably formed a part. Monument to King Max II. (d. 1864) at the harbour. Those interested in horticulture should visit the *Lindenhof*, entrance gratis on Tuesdays and Fridays; on other days cards of adm. (30 kr.) may be procured at the hotels. If the visitor's stay is short, he should walk to the mainland over the railway embankment, turn to the r. along the bank, and return to *Lindau* by the wooden bridge; this may be done in ½ hr. From the *Heuerberg* (2¼ M.) a beautiful (especially in the evening) view of the town, the lake and the Alps is obtained. The traveller may spare himself the trouble of ascending the tower, as the view from the wooden balcony is equally fine.

## 18. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt.

Railway (United Swiss) by Wallisellen, Rapperschwyl, Wesen and Sargans,  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , 6 or 7 hrs.; fares 13 fr. 70, 8 fr. 80 c., 6 fr. Comp. Introduction X. The railway does not approach the lake of Zürich till Rapperschwyl is reached. It is, therefore, far preferable to take the Steamboat to Rapperschwyl in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., fare 1 fr. 80 or 1 fr. 20; or to Schmerikon, at the upper extremity of the lake, in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fare 2 fr. 65 c. or 2 fr. Return-tickets, available for the day of issue, at one fare and a half; landing and embarking in small boats without additional charge. — Railway-stations both at Rapperschwyl and Schmerikon.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1258 ft.),  $25\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad at its widest part (between Stäfa and Richterswyl), is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with slight pretensions to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by any other lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; next is visible a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side forests crown the summits of the hills, here about 2500 ft. high. The two banks of the lake (12 M. long) are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of the town of Zürich, so thickly are they sprinkled with houses, villas, and large manufactories. In the background the snow-clad Alps (see p. 28) bound the landscape, adding to its pastoral loveliness a little of their imposing majesty.

Soon after starting, the Steamboat passes (on the l.) *Neumünster* (1364 ft.), a suburb of Zürich, with its picturesque church on the hill. The steamboat now directs its course towards the W. bank, to *Bündlikon* (except for the two routes along the E. bank, see above), in the parish of *Kilchberg*, which stands above it, on the hills which bound the shore. On the r. is *Wollishofen*, on the l. *Zollikon*, standing high, with its pointed steeple, where, in 1799, a battle took place between the Austrians and the French (see p. 31). The boat now steams along the S. bank; above *Rüschlikon* the white buildings of *Nidelsbad* (beautiful view); opposite, on the r. bank, *Küsnacht* (\**Sonne*), not to be confounded with a village of that name on the Lake of Lucerne (p. 49). The next place on the N. bank is *Erlenbach*; on the S., *Thalwyl* (*Krone* on the lake; \**Adler*; telegr. stat.), charmingly situated. Beautiful \*view of the lake from the neighbourhood of the church, or still better from the gallery of the tower; one of the most delightful of the short excursions from Zürich. Between *Thalwyl* and *Herrliberg*, the next village on the N. bank, is the deepest part of the lake (444 ft.). *Oberrieden* is the next place on the S. bank; the boat then stops at

**Horgen** (1308 ft.), (\**Meierhof*, on the lake, pleasant garden, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, L. and A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., Pension 5—6 fr.; *Schwan*; Pension *Krauss*), visible from Zürich, and presenting all the appearance of a town. Its handsome and substantially constructed

houses are chiefly tenanted by the proprietors of the silk manufactories. Pop. 5325 (253 Rom. Cath.). The boats which skirt the N. and S. banks of the lake meet at this place, which is convenient for those who wish to change the direction of their journey. Few travellers make any stay here, although the little town well deserves a visit, but almost all who proceed to the Rigi or to Lucerne by the lake-route (see R. 19) pass this way.

The picturesque and wooded peninsula of *Au* projects into the lake on the S. bank. Opposite, on the N. bank, is the considerable village of **Meilen** (*Löwe*; *Sonne*); next *Obermeilen*; then *Uetikon* and *Männedorf*. Behind these rises the *Pfannenstiel* (2622 ft.), formerly much frequented for the sake of the view (3 M. from Meilen), now intercepted by the growth of the woods. A block of stone on this hill bears an inscription in memory of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851). Far to the E., in the background rises the *Speer* (p. 44), to the r. the mountains of Glarus; l. of the *Speer* is the *Sentis* (p. 281), and more to the N. the mountains of Toggenburg; to the r., above the lake, the forest-clad *Hohe Rhonen*. On the S. bank lie the handsome villages of **Wädenswyl** (1505 ft.) (\**Engel*, R. 1, B. 1 ft., opp. the steam-boat pier; diligence to Zug daily), the largest on the lake (5993 inhab.), and **Richterswyl** (*Drei Könige* [Post]; \**Engel*) (3551 inhab.), where the pilgrims to Einsiedeln (9 M., see R. 74) disembark.

The boat now steers N. to Stäfa on the opposite bank; this is the widest part of the lake; beautiful retrospect of Wädenswyl and Richterswyl. **Stäfa** (*Sonne*, *Löwe*) is the largest village on the r. bank (3836 inhab.), and is noted for the active part which it takes in all national movements.

From Stäfa the boat steers along the N. bank, passing *Uerikon* and *Schirmensee*. Before reaching Rapperschwyl, the small flat islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* become visible to the r., in front of the wooded heights of the *Etzel* (p. 297). The latter island belongs to the convent of Einsiedeln, and is the site of a farmhouse, as well as a church and chapel, consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, one of the most violent of all the early reformers, but one of the boldest and most free-spirited men of his time, died here in 1523, at the age of 36, only 15 days after his arrival. Being pursued by the Inquisition at the command of the Pope, for the severity of his attacks against the Church of Rome, he fled into Switzerland, and sought refuge with Johannes Schneck, curate of Ufnau, who possessed some skill in the healing art, and to whose protection he had been recommended by their mutual friend Zwingli. His remains rest in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.











**Rapperschwyl** (Schwan, on the lake; Freihof [Post], in the town Hôtel du Lac, R. 1-2; \*Marschall's Brewery) is a town with 2500 inhab. (760 Prot.), in a picturesque situation, enhanced by the old castle and church (sacred vessels worthy of inspection), and the Capuchin convent (two good pictures) and "Schützenhaus," between which rises an eminence, shaded by lime-trees and commanding beautiful views.

The *Bridge*, connecting the two banks of the lake, which has for some time been visible from the steamboat, was first erected in 1350, and rebuilt in 1819. It is 12 ft. wide, 4500 ft. long, and supported by 180 pillars of oak. It has no kind of parapet. One-third of the way across the bridge is a bath-house. (From Rapperschwyl to the summit of the Etzel  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M., thence to Einsiedeln  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., see R. 74.)

The scenery of the upper part of the lake is less animated but far more imposing than that of the lower. The mountains of St. Gall, Glarus and Schwyz form the background. The boat passes through the bridge, and then steers in a S. direction to *Altendorf*, on the l. bank, in the canton of Schwyz. It then follows the S. bank, stops at the handsome village of **Lachen** (*Bär; Ochse*); then at the small *Baths of Nuolen*. The steamer then directs its course to **Schmerikon** (*\*Rössli; Seehof; Adler*) on the N. bank, at the upper extremity of the lake, not far from the marshy influx of the Linth-canal (p. 43). Railway to Wesen (Glarus) and Coire see p. 42.

From Lachen to Glarus by the picturesque **Wäggithal**, a charming excursion (to Richisau  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., thence to Glarus 4 hrs.). The high-road is followed to *Galgenen* and *Siebenen* (5 M.), at the entrance to the valley, in which a carriage-road ascends to *Vorder-Wäggithal* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.), at the base of the *Grosse Auby* (5280 ft.), and *Hinter-Wäggithal* (4 M.), beyond which ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) is a new inn and bath-estab. Hence to the Klönthal a guide should be taken. From the bridge the path ascends to the r. to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) the culminating point of the *Karrenegg* (4867 ft.), the pass between the Wäggithal and Klönthal. Several chalets are then passed, and the whey-cure estab. of *Richisau* becomes visible far below. The path now descends the mountain-slope to the r. From Richisau to Glarus see pp. 303, 304.

The Railway Route from Zürich to Rapperschwyl is less attractive than that by steamboat but thence to Coire it passes through the most beautiful scenery. From Zürich to *Wallisellen* see p. 34. Here the Coire railway diverges to the S.E. from the line to Winterthur &c.; the trains from Zürich, however, go the whole way direct, so that no change of carriages takes place at Wallisellen. All the trains convey good- as well as passengers, and long delays often take place at Rapperschwyl, Wesen and Sargans, while the trucks are being loaded or unloaded. The refreshment-rooms at the stations are generally indifferent. On leaving Wallisellen the line traverses a flat district, not far from the r. bank of the *Glatt*, which flows from the *Greifensee* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. long, 1 M. wide, not visible from the line). Stat. *Dübendorf*,



*Schwerzenbach* and *Nänikon*. Then stat. *Uster*; on the r. is the church with its pointed tower, and the ancient castle which serves as court of justice, jail and inn; the tower affords a survey of the lake of Greifen and a prospect of the Alps. In the vicinity of *Uster* are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. Next stat. *Aathal*; the neighbouring *Lake of Pfäffikon* (1665 ft.) is not visible from the railway; the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz remain almost constantly in sight in the background to the S. Between stat. *Wetzikon* (diligence to *Hinwyl* at the N.W. foot of the *Bachtel*, see p. 49, twice daily in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., fare 45 c.) and *Bubikon* the line attains its highest level, and then makes a rapid descent. To the l. the *Bachtel*, with the inn upon its summit. Next stat. *Küti*.

From the *Bachtel* (3444 ft.) (Inn, charges moderate), a hill to the N.E. of *Ruti*, a pleasing view to the N.W. over the district of *Uster* dotted with manufactories, the Lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon, N.W. the Lake of Zürich from *Wädenswyl* to the Linth-canal, the valley of the Linth as far as the bridge of *Mollis*, and the Alps from the *Sentis* to the *Bernese Oberland*. Consult *Keller's Panorama*, to be seen at the inn. Diligence twice a day in 1 hr. from *Ruti* to *Wald*, at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel*, whence the summit may be easily attained in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

As the picturesque village of *Jonen* (which adjoins *Rapperschwyl*) is approached, an extensive view to the l. of the Alps of Schwyz, with the *Mürtschenstock*, *Schänisberg*, *Speer*, and finally the *Sentis* unfolds itself.

**Rapperschwyl**, see p. 41. The stat. on the lake near the long bridge and steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure; as far as *Wesen* a seat on the r. should be selected. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss*, passes the convent of *Wurmspuch* on the r., and approaches the bank of the Lake of Zürich before reaching stat. *Bollingen*. Extensive quarries of sandstone near the lake. Opposite, on the r., are the mountains of Schwyz, on the lake the *Baths of Nuolen* and *Lachen* (see p. 41). The *Mürtschenstock* towers above the wooded heights near the lake (*Untere Buchberg*, see below), and on the r. are the *Frohnalpstock* and the *Schild*, near Glarus. As far as **Schmerikon** (p. 41, stat. near the lake) the line runs close by the lake, and on reaching its upper extremity enters the wide valley through which the Linth-canal flows. To the r., on a spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (1878 ft.), round which the canal winds stands the ancient castle of *Grynau*, a frowning square tower, situated in the canton of Schwyz. Next stat. **Uznach** is a, manufacturing village (1293 ft.) (*Falke*), situated to the l. on an eminence, surmounted by the church. [*Diligence* by *Lachen*, *Richterswyl*, *Biberbruck* (*Einsiedeln*), *Sattel* and Schwyz to *Brunnen* twice daily (4 hrs. halt at *Lachen*) in  $6\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; to *Wattwyl* see R. 71.] L. on the height the monastery of *Sion*. The two villages of *Kaltbrunn* on the l. and *Benken* on the r. have the next station in common. The range of wooded hills, skirted by the railroad and the Linth-

canal, is the *Obere Buchberg* (1896 ft.). Near stat. *Schänis* (1361 ft.) (\*Gmür), a manufacturing village, some sharp skirmishes took place in 1799 between the French and the Austrians, in one of which fell the Austrian field-marshal *Hotze*, a native of Richterswyl. The wall to the l. outside the village bears an inscription to his memory. Schänis was in ancient times on the frontier of *Rhætia*. The line now approaches the *Linth-canal*; the railway, the canal and the high road run side by side at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg*; to the r. a beautiful view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow mountains.

The *Linth-Canal*. The Linth descends from the valley of Glarus, often with such violence as to carry fragments of rock and deposit of all kinds along with it. In process of time this deposit so completely filled the bed of the river, that the entire plain between the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zurich was inundated, and this district, formerly rich and productive, was converted into a dismal swamp, from which the inhabitants were at length driven by malaria to seek a more wholesome and congenial abode. In 1807, through the influence of *Conrad Escher*, an inhabitant of Zurich, a decree of the Diet enacted that the lower part of the Linth should be converted into a canal, and its course directed into the Lake of Wallenstadt, and that a new canal (the *Escher Canal*), should be constructed to drain the latter lake into the Lake of Zurich; or rather that the *Maag*, an outlet of the lake of Wallenstadt, which formerly flowed into the Linth, should also be converted into a canal. Under Escher's direction the works were commenced in the same year, but not completed until 1822. The total cost was 1,500,000 fr., but the proposed object has been perfectly attained; the land is once more fruitful, and supports a considerable population. The Government conferred on Escher and his descendants the title of *Escher von der Linth* (p. 30).

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Linth-canal, is the *Colony of the Linth*, formerly a community of poor people from the canton of Glarus, who, previous to the construction of the canal, were engaged in keeping the bed of the river clear; it was afterwards converted into an orphan-asylum. Beyond station *Ziegelbrücke* the train passes through a short tunnel. On the rocks through which this tunnel is cut, an inscription (not visible from the train) in honour of Escher has been engraved (see above). A fine view of the Wiggis and the Glämsch (p. 303) to the r. The railway, the Linth-canal, and the high road all wind round the *Biberlikopf* (1779 ft.), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg, which commands a fine view of the whole lake of Wallenstadt and the Linth-canal as far as Nettstall upwards, and the Buchberg downwards. The stat. (Refreshment-room) of Wesen (passengers for Mollis and Glarus change carriages, R. 72) is at some distance from the village and the Lake of Wallenstadt.

**Wesen** (\**Zum Speer*, commanding a fine view; *Schwert*, and others of humbler pretensions in the village and near the banks of the lake) at the W. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt, in a sheltered situation, by the luxuriance of its vegetation recalls the S. valleys of the Alps.

#### 44 Route 18. LAKE OF WALLENSTADT. From Zürich

From Wesen the ascent (in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) of the **\*Speer** (6021 ft.), is usually made; the view is magnificent, especially towards the E. and N. E. Inn near the summit. From the Speer in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to *Nesslau* (p. 290), and thence by *Ammon* (see below) to *Stein* in the Toggenburg (6 hrs.), with a succession of beautiful views.

The **Lake of Wallenstadt** (or *Wallensee*) (1307 ft.), 12 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 400—500 ft. deep, is scarcely inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank is composed of almost perpendicular barren crags and precipices from 2000 to 3000 ft. high; on the N.E. the bare peaks of the *Sieben Churfirsten* (*Leistkumm* 6465 ft., *Selun* 6194 ft., *Frimmel* 6976 ft., *Brisi* 7016 ft., *Zustoll* 6883 ft., *Scheibentoll* 7090 ft., *Hinterruck* 7059 ft.), tower above the water. The *Bayerbach*, 1200 ft., the *Serenbach*, 1600 ft. (1500 ft. above which lies the village of *Ammon* or *Amden*), and other cataracts precipitate themselves over the cliffs. These, however, generally dry up towards the end of summer. One single village, *Quinten*, has found a nook for itself on the N. bank.

On the S. bank (of which the line unfortunately affords no general view) the rocks are so precipitous, as to render nine tunnels necessary. A tolerable footpath runs along this bank of the lake, occasionally parallel with the railway, the first portion of which (to *Mühlethal*, before reaching stat. *Mühlehorn*, see below) is the worst. At the mouth of several of the little torrents which descend from the *Mürtschenstock* (7517 ft.), small hamlets have established themselves (see below). On the *Mürtschenstock* and the borders of the lake of Murg the "Alpine cedar" (*pinus cembra*, a rare description of fir) is sometimes met with. — The names of the hamlets *Primsch* (prima), *Gunz* (secunda), *Terzen* (2038 ft.), *Quarten* (1705 ft.), and the before-mentioned *Quinten*, as well as the designation of the whole district, *Gaster* (*Castra Rhaetica*), recall the ancient cantonments of the cohorts of a Roman legion.

After leaving stat. Wesen the train crosses the Linth-canal by an iron bridge. The line to Glarus diverges to the r., see R. 72. The Coire line traverses the broad plain, crosses the *Escher-Canal* (p. 43) near its issue from the lake of Wallenstadt, and immediately after enters a tunnel with apertures in the l. side, towards the lake. As the train emerges from this tunnel, the *Bayerbach* waterfall is seen on the opposite bank of the lake, and the village of *Ammon* on the height above. Beyond it are the falls of the *Serenbach*, which after rain have considerable volume. Four more tunnels now follow in rapid succession (the first of these is also pierced with apertures on the lake side); in the intervals, magnificent views of the lake, the waterfalls, and the mountains on the l.

Stat. *Mühlehorn* [*Tellsplatte*; *Seegarten*, good beer, pleasant excursion by small boat (2 fr.) across the lake to the waterfalls (see above) and thence to Wesen]. To the r. above the valley, the *Mürtschenstock* is visible.

From Mühlehorn to Mollis, an interesting walk of 3 hrs.; good road over the *Kerenzer Berg*, by (1 hr.) *Obstalden* (2096 ft.) (Hirsch, Stern), nearly the highest point of the route. The view embraces the entire Lake of Wallenstadt, the mountains of the Seetzthal, the valley of the Linth canal as far as the Lake of Zürich, shut in on the l. by the *Hirzli* (5133 ft.), and the valleys of Glarus, with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. On the height before Mollis a glimpse at the snowfields of the Tödi. *Mollis*, see p. 292. This delightful walk may be accomplished between the arrival of a train at Mühlehorn and the departure of the next from Mollis.

After two more tunnels stat. **Murg** (*Rössli*) is reached, on the lake, at the mouth of the valley of the *Murg*. The best view of the lake is obtained hence; those who desire to spend some hours on its banks, are recommended to alight here.

The Murgthal and the three *Murgseen* (31½ hrs. from Murg) are well worthy of a visit. The path up the valley affords a succession of fine views. Picturesque waterfall where the brook issues from the second lake. Instead of returning to Murg, the pedestrian may prefer to cross the *Murgalp* and descend to *Engi* or *Matt* in the *Sernfthal* (p. 304), 6—7 hrs. walk from Murg.

Beyond Murg another tunnel. Opposite, to the l., the highest peaks of the Churfürsten. Station *Unterterzen*; the village to the r. among the meadows, with the red-capped tower, is *Quarten*. The line passes close by the church, and, before entering the ninth tunnel, affords a view of the villa of M. Pestalozzi, situated on a projecting rock by the lake. The E. end of the lake is now reached, and the bottom of the level valley crossed by a bridge over the *Seez*.

**Wallenstadt** (1308 ft.) (\*Adler on the lake, R. 11½, B. 1, pension 4 fr.; Hirsch in the town; Hôtel zum Churfürsten, at the station), a small town near the E. bank of the lake. Looking back on the l. side, a view of the entire lake to its W. extremity near Wesen, as well as of the horns of the Mürtschenstock above the mountains on its S. bank, is obtained.

\*Excursion (with guide) from Wallenstadt in 2 hrs. by a rugged path to the *Alp Löses*, thence less fatiguing to *Alp Rüts*, in ¾ hr. to *Tschingelalp* (milk), past the terraces of the Churfürsten to (1 hr.) *Alp Schrüenen*, and back in 1½ hr. to Wallenstadt.

From Wallenstadt to Wildhaus a footpath with beautiful views traverses the Hinterruck (p. 44), but should only be undertaken in the company of a guide and by those accustomed to such giddy heights.

The line now intersects the beautiful valley of the Seez; on the r., on a projecting crag, stand the ruins of *Gräplang* (*Grappa longa*), or *Langenstein*, hereditary castle of the Tschudi of Glarus; opposite, to the l. above *Bürschis*, on a height near stat. *Flums* is the Church of *St. Georgen* (1668 ft.), to which pilgrimages are made. Near stat. *Mels* (\*Krone) the Seez flows out of the *Weisstannen-Thal*, which here opens towards the S.W.

From Mels through the Weisstannen-Thal and the Kalfeuser-Thal to Vättis, in 3 hrs. to *Weisstannen* (3069 ft.) (Hirsch, good village inn, accommod. for the night). Hence through the valley which diverges towards the S., by the chalets of the Alp *Unter Lattina* (4023 ft.) and the Alp *Vu Tüsch* in 4 hrs. to the highest point of the pass, whence a fine view of the mighty Sardona glacier, the Trinserhorn, the

Ringelkopf &c. is obtained. From this to the Tamina bridge, near *St. Martin* (1159 ft.), in 2 hrs., and thence to *Vättis* in 2 hrs. more. A guide is necessary for the passage from the Weissstannen- to the Kalfeuser-Thal.

At stat. **Sargans** the line reaches the valley of the Rhine and the line from Rorschach to Coire. The station is at a considerable distance from the town; carriages sometimes changed here. This little town (*Rössli; Löwe*), rebuilt since 1811, when it was destroyed by fire, is picturesquely situated on an eminence (1498 ft.) at the mouth of the valley between the basins of the Rhine and the Lake of Wallenstadt, with a castle frowning above it.

It is not impossible that the Course of the Rhine may one day change, and flow towards the W through the Lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich. An embankment, 20 ft high and scarcely 200 paces wide, confines it to its present N. direction, but its bed is rising every year and the neighbouring district being gradually converted into a vast swamp. In 1618, when the river was much swollen by heavy rains, it was found necessary to construct large embankments to prevent an inundation. Historians, on the authority of certain old documents, and geologists, arguing from the analogy of the deposits in the valleys of the Seer and the Rhine, are of opinion that the latter river, or at least an arm of it, formerly flowed into the Lake of Wallenstadt.

Railway from Sargans to Coire by *Rugatz* see R. 68.

## 19. From Zürich to the Rigi and Lucerne by Horgen, Zug, Immensee and Küsnacht. Lake of Zug.

*Comp. Maps pp. 38, 66.*

*From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne by Railway see R. 14.*

Steamboat from *Zürich* to *Horgen* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; Post-omnibus from *Horgen* to *Zug* in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; Steamboat from *Zug* to *Immensee* in 40 m., to *Arth* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. Post-omnibus from *Immensee* to *Küsnacht* in 20 min.; Steamboat from *Küsnacht* to *Lucerne* in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. — Fare 1st cl. from Zürich to *Arth* 5 fr. 20 c., from Zürich to *Lucerne* 6 fr. 50 c. No 2nd cl. through-tickets issued.

The boat arriving at *Lucerne* at 11.35 corresponds with the departures for *Interlaken* by *Alpnach-Gestad* and *Brienz* (*Interlaken* arr. 8 p. m.); and the traveller leaving *Interlaken* at 6 a. m. arrives in time for the boat which leaves *Lucerne* at 2 p. m.; see R. 25. — This is the most interesting route between *Zurich* and *Lucerne*, although less expeditious than the railway (R. 14).

The traveller bound for the *Rigi* should avail himself of the first departure from *Zürich*. The second steamboat is generally crowded, and moreover arrives so late that the ascent of the mountain is divested of much of its enjoyment. Breakfast may be taken on board, or at the *Meyerhof* at *Horgen*, where refreshments are provided. In the height of the season, it may be well to take advantage of the telegraph at *Horgen* (2 fr.), and bespeak a room at the hotel at the *Culm*. At *Arth* (10.40 a. m.) a substantial meal can be leisurely enjoyed and the journey continued (at a pace, if the traveller is prudent, of not more than 60 steps to the minute), whilst discretionary halts may be made at the different inns to be met with on the road (*Unteres Dächli*, *Oberes Dächli*, *Klosterli*, *Staffel*). By these means the ascent of the *Rigi* is rendered a most delightful walk and attended by no immoderate fatigue.

Luggage forwarded *poste-restante* for the journey to the *St. Gott hard*, should be addressed to the principal office at *Altorf*, and no to *Flüelen*.

As far as **Horgen** (1308 ft.) (one-horse carriage to Zug 10, with 2 horses 16, with 3 horses 21 fr.), see p. 39. The road ascends the mountain, and at the direction-post ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  M.) joins the road from Wädenswil; where, as well as from other points, fine views are obtained of the lake, the Sentsis, the Speer, the Churfirsten and the S.E. chain of the Alps. At the summit (2 M.) is the *Hirsch Inn* (2105 ft.). The road then gradually descends into the valley of the Sihl, which divides the Cantons of Zürich and Zug. The *Sihlbrücke* (1665 ft.) (2 M.), a handsome covered bridge, has replaced that destroyed in 1847, during the war of the Separate League. On this side of the bridge (r. bank) is the *\*Krone Inn* (Winterthur wine good).

Pedestrians should choose the old road by the Horger Egg (2062 ft.) (the commencement of which is not easily found; enquiry should be made at Horgen) which shortens the way by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. and affords far more beautiful views. Near *Wydenbach*, a little way from the road, to the r. on the Zimmerberg (2379 ft.), a magnificent coup d'œil is obtained of the lake of Zurich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, and the Alps: the Mythen, the Rigi and Pilatus are especially conspicuous. Near the Sihlbrücke the old road rejoins the new.

The road, now nearly level, next crosses ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the *Lorze*. On its banks (to the l.) is an extensive cotton-manufactory with its colony of workmen. The Rigi and Pilatus now show themselves in all their grandeur. At (1 M.) **Baar** (1364 ft.) (*\*Lindenhof*; *Hirsch*) a ghastly custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails. The skulls of the deceased are symmetrically piled up in the charnel-house, to which, on the occasional opening of a tomb, they are religiously conveyed by the surviving relatives.

The neighbourhood of Baar (*Baarer Boden*) is very fertile and produces abundance of fruit. Zug is about 2 M. distant.

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Zug** (1299 ft.) (*\*Hirsch*, R. 2, L.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.; Bellevue; Ochs; Krone; *\*Löwe* on the lake. The traveller is here disagreeably assailed, as soon as he alights, by a concourse of hotel-commissioners and guides, from whose importunities it is hoped this volume will enable him speedily to extricate himself.

Zug is the capital of the smallest Swiss Canton; it contains 6 churches, 6 chapels and 3875 inhab. (161 Prot.). The *Church of the Capuchins* possesses an Entombment by Fiamingo. The *Arsenal* contains ancient arms taken by the Swiss, and the standard stained by the blood of its bearer Pierre Collin, who was killed in 1422 at the battle of Arbedo (p. 83). At the S. extremity of the town is the *Hospital*, erected in 1854. — Diligence from Zug, by *Egeri*, to *Sattel* on the Schwyz and Einsiedeln road (p. 306), in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., fare 2 fr.; to *Arth* in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 1 fr. 80 c.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Zug, the landlord of the Bellevue has erected the sanitary estab. *\*Felsenegg* (3023 ft.) (recommended as a resting-place, pension 4—6 fr.), which may be reached by carriage, and affords a magnificent view towards the W. From the *Hochwacht*, 280 ft. higher, which forms the summit of the Zuger Berg, a prospect towards the E. is also obtained, embracing the Lake of Egeri and Morgarten (p. 300).

The **Lake of Zug** (1280 ft.), 9 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 1200 ft. deep, is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland; the adjacent country is very picturesque; its banks, richly wooded, rise gently to a moderate height; to the S. alone is seen, rising precipitously above the azure waters of the lake, the Rigi, here visible from the base to the summit. The N. broader end of the lake is skirted by the railway from Zug to Lucerne (p. 33).

Soon after the departure of the steamer from Zug, Pilatus appears on the S.W., and then to the S.E. the Rossstock and the Frohnalp. On the E. bank, are the villages of *Oberweil*, *Ottersweil*, and *Eielenegg*; to the N.W. glitters over the plain the steeple of *Cham* (p. 33). The boat sometimes halts at a saw-mill on the E. bank; it then directs its course to the other side, passing by an elevated wooded peninsula which projects boldly into the lake on the western side, to **Immensee** (\**Hôtel Rigi*, R. 1½, B. 1, Pension 3½ to 5 fr.), beautifully situated at the extreme N. base of the Rigi. Here travellers to Lucerne disembark, see below. Ascent of the Rigi, see p. 62.

The steamer passes the distant villages of *Walchwil* and *St. Adrien* on the E. bank, above which rises the fatal *Rossberg* (see p. 55), whose slopes are covered on this side with forests and chalets. On approaching Arth, one of the summits of the *Mythen* near Schwyz (p. 56) is visible behind the *Rossberg*.

**Arth** (1277 ft.) (*Adler*; *Hôtel du Rigi*; *Schlüssel*) is situated at the S. extremity of the lake, between the Rigi and the *Rossberg*, but not exposed to the land-slips of the latter, the strata of which cause them to take another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, possesses a silver cup and goblet captured at the battle of *Grandson* in 1476 (p. 175). The churchyard resembles that at *Baar* (p. 47). The basin of the *Fountain*, in the principal street, is hewn out of a huge block of granite, split in several places from the effects of a fire. Pedestrians are recommended to ascend the Rigi from Arth (p. 59); those who prefer the route from *Goldau* (p. 61), should proceed thither by the omnibus which is in attendance at the steamboat pier (20 min., fare 30 c.). These two paths unite near the "*Unteres Dächli*" (p. 60). From Arth to *Goldau*, see p. 55. Diligence from Arth to *Brunnen* by *Schwyz* twice daily, on the arrival of the steamer, in 2 hrs.; fare 2 fr. 40 c., see p. 55. This conveyance corresponds with the boat for *Flüelen*, and at *Flüelen* with the diligence which crosses the *St. Gotthard* (R. 23).

---

Travellers for *Lucerne* find at *Immensee* (see above) an omnibus ready to start for *Küsnacht* (20 min.) on the arrival of the steamboat. The road ascends gradually on leaving *Immensee*; on reaching the highest ground, near the *Inn Zur Eiche*, a road to the l. diverges to Arth. In the descent, at the





# Luxemburg.



opening of the "Hohle Gasse" or "chemin creux" (see Schiller's Tell), 1 M. from Immensee, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Küsnacht, stands **Tell's Chapel** (1482 ft.), ornamented with frescoes, representing the death of Gessler, accompanied by a satirical inscription. (The broad path opposite leads to the Rigi, see p. 61).

The "Hohle Gasse" (hollow lane) has been gradually filled up by the construction of the new road, but in portions where the overhanging trees form a leafy roof, its appellation is not inappropriate. *Gessler's Burg* was destroyed in 1308; all that remains of it is a fragment of wall on a wooded hill in the neighbourhood,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Küsnacht.

**Küsnacht** (1345 ft.) (\**Seehof*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, B. 1; \**Schwarzer Adler*), situated at the N. extremity of the great N.E. arm of the lake of Lucerne, is also at the foot of the Rigi (ascent hence in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., p. 61). Guides and horses, see p. 57. The *Fountain* of Küsnacht is adorned with a *Statue of Tell*, erected in 1843.

On leaving Küsnacht the boat skirts the beautiful wooded slopes of the Rigi; to the r. undulating banks, in front the frowning peaks of Pilatus. To the l. the snowy Urner and Engelberger Alps (comp. p. 51) soon appear. Farther on, as the central point of the cross formed by the four arms of the lake is approached, the views in every direction become more imposing. To the r., on a gentle elevation, is seen the tower of *Neu-Habsburg* (the supposed scene of the event described in Schiller's ballad "The Count of Hapsburg"), the ancient castle of the imperial family of that name, and frequently occupied by Rudolph, afterwards emperor.

As soon as the boat has rounded the little (r.) *Isle of Alstad* and the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 69), **Lucerne**, situated at the extremity of the N.W. bay of the lake, suddenly appears. The large hotels on the quay and the ancient wall with its numerous watchtowers impart to it a strikingly picturesque appearance.

## 20. Lucerne and Pilatus.

*Comp. Map p. 66.*

**Hotels.** \**Schweizerhof* (Pl. a), and adjoining it the *Lucerner Hof*, R. 2 fr. and upwards, L. 1 fr., B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., D. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock 3 fr., at 4 o'clock 4 fr., A. 1 fr.; both noisy. \**Englischer Hof* (Pl. b.); \**Schwan* (Pl. c.); \**Hôtel du Rigi* (Pl. d.), on the ground-floor a Café; these hotels are all on the lake, near the steamboat-wharf. \**Wage* (Pl. e.), R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr., B. 1 fr., D. incl. W. 3 fr., A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., on the Reuss, with a balcony towards the river. — The daily influx of travellers into Lucerne is so great that the solitary tourist frequently receives but little attention in the 1st or even the 2nd class hotels, and must content himself with an attic. The *Adler* (Pl. g.), R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., frequented by the Swiss counsellors (Grossräthe) from the country, and the *Rössli*, newly fitted up, are therefore mentioned as respectable, though unpretending. — Limited accommodation in the \**Hôtel de la Poste*. — Other 2nd cl. inns: *Möhren*, *Hirsch*, \**Krone*, *Kreuz*, \**Wilder Mann*.

**Pensions.** Worley; Pitzger; Faller Domman; Morell; Tivol, on the N. bank of the lake,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Schweizerhof, on the road to Küsnacht, also a restaurant; Seeburg (or Bellevue) 1 M. farther in the same direction; Kaufmann on the Felsberg, fine view; Sonnenberg, 3 M. to the W. of the town, also a sanitary estab. — \*Pension Blättler in the Rozloch (p. 89) on the W. arm of the lake (1 hr. by steamboat, three times daily).

**Cafés and Restaurants.** Café du Lac, by the Protest. church, ices 80 c.; Café des Alpes, opp. steamboat-wharf; \*Freienhof (beer) by the theatre, near the Capellbrücke, on the l. bank of the Reuss.

**Baths** (Pl. 1) in the lake below the Stiftskirche, 30 c. Another estab. in the river, below the town.

**Diorama** at the Wäggis Gate (p. 52).

**Railway Station** to the E. of the Capellbrücke on the l. bank of the lake. The steamboats to *Wäggis*, *Brunnen* and *Flüelen* generally stop at the railway-station after their departure from the quay near the hotels (see Plan), those coming from Flüelen and Wäggis stop first at the stat. and then at the quay.

**Post and Telegraph Offices** on the l. bank of the Reuss near the Jesuitenkirche.

Steamboats see pp. 55, 67.

**Rowing-boats**, according to tariff, 75 c. per hr., for each boatman 75 c.; to Wäggis or Stansstad with two men  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Brunnen with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr. &c.

Beyond the loveliness of its situation, Thorwaldsen's celebrated monument (p. 51), and the Arsenal (p. 52), there is little in Lucerne to induce a prolonged stay. The following walks are recommended: W. to the \*Gutsch (Pension Wallis), from the Bâle Gate a steep ascent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; or to Gibraltar (with new Pension); S. by the avenue to Kriens; N. to Allenwinden,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the quay; but above all to the \*Drei Linden (with a mountain-indicator),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the E. of the town, not far from the Capuchin Monastery on the Wesemlin, and commanding a fine view of Lucerne, its environs, and the distant mountain chain, in the centre of which towers the snow-capped Titlis, and in the extreme distance to the r. the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner.

**English Church Service** during the summer months.

**Lucerne** (1347 ft.), the capital of the canton, with a pop. of 11,673 (683 Prot.), is situated on the *Reuss* where it emerges from the lake. The well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in 1385, which enclose the town, give it an imposing appearance. The amphitheatrical form of its situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, facing the snow-clad Urner and Engelberger Alps, invests it with a peculiar charm.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the impetuosity of a mountain-torrent. Its banks are connected by three bridges, of which the highest, at the extremity of the lake, the \***Capellbrücke**, crosses the stream in an oblique direction. It is furnished with a roof, decorated with 154 paintings, representing scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron saints of Lucerne, and events from Swiss history. Near the bridge stands the picturesque old Wasserthurm, in which the admirably arranged *Archives* of the town are preserved. According to a tradition, this building was formerly used as a lighthouse (*lucerna*), from which the name Lucerne is supposed to be derived. **St. Peter's Chapel** (Pl. 8) at the N. end

of the bridge possesses four modern \*Altar-pieces by Paul Deschwanden.

The second bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is uncovered, and constructed in a more modern style. The third, the **Mühlen- oder Spreuerbrücke**, is, like the first, protected by a roof, adorned with representations of the "Dance of death".

The *Schweizerhof-Quay* with its handsome hotels and avenue of chestnuts now occupies what was once an arm of the lake (filled up in 1852); the stone indicator on the parapet cannot be implicitly relied upon.

View. To the l. the imposing *Rigi Group*; the highest point to the l. is the *Kulm* with its spacious hotel; on the ridge between the *Kulm* and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; farther to the r. the *Schilt*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Fitznauer Stock*. To the l. of the *Rigi-group*, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rossberg*; to the r. of the *Fitznauer Stock* in the distance are seen the singularly jagged peaks of the *Rossstock* chain; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm*, and the *Ober-Bauen*. nearer is the dark *Bürgenstock*, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the l. and r. of the latter tower the snowy *Engelberg Alps*, the last and highest to the r. being the *Titlis*; farther to the r. the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme r. *Pilatus*.

The **Protestant Church** (Pl. 11), in the immediate vicinity of the *Schweizerhof*, is a Gothic edifice, completed in 1861.

On a slight eminence at the E. extremity of the quay stands the \***Hof- or Stiftskirche** (Pl. 3), with its two slender towers erected in 1506. This church possesses a celebrated organ (performance daily at 6 p. m., 1 fr.), fine pulpit, carved stalls, some stained-glass windows, and two handsome side altars with carved wood reliefs, one of which dates from the 15th cent., and represents the death of the Virgin. The \**Churchyard* contains some fine monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden

Not far from this church (street to the l. in a N. direction) outside the (N.E.) *Wäggis Gate*, 5 min. walk from the *Schweizerhof*, is the celebrated \***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 5), erected in 1821 in memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who were cruelly massacred in the defence of the *Tuileries*, Aug. 10th, 1792. The dying lion (28½ ft. in length) reclines in a grotto, its body transfixd by a broken lance, its paw sheltering the Bourbon lily; it is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining house) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen. The inscription runs thus: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die 10 Aug., 2 et 3 Sept 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers has unfortunately suffered from the influence of the weather; it is overhung with ivy and other creepers. A spring which flows from the summit of the rock forms at the base a pool surrounded by maples and pines

in which the monument and inscription are reflected. This work is extremely impressive, and affords an additional proof that in true Art the simplest idea carried out by a master-hand never fails in its effect. The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription: *Invictis Pax*), contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers.

**Meyer's Diorama** (Pl. 6; adm. 1½ fr.) at the Wäggs Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigikulm and Pilatus, exhibited in various lights. The foreground is in relief.

**Stauffer's Museum** near the Lion (adm. 1 fr.) contains about 600 specimens of stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The large **Relief** (Pl. 9; adm. 1 fr.), in a building adjoining the Café du Lac, by the Prot. Church, represents ancient Switzerland with Lucerne in the centre, on a scale of 5 inches to the mile.

The **\*Arsenal** (Pl. 15), near the Mühlen-bridge, on the l. bank of the Reuss, is one of the most considerable in Switzerland (fee 50 c. to 1 fr.).

On the Ground Floor are cannons with their equipments; from the ceiling is suspended a long Turkish banner, captured at Tunis in 1640 by a knight of the Maltese order. The two small Turkish flags near it were taken by soldiers of Lucerne in the battle of Lepanto (1571). The First Floor contains weapons for the cantonal militia. The stained-glass windows (1606) represent the armorial bearings of the 13 cantons. At the door of the Upper Story an automaton stands, and bows its head as the visitor approaches.

Near the Post-office is the **Church of the Jesuits** (Pl. 4), a good specimen of the style peculiar to this order. In the second chapel to the r. is an altar-piece, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 103), behind which is preserved the robe of the saint.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 12) possesses some beautiful carved work (executed in 1605 by a native of Breslau), and a series of portraits of the magistrates of the town. The tower is adorned with a fresco representing a giant 18 ft. in height, to whom a bone, dug up at Reiden (p. 14) in 1577, is supposed to have belonged. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. 14) dates from 1481.

The **Rigikulm** may be attained in 4¼ hrs. from Lucerne; by steamboat to Wäggs ¾ hr. thence to the Kulm 3½ hrs. A rowing-boat (p. 50) from Lucerne reaches Wäggs in 2 hrs. The journey on the lake is described at pp. 69, 70. The traveller should manage to arrive at the Rigikulm at least one hr. before sunset. Concerning luggage see the directions for the Gotthard route (p. 46).

### **Pilatus.**

Pilatus is ascended from *Hergiswyl* or from *Alpnach*; steamboat to Hergiswyl in ¾ hr., fare 1 fr.; to Alpnach-Gestad in 1½ hr., fare 2 fr. *Blättler's* small screw-steamers ply several times daily between Lucerne, Hergiswyl and the Ruzloch. The paddle-boats seldom touch at Hergiswyl. Description of the trip, p. 88.

From Hergiswyl to the Hôtel Klimsenhorn 3½ hrs. (down in 2½ hrs.), whence the Klimsenhorn may be ascended in 10 min., and the Tomlishorn in 45 min. From the hotel to the Krisloch 30 min.; to the

Bellevue Hotel 8 min. and to the Esel 8 min. more. Good bridle-path as far as the Krisiloch. — *Porters* 3 fr.

From Alpnach (p. 89) a somewhat neglected bridle-path to the Bellevue Hotel, 4 hrs. (down in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.): it ascends to the r. by the church and cannot be mistaken. Direction-posts are placed at doubtful points. — The path from *Hergisryl*, which is decidedly the preferable, is shaded in the afternoon, that from *Alpnach* in the forenoon.

\***Pilatus**, the lofty mountain to the S. W. of Lucerne, rises in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the Canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful meadows and forests, whilst the upper portions consist of a series of rugged cliffs and precipices whence its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names "Fracmont," "Frakmund" have in later times been occasionally applied to it, and not till the close of the last century did the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) become general. The names of the separate peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnöpfistein* (5911 ft.), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6468 ft.), the *Widderfeld* (6858 ft., the most barren of the summits), the *Tomlishorn* (6565 ft.), the *Gemsmättli* (6564 ft.), to the S. the *Matthorn* (6758 ft.), then the *Stiegli-Egg* (6292 ft.), to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6150 ft. an isolated peak), the *Oberhaupt* (6840 ft.) and the *Esel* (6532 ft., formerly probably *Ezel*, and sacred to the German god of thunder).

Pilatus, formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, had for many years been superseded by the Rigi, but since the construction (by Mr. Blättler of Rozloch, at a cost of 25,000 fr.) of the present path it has again become one of the most frequented of the Swiss heights. The route cannot be mistaken; the entire ascent, the first part of which is the most arduous, occupies about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from *Hergisryl* (\**Rössli*, horse 10, chaise-à-porteurs 20 fr.), a village at the E. base of Pilatus and on the road from Lucerne to the Brünig. The path, which ascends to the r. by the church, first traverses orchards and meadows, then wood (after  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. a bench, shaded by lofty firs and commanding a charming view of the lake, is reached), and finally ascends on the barren N. side of the mountain to the *Joch* (5900 ft., 450 ft. higher than the Rigikulm), which connects the *Oberhaupt* with the *Klimsenhorn*, upon which M. Casp. Blättler has erected the \**Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (R. 2 fr., B. 1 fr., D. 2 fr., pension 5 6 fr.). [The *Bellevue Hôtel* on the Esel (p. 54) is preferable in doubtful weather on account of its vicinity to the summit.]

From this point to the Klimsenhorn is a walk of 10 min., whence the traveller enjoys an extensive view to the E., N. and W., from the mountains of Uri and the lake of Lucerne to the vicinity of Freiburg, and the lake of Neuchâtel. The prospect to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of the Pilatus.

The zigzag path leading from the Hôtel Klimsenhorn to the Oberhaupt ascends in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Krisiloch*, an aperture in the rock, 20 ft. in height, through which by means of two ladders the ridge separating the Oberhaupt from the Esel and the \**Bellevue Hotel* (R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 3, A. and L. 1 fr.) are attained. The \*view of the Bernese Alps from this ridge is very striking. The \**Esel*, at the base of which the hotel is situated, may be ascended in 8 min.

The foreground comprises the indented rocky peaks of Pilatus, skirted by green pastures. The view of the Bernese Alps is similar to that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, especially as the Wetterhörner and Walcher or Grindelwalder Viescherhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, and also the Tittlis are more conspicuous. Of the lake of Lucerne a much larger portion (as far as Brunnen) is visible than from the Rigikulm, and its cruciform shape is distinctly traced.

A path leads from the Hôtel Klimsenhorn to the *Tomlishorn* in less than 1 hr., the summit of which commands a still more extensive view than the Esel.

Pilatus may be said to bear the same relation to the Rigi as the epic poem to the idyl: the former with its barren and rugged peaks inspires awe; whilst the latter with its rich and grassy slopes presents a more smiling aspect. Pilatus is the great and generally trustworthy barometer of the surrounding district. The popular saying runs thus:

If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day.  
If his collar he puts on, then mount the rugged way.  
But if his sword he wields, then keep at home I say!

If in the morning the summit is free from clouds and fog, the weather cannot be depended on, but if on the contrary the fog remains till noon, crowning the summit like a hood (*pilatus* = becaped), a fine day may be expected.

Many legends are connected with the Pilatus, and more particularly with its caverns (Mondloch in the lower part of the Tomlisalp; Dominikhöhle on the upper portion of the Bründlisalp) and its lake. One of the oldest and at the same time most groundless is that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither and, in the bitterness of his remorse, precipitated himself into a lake on the summit of the mountain. All the storms which arose on the lake of Lucerne were popularly ascribed to him, and for many centuries a severe punishment awaited those who dared to approach the lake on the mountain and provoke the spirit to whom so many calamities were attributed. "This lake is situated in a secluded spot, it is deep and fearful, surrounded by dark woods and enclosed to prevent the approach of man; its colour is black, it is always calm, and its surface undisturbed by the wind." (*Merian* 1642). The piece of water, of which such a formidable description is given, is in reality nothing more than a pond formed by the melting of the snow near the Bründlisalp, S. E. of the hotel, and is frequently dry in summer.

## 21. From Lucerne to Brunnen by Küssnacht, Arth and Schwyz.

*Comp. Map p. 66.*

By Steamboat from Lucerne to Küssnacht in 50 min. From Küssnacht to Arth by Diligence in 1 hr., or by Omnibus in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to Immensee, and thence by steamboat to Arth in 25 min. From Arth by Diligence to Schwyz in  $\frac{1}{2}$ , to Brunnen in 2 hrs.

Steamboat from Lucerne to Küssnacht, and thence to Immensee, see p. 49.

On leaving Lucerne, the high-road first follows the N. bank of the lake, in view of the Bernese and Engelberg Alps; it then recedes a little, beyond the *Seeburg* Lunatic Asylum (to the r.), in order to cut off the angle formed by the bays of Lucerne and Küssnacht. As the latter bay is approached, the ruins of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 49) are seen on the r. The villages of *Meggen* (1419 ft.) and *Mörlischachen* (1367 ft.) are next passed.

5 M. Küssnacht, and thence by the "Hohle Gasse" (hollow lane) and the Chapel of William Tell, as far as the inn "Zur Eiche", see p. 49. The road here turns to the r., whilst that to Immensee proceeds to the l. At the foot of the extreme N. slopes of the Rigi, the W. bank of the lake of Zug is skirted, in view of the rugged heights of the Rossberg (see below) which rise beyond the blue expanse of the lake.

10 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Lucerne Arth (1277 ft.) (Rigi-path see p. 59) is reached (see p. 48). On approaching Goldau (11 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) (*Rössli*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), traces of the disastrous landslip of the Rossberg, which completely buried this large and opulent village, may be observed. Two tablets of black marble, on the exterior of the church, erected in 1849, almost on the same site as the old edifice, record the names of some of the ill-fated villagers and a brief notice of the catastrophe.

**Goldau Landslip.** The *Rufi* or *Rossberg* (4824 ft.), at whose base Goldau is situated, is, like the Rigi, composed of "Nagelfluë", a conglomerate consisting chiefly of rounded limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, in itself extremely hard, is frequently interstratified with layers of sand, which are worn away by time, or by subterranean waters, so that the solid superincumbent strata, wanting foundation, are from time to time precipitated into the valley. The summer of 1806 had been very rainy. On Sept. 2nd about 5 p. m. one of these strata, 1000 ft. in length and 100 ft. in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000 ft. into the valley below, swallowing up four villages with about 500 of their inhabitants, and converting the smiling landscape into a scene of desolation. It filled up about one-fourth of the lake of Lowerz, the sudden rise of which occasioned new disasters. The anniversary of this event is commemorated by a religious ceremony at Arth.

The high road traverses a part of this scene of devastation, which extends from the Rossberg to the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and between them in many places are formed pools of stagnant water. The track of the landslip may be distinctly recognised on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

The village of *Lowerz* (1386 ft.) (*Adler*), on the lake of the same name, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Arth, lost its church and some of its houses in the same catastrophe. Driven violently from its bed, the water rose like a wall to the height of 70 ft., inundating the islands of *Lowerz* and *Schwanau*, and sweeping away



everything from the opposite bank of the lake. The ruins of a castle, destroyed in 1308 by the burghers of Schwyz, rise from the island of Schwanau.

The road skirts the rocks and precipices of the S. bank of the lake. Both at Lowerz and Seewen are to be found boatmen who for a trifling fee convey pedestrians across the lake. The lake is 3 M. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, and does not exceed 54 ft. in depth; it is entirely frozen in winter.

Path up the Rigi, see p. 61. As Schwyz is approached, the country becomes more attractive.

**Seewen** (1419 ft.) (*Kreuz*; \**Rössli*, baths), at the E. extremity of the lake, possesses a chalybeate spring which attracts a number of visitors (Pension  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr., including baths).

The Footpath from Seewen to Brunnen (3 M.;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. less than by the Schwyz road, and much pleasanter), follows the brook, at first as a carriage-road on the r. bank, then on the l. as a footpath, and at length crosses the *Muotta* on a long and narrow bridge of planks. At *Ingenbohl* (p. 57) it rejoins the high road.

**Schwyz** (1582 ft.) (\**Rössli*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; \**Hôtel Hediger*, similar charges), a straggling town (5780 inhab., 53 Prot.), the capital of the canton, and justly called the cradle of Swiss liberty, is picturesquely situated at the foot and on the slopes of the *Mythen* (the *Little*, with its two peaks, 5586 ft., and the *Great*, 5858 ft.). During the great drought of August 1800, a fire broke out in the forests on the S. of the mountain, presenting a magnificent spectacle at night, and continued to rage for a fortnight, baffling all attempts to extinguish it. Since this occurrence the red and stony sides of the mountains have remained bare. The *Mythen* are, strictly speaking, points of the *Hacken*; but generally the latter name is only applied to that part of the mountain which slopes towards Steinen, and which is crossed by a footpath (in 4 hrs.) to Einsiedeln.

The ascent of the \***Great Mythen** (see above) has been greatly facilitated by the construction of a new path. The view vies with those from the Rigi and Pilatus. Guide unnecessary. The somewhat arduous ascent from Schwyz by *St. Joseph*, or by *Rickenbach* (\**Hôtel Bellevue*), through the ravine, and by the pastures "Hasle" and "Holz" (refreshments) to the *Holzegg* (4700 ft.) occupies  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. — Another path leads from Brunnen to the *Holzegg* by *Bach* and *Rickenbach* in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (Schwyz remains on the l.) — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alpthal* to the *Holzegg* in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. — By the new path from the *Holzegg* the summit of the *Mythen* is attained in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. At the top a small inn with several beds.

Apart from its picturesque situation, Schwyz contains few objects of interest. The *Parish Church*, completed in 1774, is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. In the churchyard rests *Aloys Reding*, who so bravely led his countrymen against the troops of the old French Republic in 1798 (see p. 301). His tomb is a simple stone with a cross, bearing the inscription: *Aloys Reding de Biberegg, comes, cujus nomen summa laus. 1818.* The family of Reding has, since the 12th cent., been one of the

most celebrated in the annals of Switzerland. The **Town Hall** contains the portraits of 43 landammanns (sheriffs) from 1534 downwards. The ceiling of the council-chamber is decorated with some fine old carving (fee 50 cent.). A relief of the valley of Muotta, is exhibited by M. Schindler, a dyer (fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

The large building with the church on the height, originally destined to be a Jesuits' Convent, is now a grammar-school.

Near it is the ancient *House of the Redings*, with two red towers, adorned with the family escutcheon.

Brunnen is 3 M. to the S.E. of Schwyz. The road passes by *Ibach*, at the entrance of the valley of Muotta (R. 76). Next is *Ingenbohl*, whose church with three altar-pieces is worthy of a visit; then the nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855.

$11\frac{1}{8}$  M. Brunnen, see p. 71.

## 22. The Rigi.

*See Map p. 66.*

**Distance** to the Kulm: from Arth, Goldau, Tell's Chapel, Kusnacht, Wäggis, Fetzna 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., from Immensee 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., from Lowerz 4 hrs., from Gersau 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. Pedestrians of ordinary powers will perform these distances in the time specified, walking slowly (60 steps per min.) but steadily, and without stopping. The descent occupies two-thirds of the time (see p. 46). The ascent on the E. by Arth or Goldau, or by Lowerz, for those coming from the S, is to be preferred. The path is almost entirely in the shade in the afternoon, and there being no view from it, the effect is the more impressive when the summit is gained, whilst the routes from Immensee, Kusnacht, Wäggis, which wind round the mountain-sides, gradually prepare the traveller for the beauty of the scene.

The ascent from *Arth*, *Goldau*, or *Lowerz*, and the descent to *Wäggis* (visit in passing the *Rothstock* and the *Künzli*, see pp. 60, 62) affords the enjoyment of a most charming, uninterrupted prospect over the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps of Uri and Unterwald, which renders it far preferable to the descent on the E. or N. sides. The descent to Kusnacht (as well as the path to Immensee) has the advantage of being in the shade during the morning, allows a somewhat longer stay on the summit, and yet enables the traveller to reach Lucerne before noon, the steamboat leaving Kusnacht later than Wäggis.

**Steamboats** between Arth, Immensee and Zug, 4 times a day, in 1 hr. (p. 46); between Kusnacht and Lucerne 3 times, in 1 hr.; between Wäggis and Lucerne 5 times, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (p. 67).

**Horses and Guides.** The principal paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they cannot be missed. The concourse of travellers who frequent the route during the summer months is moreover so great as to render the services of a guide superfluous; a boy, however, may be readily engaged for 1 fr., who will show the way to the summit and carry any light luggage. Guides and horse-proprietors begin to importune travellers at Zurich, Horgen, Zug &c. The ascent on horseback is not unpleasant, the descent is disagreeable and more fatiguing than on foot. The leader of the horse expects a fee. A government regulation of June 17th, 1858 (recently retracted), fixed the following charges for the canton of Schwyz: **Horses.** (1). From *Arth* or from *Goldau* to the Klösterli 7, Staffel or Kaltbad 9, Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by the same route from the Klösterli 5, Staffel, Kaltbad or Kulm 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by Immensee, Kusnacht, or Wäggis from the Staffel or Kaltbad 9, from the Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. — (2). From Gersau to the Scheideck 7, Klösterli 8, Kaltbad, Kulm,

or Staffel 12 fr.; for return to Gersau from Scheideck 5, Klösterli, Staffel, or Kaltbad 6, Kulm 10 fr. — (3). From Küsnacht or Immensee to the Staffel 8, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 10, Scheideck 12 fr.; for return to Küsnacht and Immensee from the Staffel 5, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by Arth, Goldau or Wäggis from the Klösterli, Staffel, Kaltbad 9, from Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. — (4). For a horse ordered for the next day for the return, and not countermanded until then, 5 fr. must be paid.

**Chairs** (for the ascent 3 or 4 porters, according to the weight, are necessary, for the descent 2): (1). From Arth or from Goldau to the Klösterli, for each porter 4 fr. 30, Kaltbad or Staffel 5, Kulm or Scheideck 6 fr.; for return from Klösterli 3 fr. 60, Kaltbad or Staffel 4 fr. 30, Kulm or Scheideck 5 fr. 30 c. — (2). From Gersau to Scheideck for each porter 4 fr. 50, Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Kaltbad or Staffel 6 fr. 50, Kulm 8 fr.; for return from Scheideck 3 fr. 80, Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Kaltbad or Staffel 5 fr. 80, Kulm 7 fr. 80 c. — (3). From Küsnacht to the Staffel 4 fr. 50 c.; Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 6, Scheideck 8 fr.; for return from the Staffel 3 fr. 80, Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 5 fr. 30, Scheideck 7 fr. 30 c.

**Porters.** (1). From Arth or from Goldau, according to weight (20, 40, 60, 80 or 100 lbs.), to the Klösterli  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 or 5 fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel 2,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 or 6 fr.; Kulm, or Scheideck, 3,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6 or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — (2). From Gersau to Scheideck  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 or 5; Klösterli 2,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 4,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 4,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6 fr.; Kulm 3,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr. — (3). From Küsnacht to the Staffel  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 5 fr.; Kulm, Kaltbad, or Klösterli 2,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6 fr.; Scheideck 3,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

For Wäggis (Canton of Lucerne) on February 20th and March 5th 1860, the following official tariff was fixed: *Horse* with conductor to Kaltbad 6, Staffel or Klösterli 8, Kulm 10 fr.; for return the same day 4, 5, or 6 fr.; *Chairs*, for each porter to Kaltbad 4, Staffel or Klösterli 5, Kulm 6 fr. (same charge for the descent, if there has been no previous agreement for a reduced charge). *Porters*, by weight (20 to 40, 40 to 60, 60 to 80, 80 to 100 lbs.), to Kaltbad  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr., Staffel or Klösterli 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 fr., Kulm  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6 fr.; *Guides* (with 20 lbs. of luggage), to Kaltbad 1 fr. 20 c., Staffel or Klösterli  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Kulm 2 fr.

The following are some of the Regulations: §. 3 The horses for hire must be sound and strong, the gear in good order. §. 8. The chief of the guides (Tourmeister), who holds office under the superintendence of the burgomaster, is responsible for the observance of the regulations. His duty is to maintain order amongst the guides, to render assistance to travellers, and to inform against any infraction of the regulations. §. 11. Each horse must have a leader. §. 12. The chief of the guides has the sole right of offering guides or horses to travellers, without, however, controlling their choice. §. 14. The guides are forbidden to importune travellers. §. 15. Civility and sobriety are strictly enjoined. Guides are personally responsible for the luggage entrusted to them. §. 16. They are forbidden to ask for gratuities in excess of the tariff. §. 19. The chief of the guides has to arrange any difference that may arise between the guides themselves or between travellers and their guides; if he cannot succeed in doing so, the matter must be brought before the mayor (Gemeindeammann), or the nearest magistrate.

The ascent of the Rigi is attended with very little difficulty; the first portion is the most arduous. The traveller who feels fatigue at the commencement of the undertaking, never fails to recover as he nears the summit, and inhales the pure and invigorating mountain air. The Kulm should be reached at least one hour before sunset, in order to secure the evening view, the morning fogs too often producing much disappointment.

**Hotels.** On the Kulm: Hôtel Rigi-Kulm (p. 63), R. in the old house 2, in the new 3 fr. L.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , table d'hôte at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or in the evening, exc. V. 4, the cheapest wine 3 fr. a bottle, tea with cold meat  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , A. 1 fr. The rooms to the S. (generally with 2 beds) alone command a complete view of the Alps. Staffel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the Kulm (R. 3,

B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , S. exc. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; pension 4 to 5 fr., according to the rooms). — \*Schwert, near the Klösterli (p. 60)  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the E. below the Staffel, unpretending, pension  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr. The Hotel Zur Sonne, near the former is also recommended. The Klösterli has no view, but is less exposed to wind and fog than the Staffel or Kulm; the sun often shines there when the surrounding heights are enveloped in cloud; so that it is a more suitable place for persons in delicate health who contemplate any prolonged stay on the mountain. — The Kaltbad (p. 62),  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the W. of the Staffel, re-erected after the fire of 1849 (R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , bottle of W. 3 fr.) is in the height of summer generally full; pension  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr. not including R., baths, whey, wine and A., which cost 4–5 fr. additional per diem. Here is the Rigi telegr. stat. — \*Hotel and Pension Rigi-Scheideck (p. 66), magnificent view, second only to that from the Kulm. R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D. exc. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Pension 5 to 6 fr. Whey, milk, or the chalybeate water of the Scheideck 2 fr. per week; ordinary bath  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., whey-bath 3; shower-baths, billiards etc. — Telegr. stat.

In the height of the season travellers are recommended to employ the telegraph (2 fr.) from Zurich, Lucerne, Horgen, Wädenswil, Zug, Schwyz, Altorf or Stans, if they wish to secure good accommodation at the Kulm.

The \*\*Rigi (5541 ft., 4196 ft. above the Lake of Lucerne), a group of mountains, comprising a circuit of 24 to 30 M. lying between 3 lakes (Lucerne, Zug, Lowerz), is chiefly composed of strata of conglomerate (p. 55); the N. and W. sides belong to the miocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but on the S. it consists of wide terraces, and gentle slopes, covered with fig, chestnut, and almond trees, and green pasture lands, which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle. The N. peak, usually called the Rigi, would hardly be mentioned in comparison with the giants of the Alps, but for its advantageous position which commands a panorama of at least 300 miles in circumference.

It was formerly termed by the inhabitants of the vicinity the Rigi-Weid (pasturage of the Rigi); at present it is known, however, only as the Rigi. The cow-herds and the frequenters of the Kaltbad were at one time the only persons who were aware of its existence. In 1689 an inhabitant of Arth erected the Chapel of "Our Lady of the Snow" (St. Maria zunn Schnee) for the use of the cow-herds. The image of the Virgin which was placed there in 1700, soon acquired a reputation for the miraculous cures it was superstitiously believed to effect. Hence arose the custom of making pilgrimages to the spot, and by degrees inns were built, which in 1760 scarcely afforded sufficient accommodation for the pilgrims. The Kulm was frequented on fête-days by the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity, and afterwards by those of the neighbouring cantons; it is only since 1760 that strangers have begun to resort thither. Their numbers rapidly increased; in 1815 a hut was built, and in 1816, a very inconsiderable inn, erected by voluntary contributions. The Hôtel of the Rigi-Kulm dates from 1848, the new part was built in 1856.

**Ascent of the Rigi** (compare p. 57). The path from Arth (p. 48) (1277 ft.) is a wide, well-trodden track, which cannot be mistaken.

At the last house in Arth, near St. George's Chapel, it turns to the l.; in 12 min. the foot of the mountain is reached; 12 min. more, a cascade of several falls, over blocks of conglomerate, often dry in the height of summer; 8 min. meadow; 4 min. a large tract of fern; 12 min. Kasgatterli, a hut in which cheese is kept; path to the r. to be avoided; 20 min. waterfall; 4 min. **Unteres Dächli** (2894 ft.) inn. ("Rigi Inn", R. 1, bed 2 fr.; it is well to ask prices here beforehand), which affords a survey of the whole of the valley of Goldau, the scene of the landslide (p. 55), the lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen as far as the neighbourhood of Schwyz. The road from Goldau (p. 55) here joins that from Arth. At the cross near the inn begin the stations or halting-places of the pilgrims, 13 in number, which lead by a continual ascent to the chapel of "*Our Lady of the Snow*". The path which diverges at the 3rd station to the l. leads to the Scheideck (p. 66), but it is not easily found without a guide. At *Oberes Dächli* (20 min.; refreshments, beer), in the vicinity of which is a spring of good water, the forest is quitted and half the ascent is accomplished, the remaining portion is less arduous.

Two paths lead from the Oberes Dächli to the Kulm, one for horses, the other for pedestrians only. The bridle-path ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), to the l. from Oberes Dächli, leads in 10 min. to the eighth station, the *Chapel of St. Malchus*, where it unites with the path from Lowerz (p. 61). Between this station and the Klösterli, which is 30 min. walk farther, a cross in the rock indicates the place where another steep foot-path leads to the summit in 45 min. The little church of *Our Lady of the Snow* with the Hospice, inhabited by some Capuchins, and known by the name of **Klösetrli** (4002 ft.) (inns see p. 59), was built in 1689; many pilgrimages are made to it, especially on Aug. 5th and Sept. 6th. On Sunday morning there are two masses at break of day, and a third at 7 a.m.; at 9 a.m. a sermon and a fourth mass. All the mountain cow-herds assemble here for divine service, especially on July 22nd, the anniversary of the foundation of the church, when the day is further celebrated by athletic sports &c. Near the hospice the bridle-path from the Scheideck unites with that from Arth. From this place the Kaltbad can be sooner reached than by going round by the Staffel. On reaching the **Staffel** (4888 ft.), 40 min. from the Klösterli, a part of the magnificent panorama is unfolded. Travellers are recommended to make the ascent of the *\*Rigi-Rothstock* (5119 ft.) (12 min. to the S.W.), whence is obtained a picturesque view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, not visible from the Kulm. It very often happens that the Kulm is enveloped in thick clouds, whilst the Rothstock, below the clouds, has an entirely clear horizon. The sunset seen from the Rothstock is

considered by some to be more beautiful than from the Kulm; but its rising is certainly much more imposing from the latter. All the paths of the Rigi with the exception of the footpath mentioned below, are united at the Staffel. Lest all the rooms of the Kulm should be occupied, neither fatigue nor even rain should cause any delay, although the last half-hour of the ascent is somewhat arduous. Half-way, to the l., is an aperture, the *Kesselsbodenloch*, 12 ft. wide, and nearly 100 ft. deep. A stone thrown into it is seen to emerge on the N.W. face of the cliff, and then disappears in the abyss. Near the Staffel a person is stationed by the Schwyz government to collect for the poor; it is the only place on the Schwyz side of the Rigi (the paths from Küsnacht, Immensee, Arth, Goldau, Lowerz, Gersau) where contributions of this nature are solicited; unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Canton of Lucerne (Wäggi-path). The *Footpath* (1½ hr.) mentioned above is not to be recommended, as it does not include the view from the Rothstock. Beyond the Oberes Dächli it diverges to the r. straight towards the Kulm, bounded on the l. by a forest of pines.

From Goldau (from Arth to Goldau ½ hr. see p. 55), is the best and easiest of the Rigi paths, being almost as broad as a carriage-road; after 1 hour's ascent the *Unteres Dächli* is gained (p. 60), where the paths from Arth and Goldau unite. To the l. are the steep declivities of the *Rothensfuh* (4910 ft.).

From Lowerz (p. 55). The traveller coming from Arth who desires to form an accurate idea of the destruction caused by the Rossberg landslide (p. 55), should proceed to Lowerz (4½ M.). Travellers from Lucerne may avail themselves of the steamboat to *Brunnen* (p. 71), and thence proceed by carriage in 2 hrs. by Schwyz to Lowerz. Leaving Lowerz the road should be followed for about 15 min. as far as a direction-post, where the footpath diverges, ascending gently through meadows, in front of some detached houses. After an ascent of 1 hr. a chalet with a cross is reached, where the path divides; that to the r. leading to the Kulm, that to the l. to Rigi-Scheideck (see below). In 15 min. the path reaches a shady wood and traverses it for about one hour before arriving at the valley of the Rigi, which is crossed below the chapel of Malchus (p. 60). On the opposite (l.) slope of the valley, the road from Goldau is reached. The footpath from Lowerz is nowhere fatiguing; sometimes it ascends a little way, then is level, and then descends, which renders it less arduous than the other ascents. From Lowerz to the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 66) 3 hrs., guide desirable. Near *Ober-Gschwänd* the Gersau path is reached.

From Küsnacht (p. 49). The path diverges to the r. by the figure of a saint, almost at the end of the village, leading by the side of the brook, which is crossed near a large new

house; in 30 min. the ruins of a house destroyed by fire; at the direction-post "auf die Rigi" the path turns to the l.; in 20 min. *Rossweid* is reached, where a rock bears a cross in memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug; at the N. extremity the white church of Cham, p. 33); then through a wood for 20 min.; afterwards a tract of fern is traversed (view to the l. over the Lake of Sempach, to the r. over the Lake of Baldegg). In 15 min. the *Seeboden-Alp* is reached, where the paths from Immensee and from Tell's Chapel unite with the *Küsnacht-path*; in 18 min. the *Upper Seeboden-Alp* is reached, with a chalet, where refreshments may be had. Then after a steep zigzag ascent of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the *Staffel* is attained. Thence to the *Kulm*  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. see p. 61.

From Immensee (p. 48). In 10 min. from Immensee, near the inn "*zur Eiche*", the high-road from Küsnacht to Arth is attained (p. 48); about 50 paces to the l. of the junction, by the inn, "*Zur Ilge*", the path which ascends to the r., must be taken; in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. the lower *Seeboden-Alp* (see above) is reached, where the paths from Immensee, Tell's Chapel and Küsnacht unite.

From Wäggis (p. 70). This path cannot possibly be missed (direction-post near the steamboat-pier); it winds through the midst of orchards, the produce of which the traveller has frequent opportunities of purchasing. The path crosses the spot inundated in 1795 by a thick bed of mud, which descended like a stream of lava from the Rigi, and, as it took 14 days to reach the lake, left the inhabitants ample time to save themselves and their property. A number of houses and a large tract of fertile land were devastated. At the *Chapel of the Holy Cross* (*Heiligkreuz-capelle*) ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) good beer may be procured (50 c. per bottle). A wall of rugged rocks is next skirted; 30 min. the *Hochstein* or *Felsenthor*, an arch formed of two enormous masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block surmounted by a cross. The nature of the stone proves that occurrences similar to the landslip of Goldau (p. 55) and the mud-torrent mentioned above, have here also taken place.

The *Kaltbad* (4436 ft.), 45 min. from the *Hochstein*, is mentioned at p. 59; on the l. of the hotel (at which is the telegr. stat.), through a cutting in the rock the traveller reaches the *Chapel of St. Michel*, where mass is daily celebrated for the herdsmen. The walls are covered with votive tablets, one of which extols the virtues of the cold spring ( $41^{\circ}$  Fahr.) which issues from the adjacent rock. By the chapel, a footpath leads to the (10 min.) *\*Künzli* (4476 ft.), an open rotunda on a projecting rock, from which a magnificent view is obtained, similar to that from the *Staffel*, but with a more picturesque foreground. From this point a footpath leads to the *Staffel*, in the same time (40 min.), as the path from the *Kaltbad*; it ascends from the



H: Height above the sea-level in Paris feet. E: Distance in a direct line in Swiss leagues (11.3 eng M)

VIEW OF THE ALPS FROM THE RIGI KULM.

Abbreviations: bog, fl. fish, h. horn, P. sp. spirit, st. stock, th. that, n. north, east, s. south, w. west, zw. zwischen (between), - well known points of view



Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.	Nr.	Name	H.	E.										
	Im Ct. Appenzell:			11	Küpfenst.	5855	7 1/2	25	Mythen, der große	5858	3 1/2	36	Glattalp	5723	7	47	aufm Stoss		3 1/2																														
1	Sentis *	7709	14 1/2	12	Thierb.	6135	7 1/2	26	Rothenfluh	4910	3 1/2	37	Scheyenst (45)	7634	8	48	Fröhnalpst *	5430	3 1/2																														
2	Altman	7496	14 1/2	13	Schienb.	6492	7 1/2	27	Fallenfl.	3663	4		Im Ct. Glarus, zw. Sempt u. Linth:			49	Liddern	7748	5	60	Gämsist (Katschbaur)	8756	8 1/2																										
	Im Vorarlberg bei Feldkirch:			14	Brünnelst.	6616	7 1/2	28	Roßgenst.	5470	4 1/2	38	Kärpfst.	8647	10 1/2	50	Faulen (Roßst.)	7456	4 1/2	61	Häufst. (Tütsst.) Dis.																												
3	Hochgerach	6027	20 1/2	15	Zindelisp.	6156	7 1/2	29	Drußb.	7021	5 1/2		Tödikette ö. Theil, Grenze von Glarus			51	Rosst.	7583	4 1/2		pelltausch P. Valgronda	10459	8 1/2																										
	Im Ct. St. Gallen, jenseit des Walenensees			16	Rautisp.	7031	8 1/2		Zw. der Linth u. Muotta, 33, 32 u. 37			39	Scheibe	9300	12 1/2	53	Axenb.	6409	3 1/2	63	Weitenalpst.		8 1/2	71	Gütschen		4	84	Wendenst.	9496	7 1/2	95	Scheinb.	6115	7 1/2														
4	Speer *	6021	10 1/2	17	Scheve (Wiggis)	6961	8		Grenze von Schwyz mit Glarus:			40	Sauren (Sardona)	9530	12 1/2	54	Bannb. bei Altorf		4 1/2	64	Krispalt, die Wichel	10240	9	72	Blakenst.	9088	5	85	Gadmerfl.	9590	7 1/2																		
5	Schämiser Berg *	5101	9 1/2	18	Mutrib. Radeten	7065	7	30	Vorder Glärnisch	7176	8 1/2	41	Hausst.	9630	10		Klaridenkette zw. Urnerboden.				Zw. Graubünden u. Tessin.			73	Urirothst.	9027	4 1/2																						
6	Leistkamm	6467	12	19	Fluhbrig	6149	6 1/2	31	Glärnisch.			42	Selbsaut (Grellhorn)	8760	9 1/2		Schächenst. u. dem Maderanerth.			65	Scopi am Lukmanier	9850	12 1/2	74	Weissst.	8919	5																						
7	Kurfürsten (Scheibenst.)	7089	13		avom Walensee, zw. Glar. u. St. Gallen.				a. Yrenelis Gärli	8946	8 1/2	43	Bifertens (Urdgün)	10860	9 1/2	55	Klaridengrat	10030	8		Zw. Reuss u. Maderanerth. ob. Amsteg			75	Engelberger Rothst.	8680	4 1/2	86	Spitzlib.	10522	8 1/2																		
8	Faulfirst.	7428	14 1/2	20	Mürtschenst.	7547	10 1/2		der Ruchi	8968	8	44	Tödi-Rosein	11158	9	56	Scheerh.	10147	7 1/2	66	Bristenst.	9464	8	76	Oberb.		4 1/2	87	Sustenb.	10816	8	96	Sidelh.	8865	12	107	Gletscherh.	12258	14 1/2										
	Zw. der Linth u. ob. Sihl, vom			21	Spitzmeilen	7712	12		Im Ct. Schwyz, bis zur Muotta:			32	Reiselst. (Faulen)	8635	7 1/2		Zw. Muotta u. Schächenst. 45, 46, 30.			57	Stu. 48. Grenze von Schwyz mit Uri:			77	Sättelist.	8605	4 1/2	88	Triftenh.	9778	9 1/2	97	Rizkh.	10109	10 1/2	108	Mönch.	12609	13 1/2	121	Brüniß Pass.	3423	8 1/2						
	Wäggh durchschnitten, 11-15 u. 18			22	Hochstuckli *	4790	3	33	Pfannenst.	7960	7		Stu. 48. Grenze von Schwyz mit Uri:			58	gr. Windgelle	9818	7		th., Grenze von Nidwalden mit Uri:			78	Riedalst.	8588	5																						
	Grenze von Schwyz mit Glarus:			23	Haken, Pass.	4288	3 1/2	34	Silberen.	7105	6 1/2	45	Geissb.	7678	6 1/2	59	kl. Windgelle	9239	7 1/2	67	Niederbauen (Selbsb.)	5933	2 1/2	79	Wällenst.	8080	5 1/2	89	Geissb.	7990	6 1/2	99	Finsteraarh.	13160	12 1/2	110	Junßfrau.	12828	14 1/2	123	Brienzer Rothh. *	7238	9						
9	Hirzli *	5058	8	23																																													
10	Aubrig, der große	5243	6	24	Mythen, der kleine	5587	3 1/2	35	Karrenalp		6 1/2	46	Wasserb.	7335	5 1/2		Tödikette u. Theil zw. Maderaner.			68	Oberbauen	6535	3		Tödikette, s. von Surenen u.			90	Hohhut. (Wildgeissb.)	8285	6 1/2	100	a. u. b. Viescherhörner	12460	13	111	Breith.	11618	16	124	Augstmatth.	6501	11 1/2	132	Döle *	5168	40 1/2		

Dreifache-Grenzberge: 40 zw. St. Gallen, Glarus u. Bündten; 37 zw. Schwyz, Glarus u. Uri; 60 zw. Uri, Glarus u. Bündten; 82 zw. Unterwalden, Uri u. Bern; 123 zw. Unterwalden, Luzern u. Bern. - Höhen an u. auf dem Rigi u. M.: Arth 1338, Goldau 1577, Unterdächli 2985, Klösterli 4035, Staffel 4906, Kulm 3472 (5571), Kaltbad 4404, der Fizznauer Stock 4656 Par. Fuß.





Känzli (not towards the E.) to the r. as far as the point where the S. portion of the lake becomes visible; it then continues to ascend the ridge of the mountain, until, about half way up it unites with the path from the Kaltbad, so that the visitor of the Känzli need not return to the Kaltbad. The direct path from the Kaltbad presents few attractions; it leads to the Staffel in 40 min.; from the Staffel to the Kulm is an ascent of 30 min. more, see p. 61.

The **Rigi-Kulm** (5541 ft.) is the loftiest and most N. point of the Rigi group, the entire circumference of which is 25—30 M., and is covered with verdure to the summit. Its N. side makes a precipitous descent into the Lake of Zug, whilst on the S. side it is connected with the other heights of the Rigi. The large hotel (p. 58), with the adjacent building of an earlier date, is situated about 130 ft. below the summit, sheltered from the N. and W. winds.

**View.** The first object which absorbs the attention of the traveller, is the immense chain (120 M. in length) of the snow-clad Alps (comp. the accompanying panorama; the new buildings unfortunately prevent an uninterrupted view, the best point is either a little to the r. or the l. of the house). The chain commences in the far E. with the Sentis in the Canton of Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Somewhat nearer the Rigi, the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch rises above the ridge; then the Tödi, in front of which the Clariden, to the r. the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next the Windgelle, the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which the St. Gotthard road begins to rise near Amstäg in the valley of the Reuss; the Blackenstock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, are both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; more to the right the Titlis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its immense covering of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their heights of perpetual snow. To the extreme l. the Finsteraarhorn the loftiest of all (15,160 ft.), adjacent to it the Schreckhorn, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W., rise the rugged summits of the sombre Pilatus, terminating the Alps in this direction. — Towards the north the whole of the Lake of Zug is visible and the houses of Arth, Zug and Cham. To the l. of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Kusknacht, a little to the l. of the white house; separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Kusknacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of the same name, with the Emme meandering through it like a thread of silver; the Reuss also occasionally appears. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. The western and north-western horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the N., but to the l. of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the ancient Abbey of Muri are visible, beyond which rises the castel of Hapsburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest summits, the Feldberg (to the r.) and the Belchen (to the l.). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the ridge of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which almost entirely conceal the Lake of Zurich; the extensive cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zurich can, however, be distinctly seen. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of Hohenbüwen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Suabia.

Towards the east, behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse of the Lake of Egeri, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten. Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip. Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi, the Lake of Lowerz with its two little islands; above it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the barren heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the magnificent Glärnisch. To the r., the valley of the Muotta, celebrated in military annals. To the south and south-east the different summits of the Rigi form the foreground; Hochfluh (below it the Rothenfluh), Scheideck, Dossen and Schilt, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the l. of the Schilt, the Lake of Lucerne in the vicinity of Beckenried, to the r. that part of the lake known as the Lake of Buochs, the Buochser Horn above it; a little more to the r. the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less elevated Bürgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the l., the lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest, to the r. the bay of Alpach, connected with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus.

From the middle of July to the middle of September, in favourable weather, the hotel is very much frequented (precautions about securing accommodation see p. 59). The concourse of strangers, composed of such various elements, is of itself a source of no little amusement to the observant spectator. Every grade of society is here represented; all the languages of Europe combine to produce a very Babel of incongruous sounds. At sunset all are attracted to the summit by one common object. Loiterers arrive breathless at the point for which they have been toiling so many hours. An indifferent performer on the Alpine horn awakens the echoes and sorely tries the temper by his ill-timed exertions. When the sun has at length disappeared, the prosaic attractions of the supper-table become predominant. Notwithstanding the great number of rooms that the hotel contains, it is not an uncommon occurrence for late comers to be consigned to the *salle-à-manger* for the questionable night's repose such an apartment is likely to furnish.

Half an hour before sun-rise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle and confusion. As the sun, it is well known, will wait for no man, impromptu toilettes of the most startling description are indulged in. A red Indian in his blanket would on these occasions be thought extremely well and appropriately dressed and have many imitators, for though the custom is interdicted under the penalty of a fine, a blanket is too ready and tempting a garment to be disregarded. The sleepy eye soon brightens, the limb stiffened by the exertions of the preceding day is lithe again in that exciting moment; the huge hotel is for the nonce without a tenant, and if the eager crowd are not, like the disciples of Zoroaster, ready with one accord to prostrate themselves before the great source of light and life in which they see the fitting emblem of all good, it may be safely premised there are few whose thoughts do not turn in silent adoration towards that mighty hand which created

"the great light which rules the day", and whose first beams are now being so anxiously expected.

A faint streak in the E., which pales by degrees the brightness of the stars, is the precursor of the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold in the extreme horizon; each lofty peak is in succession tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns and villages reveal themselves: all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun suddenly bursts from behind the mountains, in all his majesty, flooding the whole of the superb landscape with light and warmth (comp. Panorama).

Among the most picturesque points of this magnificent scene, which embraces a circuit of nearly 300 miles, are the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, which last branches off in so many directions, as almost to bewilder the eye. They approach so close to the foot of the Rigi that it seems as if a stone might be thrown into them. Eleven other small lakes are also visible.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sun-rise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell aptly observes:

Through the parting clouds only  
The earth can be seen,  
Far down 'neath the vapour  
The meadows of green.

But the mists themselves have a certain charm, rising suddenly from the depths of the valleys, veiling the Kulm and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The different effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are a source of constant admiration to the spectator. At a very early hour the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage; and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. Those who have sufficient leisure will not repent devoting a whole day to the Rigi. In the evening and morning the vast concourse of visitors is a great hindrance to the pensive study of the scene, whilst during the day the lover of nature can without interruption contemplate the mighty prospect around him. When the view has been sufficiently surveyed, any leisure time may be advantageously devoted to visiting the Staffel, the Rothstock, the Kaltbad, the Klösterli, or even the Scheideck.

The temperature often varies as much as 45° within the 24 hrs.; plaids and shawls therefore should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the S. wind (Föhn) the mountains seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer. The same effect is produced by the W. wind on the Jura, but both are generally the precursors of rain.

A singular atmospheric Phenomenon, frequently observed on high mountains, is sometimes witnessed on the Rigi. When the vapours rise perpendicularly from the valleys, on the side opposite the sun, without enveloping the mountain itself, a kind of screen is formed, capable of exhibiting the outline of the mountain and any objects on it. In such a case persons standing on the summit of the Rigi have their shadows cast upon this misty screen in greatly enlarged proportions, encircled by a prismatic halo, which is sometimes double if the mist is thick.

On the **\*Rigi-Scheideck** (5073 ft.), the ridge of the Rigi which runs to the S.E. towards the Lake of Lowerz, stands the hotel mentioned at p. 59; the view is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but also embraces the entire chain of mountains, and some points of view not visible from the Kulm. To the spirited proprietor of the hotel the visitor is indebted for a beautiful lithographed panorama of the Scheideck; the most conspicuous objects in the foreground are the Kulm, the Rossberg, the Hochfluh and the Fitznauer Stock. Of all the sanitary establishments in Switzerland, the Scheideck is perhaps the most frequented. It is a charming retreat, quiet and peaceful, forming a great contrast to the incessant bustle of the Kulm. The brow of the Rigi, here forming a plain upwards of 1 M. in length, affords an agreeable promenade; the Dossen (see below) is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. distant.

A good path, which begins at the platform of the hotel "Zum Schwert", near the *Klösterli* (p. 60) leads in 2 hrs. to the Scheideck, passing at the foot of the *Dossen* (5175 ft.) (15 min. suffice for the ascent of the Dossen; charming view over the Lake of Lucerne and the Unterwalden district). The way is easily found. The same may be said of that from *Gersau* to the Scheideck (ascent in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., descent in 2 hrs.; path steep, but well-kept); on leaving the village a brook is passed, the r. bank of which must be kept; near the *Saw-mill* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), the path crosses to the l. bank, with the house on the Scheideck in sight; 20 min. from the top, on a narrow ridge, a superb view suddenly opens over the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, the Rossberg, Lowerz, Goldau and Arth. For the Lowerz path, see p. 61. Those who wish to proceed from the Scheideck to the Kulm, need not descend to the Klösterli, but follow the newly-repaired path, to the l. on the summit, in the direction of the Staffel hotel. Should the traveller have leisure, and the weather be favourable, he may cross the meadows and ascend the Dossen, descending thence to the chalets and by the Rothstock to the Staffel. The view is beautiful all the way. Horses and guides (quite unnecessary) see p. 57.

## 23. From Lucerne to Como (Milan) by the St. Gotthard. Lake of Lucerne.

144 M. Steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; Diligence (see below) from Flüelen to Camerlata in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. *Through-tickets* for the entire route may be procured at the Post-Office, Lucerne (where













coupé-places are most easily secured), and also at the Steamboat-office. The luggage is weighed and charged for on board the steamers.

**Steamboats** 4 to 5 times daily from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, to Wäggis in  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Beckenried in 1, Gersau  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , Brunnau (by some services passengers for stat. Treib are disembarked in small boats)  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Flüelen  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.; 3 times a day to Alpnach-Gestad, 2 or 3 times a day to Küsnacht. First class to Flüelen 4 fr. 60 c., 2nd cl. (whence the view is better) about one-half; return-tickets, available for three days, are issued at one fare and a half, but the journey cannot be broken. Excursion to Flüelen and back 6 fr. Breakfast on board cannot be recommended. — Most of the steamboats to and from Wäggis and Flüelen stop opposite the Railway-Station at Lucerne (comp. pp. 15, 50). Rowing-boats (p. 50) are now seldom used; the charges may be ascertained at the inns on the lake.

On the lake the wind changes with such extraordinary suddenness; that the boatmen maintain it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the Föhn (the S. wind) which sometimes renders the navigation of the S. bay of the lake (Lake of Uri, p. 72) impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the Bise (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. During the rest of the day a gentle S. wind.

**Caution.** Travellers are frequently assailed during their progress by guides, voitureurs, valets de place, and even by landlords of hotels, loud in the praises of their own establishments. They are recommended, therefore, on arriving at Flüelen to drive at once to an hotel which has been previously selected, this being the only way of escaping the importunities of a class whose information is never disinterested, and therefore seldom to be relied upon.

**Diligence.** From Flüelen to Andermatt in 5 hrs., 7 fr. 10 c.; Airolo 9 hrs., 13 fr. 10 c.; Faido  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Bellinzona  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 23 fr. 20 c.; Lugano  $18\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., 27 fr. 40 c.; Camerlata  $22\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., 31 fr. 90 c. The diligences over the St. Gotthard have three seats in the coupé (very comfortable, booking see above), and six in the interior (the two middle seats inside are of course to be avoided as affording little or nothing of the passing view); in addition to these there are two other seats beside the conductor and driver (comp. *Introd.* IX).

**Carriages.** Conveyances may be obtained for which the landlords of the hotels at Flüelen, Andermatt and Hospenthal, Airolo, Faido, Bellinzona, Magadino, Lugano (Hôtel du Parc) and Como provide a change of horses. The proprietors of these, or their agents, generally present themselves on board the steamboat, and are provided with printed tariffs of the fares; a comfortable two-horse carriage, accommodating 4 to 5 persons, from Flüelen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 30 fr.; from Andermatt or Hospenthal to Airolo 30 fr.; Airolo-Faido 15, Faido-Bellinzona 25, Bellinzona-Lugano 25 (Bellinzona-Magadino 15), Lugano-Como 25 fr., altogether 150 fr., and a fee of about 24 fr. to the driver in addition (for each station 2 fr. at least); this mode of travelling is, for 4 persons, little dearer than the coupé of the diligence. A written agreement (including fees) should be made with the proprietor of the carriage at Flüelen, Como, Lugano or Magadino, for the entire journey. In order to procure fresh horses it is only necessary to show this agreement at each stage. Payment is made at the end of the journey. — One-horse carriage (not always to be had) from Flüelen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 18 fr. and driver's fee (there and back 24 fr., for this an arrangement must be made beforehand at Flüelen). Two-horse carriage from Flüelen to Amstäg 12, to Wasen 20, to Göschenen 24 fr. and driver's fee. — Omnibus from Flüelen to Altorf 1 fr.

**Horses, Guides and Porters** (over the Furca, Oberalp &c.). Official tariff for the canton of Uri since June 28th, 1862: *Horse* with guide 11 fr. per day, two or more horses 10 fr. per day each; 20 lbs. of luggage may be fastened upon the horse. *Porters* 5 fr. per day, undertake to carry 60 lbs. of luggage. "For extraordinary excursions additional pay may be

demanded." In these charges, however, the cost of the return-journey is not included, and if the horse or guide cannot regain the place at which they were hired on the same day, two days must be paid for. Fees are also extra. The following are some of the clauses from the regulations: §. 1. The transport of travellers and their luggage across the Furca and the Oberalp is effected by companies of proprietors of horses, and porters. §. 3. Each locality has its own company and its own service; in case of necessity each company can rely upon the neighbouring one for assistance. §. 5. Every traveller may employ his own horses or servants, or horses or servants previously hired by him; he may also hire horses or porters for the return-journey (single charges). §. 6. The members of the companies shall enjoin their servants to behave with civility towards travellers, to perform their duty to the utmost of their ability, and to give no cause for complaint. §. 7. The guides are strictly forbidden to annoy travellers by importunities of any kind; travellers may, moreover, refuse to accept the horse or porter whose turn it is to be hired, if they have any just cause of complaint against them; in such case they shall take the horse or porter next on the list. §. 10. The chief-guide (Tourmeister) appointed to each locality is charged to see that these rules are carried out, to inquire into and redress grievances, to receive complaints, to arbitrate between disputants, or, if the dispute cannot be so adjusted, to bring the parties before the magistrate (Bezirksammann).

Those whose **walking powers are limited**, but who nevertheless wish to cross the Furca and the Grimsel (RR. 32, 33), may drive as far as Klus (p. 76) or Amstäg, where the St. Gotthard road properly speaking commences. They will still find their energies sufficiently taxed the following day (from Amstäg to Andermatt 5½ hrs. moderate walking). Those who desire to see the N. side only of the Pass of St. Gotthard need not proceed beyond Andermatt.

**St. Gotthard Minerals** are exposed for sale at most of the hotels, viz. at Amstäg, Wasen, Andermatt, Hospenthal and Airolo. They may be purchased of women and children by the road-side at more moderate prices. The Pastor Meyer of Andermatt has the finest collection, but his prices are somewhat high.

The **Pass of St. Gotthard** was the most frequented of all the routes across the Alps until the commencement of the present century, but as it was not practicable for vehicles, it was gradually deserted after the construction of the roads over the Simplon (R. 63), the Splügen (R. 88 and 89) and the Bernardino. In 1820 the governments of the cantons of Uri and Tessin commenced the present road, which is 18½ ft. in width. It was completed in 1832. In convenience and utility it is second to none of the Alpine passes; the 46 curves which it describes in the valley of Tremola are well worthy of the notice of the scientific, being among the most remarkable of their kind. In magnificence of scenery the St. Gotthard is far superior to any of the other passes. The St. Gotthard and Bernardino routes are usually practicable for carriages during 4 or 5 months, from the early part of June (the Splügen generally a week earlier), but as late as June large quantities of snow are occasionally met with. In winter travellers are conveyed across the mountain in small one-horse sledges. After a heavy snow-storm communication is often broken off for a whole week.

**Military History.** The canton of Uri and the valley of the Reuss were the theatre in which the bloodiest scenes of the campaign of the French against the Austrians and Russians were enacted in 1799. Marches were made and skirmishes fought on heights previously untrodden except by herdsmen and hunters (comp. R. 76). In May, 1799, the French under Soult retreated into the valley of the Reuss, after having been twice prevented from effecting a landing at Flüelen by the men of Uri. From the 16th to the 18th of May they contended with the Austrians in the Leventina (p. 82), and on the 19th they retired to the Grisons by the valley of Ursern (p. 79). On the 28th of May the Austrian general St. Julien obtained possession of the Teufelsbrücke; after a succession of skirmishes

the first decisive battle was fought at Zürich (June 6th), when the Archduke Charles was victorious, and the French were compelled to evacuate the country. The Austrians instead of following up their success, remained two months inactive, thereby enabling their opponents to recover from the blow and procure reinforcements. Thus recruited, the French once more made their appearance in the field. Lecourbe crossed the Surenen (p. 87), Loison the Susten (p. 132), and Gudin forced a passage over the Grimsel and the Furca (pp. 136, 138). The Austrians, attacked on all sides, retreated leisurely to Andermatt (Aug. 14th to 19th), and retired into the Grisons over the Oberalp (p. 311). — About a month after these events, information was brought to the French general Lecourbe, that a considerable army had appeared at the S. base of the St Gotthard. This intelligence surprised him, as no hostile manifestation had been expected in that quarter. It was believed that the Russians had retired from the plains of Lombardy across the Splügen, but the veteran Suwarow had returned at the head of 18,000 infantry and 5000 Cossacks, whom he dismounted, using their horses as a means of transport for his artillery. He forced the passage of the St. Gotthard on Sept. 24th, and drove the French before him as far as the Lake of Lucerne, where Lecourbe occupied a strong position on the l. bank of the Reuss at Secdorf, having previously removed all boats and destroyed the bridge. Suwarow's purpose was to effect a junction with the Russian forces which had been stationed under Korsakow near Zurich, not having heard of their defeat at the second battle of Zürich (Sept. 25th). But when he found himself unable to procure means of transport, he was compelled to retire through the Schächen-thal across the Kinzigkum, through the Muottathal over the Prugel, and through the Sernfthal over the steep and difficult Panixer Pass to Ilanz (R.R. 73, 76, 77), a masterly retreat without parallel in military annals. Constantly pursued by the French, he led his army successfully to the valley of the Rhine (Oct. 9th, 1799), with a loss of 3000 men, more of whom were killed by the fatigues and dangers of the journey than by the bullets of the enemy. After his retreat the French once more occupied the canton of Uri as far as the Hospice of the St. Gotthard, which they demolished, using its fragments as fuel. In May, 1800, 15,000 French under Moncey passed over the St. Gotthard into Italy, at the same time as Napoleon effected the passage of the Great St. Bernard (p. 236).

The **\*\*Lake of Lucerne** (1345 ft.) (*Vierwaldstätter - See*) bounded by the four cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Lucerne, is surpassed by no lake in Switzerland, or even in Europe, in the grandeur and magnificence of its scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately connected with many historical associations, of which *Schiller* has given us an animated picture in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küsnacht and Alpnach the arms, and the bay of Buochs and Lake of Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 25 M.; width about 4 M.; between the extremities of the two arms 15 M.

Soon after leaving Lucerne, the view of the town, as seen from the steamboat, with its towers and walls is strikingly picturesque (comp. p. 49). To the l. rises the Rigi, to the r. Pilatus, in front the Bürgenstock and the Blumalpe or Stanser Horn; behind Pilatus to the l. the Bernese Alps gradually become visible, the Schreckhörner, Mönch, Eiger and Jungfrau; the Finster-Aarhorn only is hidden. The little promontory to the l. is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Allstad* ("old shore", so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended only to this

point, both banks of the Reuss from this to Lucerne being merely marshes), a small island planted with poplars. Immediately after Meggenhorn is passed, the Lake of Küsnacht opens out to the l., the bay of Stansstad to the r., and the central point of the cross which the lake forms, is attained. In the distance to the E., Küsnacht (p. 49) is visible; adjacent is the ruined tower of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 49). To the S. the frowning, forest-clad *Bürgenberg* or *Bürgenstock* (3442 ft.) rises abruptly out of the lake; its summit commands a singularly beautiful view of the four arms of the lake. From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 53) is very striking. Its barren and rugged peaks, seldom entirely free from cloud or mist (p. 54), frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite side of the lake, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees and houses, while above, forests and green turf clothe it to its very summit.

Behind the projecting spur of the *Tanzenburg*, on a tongue of land to the l., are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein* [in the distance the *Scheerhorn* (p. 296), with its two horns and glaciers is a conspicuous object].

The picturesque village of **Wäggis** (Concordia, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; \*Löwe, R. 1½, B. 1¼, A. 1½, pension 5½ fr.; also several pensions, among others those of Gerig, picturesquely situated, Waldis etc.), surrounded by fruit-trees (chestnuts, almonds, figs), the garden of Lucerne, is the usual landing-place for the ascent of the Rigi which rises in the rear. [Rowing-boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs. 4½ fr., Alpnach-Gestad in 2½ hrs. 6½ fr., see p. 50; charming walks through *Greppen* to *Küsnacht* (p. 49), and to *Fitznau*]. The next station is **Fitznau** with its lofty wall of red rock, the *Rothenfluh*, in which is the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite-grotto 960 ft. long, difficult of access. Two promontories here extend far into the lake, and seem to enclose it, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other of the *Bürgenstock* (see above). These are aptly termed the *Nasen* (noses) and may possibly have been once united. Near the E. Nase the snow-clad pyramid of the *Tüdi* (p. 294) and the two peaks of the *Pragel* (p. 303) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake takes the name of the *Lake of Buochs*, from the village of **Buochs** (*Rössli*: \**Kreuz*), a pleasant rustic retreat, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* and the *Stanser Horn* (ascent see p. 85). One-horse carr. from Buochs to Engelberg 12, two-horse 20 fr. and fee (comp. p. 85).

**Beckenried** (\*Mond, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; \*Sonne; pension at both these hotels 4 to 5 fr.; Stern; Pension Feller), on the lake, formerly the place of assembly for the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons. Diligence to Stans twice a day, see p. 84; two-horse carr. to Brienz about 50 fr., one-horse 30 fr.; one-horse carr. to Engelberg (p. 96) and back in one day 15 fr., and 2 fr. for the driver. Road to Seelisberg see p. 72.

On the opposite bank, on a narrow but fertile strip of land, lies the village of

**Gersau** (\*Hôtel et Pension Müller, with gardens and lake-baths; the landlord is also proprietor of the Rigi-Scheideck; pension 5 fr.; \*Sonneg) in the Canton of Schwyz, completely enclosed by rocks. Its picturesque houses, scattered in a wide crescent on the slope of the mountain, and the surrounding plantations of fruit-trees and chestnuts, give it a very attractive appearance. In the ravine behind it is a silk-mill, and above, on the ridge of the mountain, the inn on the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 66). During four centuries this diminutive corner of land, scarcely 8 sq. M. in extent and with a population of about 1000 (Gersau has now 1727), enclosed between the *Fitznauerstock* and the *Hochfluh*, boated of its rights as an independent state, the smallest in the world, of which the French deprived it in 1798. The town-hall bears the following inscription: "*Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, assigned to the Canton of Schwyz 1818*". The manners and customs of Gersau are still in many respects peculiar. Not many years ago it was the rendezvous, on the anniversary of the consecration of the church, of all the beggars of the surrounding country, who during three days indulged in fare to which for the rest of the year they were entire strangers; the three festive days expired, this choice assembly dispersed to their accustomed haunts and occupations. (Path to the Rigi Scheideck and Kulm see p. 66.)

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau derives the appellation of *Kindlismord* (infanticide) from the story, it is hoped unfounded, that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, here dashed out the brains of his starving infant against the rocks. The spot is indicated by a black cross. A picturesque footpath leads from Gersau to Brunnen by *Kindlismord*, 6 M.; another to *Fitznau*, 6 M.

To the E. rise the barren peaks of the two *Mythen* (5858 ft. and 5586 ft.), and at their foot, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz*, p. 56); nearer is situated the church of *Ingenbohl*, in the distance to the r. the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (6622 ft.) with its crown of bare crags, resembling a ruined castle. On the bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, lies the considerable village of

**Brunnen** (Hôtel et Pension de l'Aigle d'or, R. 1½, B. 1¼ fr.: \*Rössli, pens. 4½ fr.; \*Hauptmann's Pension on the Gutsch, quiet; \*Hirsch), the port of the canton of Schwyz, perhaps the most beautifully-situated place on the Lake of Lucerne, of late years much frequented, and suitable for a stay of some duration. The boatmen and carriage-drivers of Brunnen are noted for the exorbitance of their charges. A large boat, capable of holding a carriage, to Flüelen 14 fr., a smaller one 9 fr., ferry to Treib 1½ fr. — From Brunnen to the Rigi see p. 61.

Fine view from the *Gutsch*, a small eminence behind Brunnen, embracing the two arms of the lake and the lovely valley of Schwyz. — A beau-

tiful walk to **Morschach**  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. From the **Gütsch** the pedestrian ascends a broad, paved bridle-path towards the S., always bearing to the r.; he may then return by *Ingenbühl* (p. 71), turning to the r. of the wooden chalet. — The **Stoss** (3971 ft.), a chapel on the E. spur of the **Frohnalp**, commands a fine view, and is the site of a small sanitary estab. (pension 4 fr.) (a boy should be taken as guide). From the **\*Frohnalp** (5882 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. S. of the **Stoss**, a magnificent view (Panorama  $11\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; the foreground surpassing that of the view from the Rigi), embracing the entire **Lake of Lucerne** (inn on the summit). Walk on the **Axenstrasse** (p. 73). — Other excursions: to the **Lake of Lowerz** (p. 55), returning by **Schwyz** (p. 56); to the **Muottathal** (p. 56) as far as the fall of the **Gestübtbach** near **Ried**; to the **Kindismord Chapel** (p. 71) and **Gersau** (p. 71); to the **Rütli** (see below); to **Seelisberg**, **Bauen** etc. (see below); to **Tell's Chapel** (p. 73); to the **Mythen** (p. 56).

Opposite **Brunnen** lies **Treib** (steamboat-stat., see p. 67), also possessing a quay, in the canton of Uri.

**Treib** is in the parish of **\*Seelisberg** (2336 ft.), a village 3 M. above (Pension Mich. Hauser, 5 fr.). The two **\*Sanitary Establishments** near the **Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg** (2587 ft.), 20 min. above **Seelisberg**, and especially that of **M. Truttmann** (accommodating 150 persons), lately considerably enlarged, are now much frequented, especially by the Swiss. Passing travellers can rarely find accommodation. Pension 4 to 6 fr. A beautiful view from the **Känzli**,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. (in the forest to the r.) over the lake and the plain as far as the **Weissenstein**. The ascent of the **Niederbauen** or **\*Seelisberger Kulm** (5993 ft.) is strongly recommended (3 hrs. from the hotel, guide 5 fr.); the prospect embraces the entire lake from **Flüelen** to **Lucerne** and **Küsnacht**, and the mountains are seen to greater advantage than from the **Rigi**, so that this view is preferred by many. There is unfortunately at present no building to afford shelter in bad weather;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the summit is a chalet where bread, cheese and wine may be procured. Descent by **Emmatten** (see below). From **Beckenried** (p. 70) to **Seelisberg**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., path as far as **Emmatten** (**\*Pension Schönegg**), the lake being visible up to this point. If the traveller intend to proceed to **Bauen** (charmingly situated on a bay of the **Lake of Uri**), to be ferried from thence to **Flüelen**, he should select the path towards the lake,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. beyond **Seelisberg**, where the precipitous walls of rock (the **Schwändfluh**, the **Teufelsmünster**, see **Schiller's Tell**, Act IV, Scene 1), rise from the lake, and thence proceed by the small castle of **Beroldingen** to **Bauen**. This is a very delightful walk.

Near **Brunnen**, the S. arm of the lake, called the **Lake of Uri**, commences. The banks approach each other and the precipices become almost perpendicular. Lofty snow-clad mountains, often partially veiled with clouds, are visible through the gorges, which open at intervals.

At the extremity of the sharp angle which here abuts on the lake, a short distance from the W. bank, a pyramid of rock, 80 ft. in height, rises from the lake, the **Wytenstein**, or **Mytenstein**, on which in 1860 the following inscription in colossal gilt letters was placed: "*Dem Sänger Tell's, Friedrich Schiller. Die Ur-Cantone, 1859.*" (*To Frederick Schiller, the bard of Tell. The Swiss Cantons. 1859.*) The rock bears a second inscription to the memory of a young Swiss officer, who lost his life by an accident at this spot some years ago.

A few hundred paces farther, below **Seelisberg**, 640 ft. above the lake, is the **Rütli**, a green meadow, with a few cottages. The spot is thus described by **Walter Fürst** in *Schiller's Tell*.

"On the lake's left bank,  
As we sail henc to Brunnen, right against  
The Mythenstein, deep hidden in the wood  
A meadow lies, by shepherds called the Rütli,  
Because the wood has been uprooted there.  
'Tis where our canton boundries verge on yours;  
Thither by lonely by paths let us wend  
At midnight, and deliberate o'er our plans."

At this romantic spot, on the memorable night of Nov. 7th, 1307, 33 men, from Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, assembled and bound themselves by an oath to be faithful to each other and not to rest until they had ejected their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erni* (Arnold) of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken, three fountains sprang up, over which a hut was subsequently erected. The traveller who visits the Rütli is invited to drink of this water to the memory of the three founders of Swiss liberty. The "Trinkgeld" which is demanded for the libation unfortunately somewhat mars the romance. A new path has been constructed. Above the Rütli, 3 M. from Treib, is the sanitary establishment of M. Truttmann (mentioned at p. 72), with its exquisite view.

On the E. bank the steamboat, 25 min. later, passes *Sissikon*. The rugged *Achsenstock* (p. 71) is visible through the gorge. A ledge of rock on the slope of the *Axenfluh* or *Arenberg* (3146 ft.) is now reached: this is **Tell's Platte**, on which, hidden by trees and almost washed by the waters of the lake, stands a small *Chapel*, visible from the lake. It contains a few rudely-executed frescoes representing scenes from the history of Tell, and was erected by the Canton of Uri on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. It was consecrated in 1388 (31 years after the death of Tell), in the presence of 114 of those who had been personally acquainted with the hero. On the Sunday after Ascension-day, mass is performed here, and a patriotic sermon preached; this service is attended by the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores in large numbers, their boats being all gaily decorated for the occasion. Near the chapel the lake is 800 ft. in depth. The telegraph-wires which here skirt the hills, often at a considerable elevation, have a singular effect. The peculiar, contorted formation of the calcareous strata of the *Achsenfluh* attracts the attention even of the unscientific. The new \*carriage-road ("Axenstrasse") from Brunnen to (8 M.) Flüelen (strongly recommended to pedestrians), affording a succession of beautiful views, is also extremely interesting from its bold construction, and in several places penetrates the rock by means of tunnels. On this road, immediately above Tell's Platte, 2½ M. from Flüelen, is situated \**Tell's Platte Hotel*, new and comfortable, Pension 4 fr.

As soon as the chapel is passed, *Flüelen* becomes visible. The scenery of this portion of the lake (from the chapel to Flüelen 20 min.) is strikingly imposing. Opposite the "Platte" on the W. shore lies *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal* (worthy



of a visit), which branches off in two directions near the village of the same name (rustic \*inn): one branch (to the S.) is the *Grosse Isenthal*, bounded by the *Engelberger Rothstock* (8680 ft.), the other the *Kleine Isenthal*, terminated by the *Uri-Rothstock* (9027 ft.).

Through the first of these two valleys (the *Grossthal*), the traveller can either proceed to *Wolfenschiess* (p. 86), passing (to the W.) between the *Hohenbriesen* (7407 ft.) and the *Kaiserstuhl* over the *Schönegg-Pass* (6445 ft., very steep on the farther side), and by *Ober-Rickenbach* (2745 ft.); or he may take the route to *Eggelberg* (p. 86), to the S.W., by the *Rothgrätli*. Through the other valley (*Kleintal*) a difficult path leads to the rocky terrace "im Kessel", passing the *Musenalp* (2 hrs.), ascending steep strata of slate, then crossing a glacier with a gentle slope on the S. side of the mountain to the summit of the \**Uri-Rothstock* (9027 ft.), in 8–9 hrs. An easier but considerably longer path leads by the *Schlossfelsen* in the *Grossthal* over the *Schwarzfirn-Glacier* by the *Hangbaum Alp* to the *Blümlisalp*, and across the rocks (disintegrated by exposure to the weather) to the summit. If the traveller wishes to reach this point early in the morning, he must spend the night in the chalet on the *Hangbaum Alp*. From *Engelberg* the summit may also be attained in 7–8 hrs. Guides (comp. p. 87) indispensable. The *Uri-Rothstock* is, like the *Titlis*, almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides, and is composed of gigantic and contorted limestone rocks, torn asunder and piled one on another in fantastic but magnificent confusion. The view from the summit is extremely imposing: to the S. is the chain of the Alps, with the *Sentis* at their E. extremity; immediately below lies the *Lake of Lucerne* at a depth of nearly 8000 ft.; to the N.E. and N. the view embraces the *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, and the *Entlebuch* mountains, the lower hills of the N. of Switzerland and the plains of Germany.

On the ridge between the two peaks of the *Uri-Rothstock* lies a glacier distinctly visible; on the l. is the *Gitschen* (7560 ft.), rising abruptly from the lake, with its summits resembling a castle. Between *Flüelen* and *Seedorf* (1358 ft., the village to the r. with the convent), the *Reuss* (see below) flows into the lake. The valley of the *Reuss* is bounded by the huge pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (9463 ft.). Above *Flüelen* rise the *Great* and *Little Windgelle* (9818 ft.).

25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. *Flüelen* (1345 ft.), Ital. *Fiora* (\**Adler*, R. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. at 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> o'clock 3, A. and L. 1 fr.; \**Kreuz*, R. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1, D. incl. W. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, A. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr., both at the steamboat-wharf), the port of *Uri*. Behind the church is the small castle of *Rudenz*, which formerly belonged to the family of *Attinghausen*. Carriages see p. 67. The manner in which the *Reuss* has been here converted into a canal (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr. walk, or 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr. by rowing-boat) merits the notice of engineers. The *St. Gotthard* route as far as *Andermatt*, is most interesting ground for the botanist.

*Altorf* (1410 ft.) or *Uri* (\**Adler*, R. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1 fr.; \**Schlüssel* [Post], R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Löwe*), 2 M. from *Flüelen*, situated in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, is the capital of the canton of *Uri*, with a pop. of 2430 (30 Prot.) The church contains (on the wall of the choir) a "Nativity" by *Vandyck*; in the N. chapel is an "Entombment" by *Carracci*; in the N. portico

a marble Madonna in relief, by *H. Imhof* of Rome, placed here in 1848.

This pleasant little town (rebuilt after the great fire in 1799) would have little interest for travellers, if tradition did not point it out as the scene of the exploits of Tell, which resulted in the liberation of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. — A *Colossal Statue of Tell*, in plaster, presented to Altorf in 1861 by the riflemen of Zürich, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on the head of his son at the command of the tyrant Gessler. At the base is an inscription from Schiller's Tell. About 150 paces from this stands a fountain, with a statue of *Besler*, the bailiff of the village (on one side of the banner are the arms of the canton, the head of a bull; on the other the arms of the village), erected at his own expense. Tradition identifies this spot with that of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood during the agonizing moment when he awaited the arrow of his father, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. It is maintained by some that the lime-tree stood thirty paces beyond, where the tower now stands; the latter is, however, known to have existed in the 14th century. On its sides are frescoes representing Tell's celebrated feat with his bow, his leap from the boat, and the death of Gessler, and below: "The battle with Prince Leopold at Morgarten, Nov. 15th, 1315" (see p. 300).

The *Capuchin Monastery* on the eminence claims to be the most ancient in Switzerland. It commands a beautiful view; so also the neighbouring *Pavilion Waldeck*. The visitor is hospitably entertained at the convent, in return for which it is usual to deposit an equivalent in the alms-box. Above the convent lies the *Bannwald*, a "sacred grove", in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altorf from the falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act III, Scene 3).

On the r. beyond the town is situated a *Convent*, on the l. the *Arsenal*; farther on, to the l. *Bürglen* (1693 ft.) (*\*Tell*), a village, picturesquely situated on an eminence at the entrance of the Schächenthal, birth-place and home of Tell. The site of his house is now occupied by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, the walls of which are painted with scenes from his life. The inhabitants of the Schächenthal [through which a bridlepath leads to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 293) in the Linththal, over the Klausen-Pass] are said to be the handsomest race in Switzerland.

The road here crosses the rapid *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its junction with the Reuss. The large meadow on the r. near the bridge is used as a place of assembly by the cantonal authorities.

The Constitution of the Canton of Uri (pop. 14,800, Rom. Cath.) is purely democratic. The supreme power is vested in the people, who assemble on the first Sunday in May in the above-mentioned meadow (*Landsgemeindeplatz*) to consult on the affairs of the canton. Every male inhabitant who has attained his twentieth year, the clergy excepted, has a right to speak. The dignitaries on horseback, with the *Landammann* at their head, march in grand procession to the place of assembly; in front is a small detachment of military, next a band, then the banner of the canton borne by ushers in yellow and black uniforms, followed by two men in ancient costume of the same colours, bearing the two horns of the "Bull of Uri". The subjects to be taken into consideration are proclaimed to the assembled multitude from a semi-circular scaffold erected for the purpose. Each orator is heard in turn, then the voting (by show of hands)

begins. At the close of the proceedings, the Landammann and other dignitaries resign their powers; they are either re-elected, or others are chosen in their stead.

The handsome building to the l., among the fruit-trees, is the church of **Schadorf**. Where the rocky wall (the *Rhinachfluh*) approaches the road, there is an echo.

On the opposite side of the Reuss the church-tower of *Attinghausen* and the ruins of the castle of that name are visible on the r. In this castle *Werner von Attinghausen*, the last but one of his race, mentioned by Schiller in his *William Tell*, died in 1307. *Walter Fürst* (p. 73), one of the three confederates of the Rütli and father-in-law of Tell, was also a native of Attinghausen; the house now tenanted by Herr Engstler is said to have been his dwelling.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Bötzingen**. Near ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Klus** (\**Weisses Kreuz*, beer, civil people), opposite to the village of *Erstfelden*, the road approaches the Reuss. (Road from Erstfelden to the Suränen-Pass see p. 87). To the l. rise the rugged peaks of the *Little Windgelle* or *Sewelstock* (9240 ft.) and the adjacent *Great Windgelle* or *Kalkstock* (9818 ft.).

The Valley of Erstfelden, on the l. bank of the Reuss (which admirers of mountain scenery are strongly recommended to visit), opens near the parish church, and extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier* (over which a somewhat dangerous path leads to Engelberg), a walk of 4 hrs. between steep and lofty mountains. It contains two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the glacier) and the *Obersee* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. beyond). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter of these lakes, forms a beautiful cascade. The whole excursion occupies 10 to 11 hrs.; guide, *Jos. Püntener* at Klus.

On the road to (3 M.) **Silinen** (1662 ft.) a beautiful view is obtained of the *Bristenstock* (9464 ft.), which, in the form of a pyramid, occupies the entire background, and is visible from base to summit. Near the chapel of the fourteen champions stands the tower of the ancient castle of the noble family of Silinen. On a slight eminence farther on, are the fragments of walls, said to be remains of Gessler's castle of Zwing-Uri.

**Amstäg** ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) (1557 ft.) (\**Kreuz*, R.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1; \**Hirsch*; *Stern* [Post]; *Löwe*), a small, substantially built village, 12 M. from Flüelen, beautifully situated at the foot of the Bristenstock and the Windgelle, near the confluence of the *Kärstelenbach* and the Reuss, at the mouth of the Maderaner Thal, through which the Kärstelenbach flows.

The \**Maderaner Thal* ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. in length), enclosed by lofty mountains (N. the Great and Little Windgelle, the Great and Little Ruchen, the Scheerhorn; S. the Bristenstock, Weitenalpstock, Oberalpstock and Hufstock), and traversed by the impetuous *Kärstelenbach*, is rich in picturesque and imposing scenery. It has been more frequently visited since the erection of the new inn (see below). The path crosses the Kärstelenbach at Amstäg and ascends rapidly to the l. through forest, then over rock, to (20 min.) the *Chapel of St. Antony* and the (20 min.) hamlet *Bristen* (refreshments at the curé's). Here the path crosses to the r. bank of the Kärstelenbach (beautiful view opposite the opening of the Etzlithal, p. 77); after 20 min. the path re-crosses to the l. bank and leads to the (5 min.) houses "*Am Schattigen Berg*", whence either the brook may be followed to the l. (not always practicable), or through the gate on the r. the pastures may be ascended to the (45 min.) cross and the houses on the *Langenstutz*











(during the ascent the fall of the *Golzernbach* is seen descending from the opp. side of the valley). Then across the *Griessenbach* to the chalets of *Stössi*; at a *Saw-mill* the brook is crossed and the houses (45 min.) on the *Balmwald* are passed on the l.; in 15 min. more the \**Hotel Alpenclub*, recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the Tödi-group, is attained. Interesting walk (3—4 hrs. there and back) to the \**Hüfi-Glacier*; from the inn a rocky eminence is reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., whence a fine survey is obtained of this vast ice cataract; then a descent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the extremity of the glacier, where the *Kärstelenbach* issues from it; across the latter to the waterfalls of the *Lammerbach* and the \**Stäuberbach* descending from the *Brunnithal* (especially imposing towards evening; best point of view a green hill rising from the bottom of the valley). Return-route to the inn by the chalets of *Guffern* and *Balmwald*. — To the traveller returning to Amstäg the pass (6 hrs.) by the *Staffeln*, the lofty pasture-terraces on the N. slope of the valley is recommended: from the inn (with guide) in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the *Alp Bernetsmatt* (magnificent \*view; immediately opposite rises the huge Oberalpstock, 10,521 ft.); then across the *Golzern-Alps*, by the lonely *Golzern-See*, which abounds in trout, down to (3 hrs.) *Bristen*. — Magnificent \*glacier-excursion (11 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., good guides necessary) across the Hüfi-Glacier and the Claridengrat to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 293): to the *Hüfi Alp*  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., *Hüfi Glacier* 40 min., across the extensive snow-fields without great difficulty, to the pass of the *Claridenrat* (9300 ft.), at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,050 ft.), a gradual ascent of 3—3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Then across the *Claridenfirn* (the rock on the N., completely perforated by an aperture in the middle, is the *Boztschügel*) a descent in a straight direction by the *Altenorenalp* and the *Auengüter* (p. 294) to Stachelberg (5 hrs.); or to the r. to the Upper Sandalp (p. 294) and thence in 5 hrs. to Stachelberg (a very interesting route). — By the Brunni-Pass to Disentis ( $\frac{8}{2}$  hrs.), a grand, but inferior excursion (trustworthy guides necessary). The path ascends on the S. side of the *Brunnithal* by (1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Rinderbühl* to the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier*, which annually alters its form and requires caution. In 2 hrs. more the culminating point is reached (8600 ft.), commanding a superb view of the Oberalpstock. Hence a descent through the wild *Aletthal* to (3 hrs.) *Aletta* and ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Disentis* (p. 309). — From Amstäg through the *Etzlithal* and across the *Kreuzli Pass* to *Sedrun* (8 hrs.) a fatiguing walk: to the pass (7096 ft.) in  $\frac{5}{2}$  hrs., whence the *Strinthal* is descended to *Sedrun* (p. 310).

The *Oberalpstock* (10,521 ft.), frequently ascended from the *Maderanerthal*, is a strikingly grand point of view. Ascent from the inn to the Brunni Pass (see above)  $\frac{5}{4}$  hrs.; thence to the r., over snow and loose stones to the summit in 2 hrs. more.

The \**Bristenstock* (9376 ft.), ascended from Amstäg (in 7, down in 5 hrs., with guides), is recommended to mountaineers. It affords an admirable survey of the mountains of the Reuss and Maderaner valleys.

At the bridge over the Reuss, beyond Amstäg, the St. Gotthard route, which here rises from the bed of the valley, strictly speaking, commences; on the l. is the mighty pyramid of the Bristenstock, while the foaming Reuss rushes through the ravine below, forming a succession of waterfalls. Before

*Intschi* (2035 ft.) (1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Amstäg) is reached, a fall of the *Intschialpbach* is passed. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road again to the r. bank of the Reuss. A short distance farther, the road crosses the *Fellibach*, on the banks of which the violet-moss (a reddish lichen with violet-scent) grows plentifully on the rocks. On an eminence on the opposite bank stands the hamlet of *Gurtnellen*. Beyond the village of *Wyler* is a third bridge, the *Pfaffensprung* (Priest's leap) (2460 ft.) by



which the road recrosses to the l. bank. Far below. the river is precipitated through its narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions.

Before (6 M.) **Wasen** (2891 ft.) (\**Ochs*, R. 1, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; \**Hôtel des Alpes*), a considerable village with loftily situated church, is attained, the road crosses the impetuous *Mayenbach* (*Mayen-Reuss*) which flows from the Susten (R. 31). The foot-path ascending to the r., 70 paces beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road.

Near ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Wettingen**, a few roadside houses, is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, below which is a beautiful fall of the *Rohralpbach* to the r. By the next ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) bridge (*Schöni-brück*) the l. bank of the Reuss is reached. Near ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Göschenen** (3391 ft.) (\**Rössli*, R. 1, B. 1, D.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Hôtel des Alpes*), on the l. of the road, is the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. Magnificent glimpse of the Göschenen-Thal, which here opens, and whence the *Göschenen-Reuss* emerges; in the background, beyond the solitary *Göschenen-Alp*, the valley is terminated by the *Winterberg* (10,000 ft.), from which the *Dammafirn*, an imposing glacier, descends to the valley in two branches.

By the *Häderlibrück* (3580 ft.), the sixth bridge, the r. bank of the Reuss is regained. Here, a few min. walk beyond Göschenen, the dark and rocky defile of the \**Schöllenen* (2 M. long) begins, bounded by vast and almost perpendicular walls of solid granite, at the base of which dashes the impetuous Reuss. The road ascends the mountain by numerous windings, most of which may, however, be avoided by selecting the footpath or the old bridle-path. After a few of these windings, the now disused *Long Bridge* is passed (pedestrians save time by crossing this bridge). Then by the *Sprengibrück*, the seventh bridge, the road returns to the l. bank. The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and is, at one of the most dangerous spots, protected by a gallery, 88 feet in length, at the two extremities of which are the arms of Uri.

The *Teufelsbrücke* or \***Devil's Bridge** (the eighth) (4344 ft.) in the midst of a scene of wild and savage desolation is now reached (2 M. from Göschenen). The Reuss forms a beautiful fall, which is precipitated into the abyss 100 ft. beneath, while its spray bedews the bridge above. The wind (facetiously called the "Hutschelm", or "hat-rogue", by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts and endangers the hats of unwary travellers.

The new bridge, constructed of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 25 ft. The old bridge, still in existence 20 ft. below, is now disused and entirely overgrown with moss.

A battle between the Austrians and French took place here on Aug. 14th, 1799. The former had taken up a strong position near the bridge, but were unable to withstand the impetuous attack of the French. They therefore blew up the small side-arch, by which hundreds of soldiers were precipitated into the abyss, and communication was destroyed. The French then scaled the r. bank of the Reuss and compelled the Austrians to retire in the night. This advantage, however, was not long maintained; a month later Suwarow marched over the St. Gotthard and pressed hard upon the French, who had filled the Urner Loch (a tunnel constructed in 1707) with masses of rock. The obstacles were, however, removed and the road re-opened. Near the ruins of the Teufelsbrücke the Russians found themselves exposed to a murderous fire, in spite of which they forced a passage and drove the French back as far as the Lake of Lucerne.

Immediately beyond the Teufelsbrücke the road winds upwards past a chapel to the (5 min.) **Urner Loch**†, a tunnel 88 paces long, 14 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, cut through the solid rock in 1707. Until the construction of the new road this gallery was only broad enough for pedestrians and horses; it will now admit two carriages abreast. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, the *Stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray.

The **Valley of Uri** or **Urseren** (4700 ft.), which the road enters on emerging from the gloomy Urner-Loch, forms a striking contrast to the savage region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 139), with its verdant pastures, is watered by the Reuss and surrounded by lofty, barren mountains partially covered with snow. Before the Reuss had forced a way for itself by the Schöllenen (p. 78), this valley was in all probability a lake. Corn flourishes here to a very limited extent, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly 8 months, and during the brief summer fires are often necessary. The 1400 inhab. of the valley gain their livelihood by feeding cattle and the conveyance of travellers and their luggage across the St. Gotthard.

14 M. **Andermatt** (4438 fr.) or **Urseren**, Ital. *Orsera* (\*St. Gotthard, R. 2, B. 1½, D. exc. W. 3, A ¾ fr.; post and telegraph office opposite; *Drei Könige* [Post], R. 11, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; Krone), 1½ M. from the Teufelsbrücke, is the principal village (657 inhab.) of the valley. Adjoining the church, which is believed to date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnel-house, the coping of which is ornamented with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 47). From the *\*Mariahilf* chapel, above the St. Gotthard inn, a good survey of the valley is obtained: in the background the Furca with its inn, to the l. the Mutthorn (p. 80); a few paces behind the chapel the Six-Madun, or Badus (p. 80), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the new road over the Oberalp (see R. 78).

† "Black yawning a portal, thy soul to affright,

Yet beyond it there smiles but a land of delight,  
Where the autumn in marriage is met with the spring." Schiller.

The pine-copse at the foot of the *Annaberg* and its glacier, much thinned by the French, Austrians and Russians in 1799, protects the village from avalanches, and is therefore sacred from the visits of the woodman.

The old Pastor Meyer, who resides near the St. Gotthard Inn, has a collection of the most beautiful *Minerals of the St. Gotthard*, especially of rock-crystals. Prices high (p. 68). *Tariff* for horses and porters p. 67.

From Andermatt by the Oberalp to Disentis in the valley of the Vorder-Rhein (Grisons), see R. 78. — From Andermatt over the Furca and Grimsel, see RR. 33 and 32.

The *Six-Madun* or *Badus* (9165 ft.), a vast triangular pyramid of rock forming the closing barrier of the Oberland of the Grisons, is now frequently ascended (in 4½ hrs.) from Andermatt; a fatiguing walk, guide necessary (ascent from Sedrun less arduous and shorter, p. 310). The traveller may descend to the Toma-See (p. 311) and thence to the valley of the Vorder-Rhein. Its summit, which consists of rugged heaps of gneiss blocks, commands a view of innumerable peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern and the Valais, with their snow-fields and glaciers, and of the Vorder-Rheinthal in its entire extent.

On the way from Andermatt to Hospenthal the *Glacier of St. Anna* is a conspicuous object, high above the mountain-ridge on the l.

**Hospenthal** (4492 ft.) (\*Meyerhof, a large building without the village, R. 2, B. 1½, Table d'hôte at 7 p. m. 3, Pension 5 to 6 fr.; \*Löwe, more moderate. The landlord of the latter declines to receive travellers arriving by carriage, in consideration of a large annual payment by the proprietors of the Meyerhof), 1½ M. from Andermatt, derives its name from a hospice long since suppressed. The tower on the hill is said to be the remains of a castle built by the Lombards. The magazine (*Sust*) at the end of the village is now disused.

The *St. Gotthard Road* now ascends the mountain in numerous windings through a desolate valley on the l. bank of that branch of the Reuss, which flows from the *Lake of Lucendro*, and below Hospenthal unites with the other branch descending from the Furca (p. 140). From its source to Andermatt the Reuss has a fall of 2000 ft., and from Andermatt to Flüelen 3000 ft. more. It is crossed for the last time in the canton of Tessin, not far from its source, the *Lake of Lucendro* (6412 ft; to the r., but not visible), by the *Rodunt-Bridge* (5866 ft.), 1¼ M. from the culminating point of the pass. At the summit of the **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6507 ft.) the road passes between several small lakes.

The remark is frequently made, that although the St. Gotthard is frequently mentioned it is never seen. This is to a certain extent true, inasmuch as it is not a distinct peak, but an entire mountain-group which bears this name. The peaks to the W. are the *Fibia* (8441 ft.), the *Fieudo* (9490 ft.), the *Pizzo di Vinei* or *Lucendro* (9109 ft.) the *Orsino* or *Ursern-Spitz* (8209 ft.); to the E. *Prosa* (9241 ft.), the *Trithorn* (8760 ft.), the *Mutthorn* (9551 ft.),

the *Leckihorn* (9389 ft.), the *Stella* (8330 ft.), the *Schipsius* (8240 ft.), and the *Petersberg*. From the *Fibia* (2—3 hrs.), or from the *Prosa* (3—4 hrs.), which command extensive views, the traveller may form an accurate idea of his position.

$9\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Albergo del St. Gotthardo* (6443 ft.), post-stat.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S. of the culminating point, a large gloomy inn in the Italian style. Opposite to it are the *Hospice* (telegr. stat.) and the small \**Hôtel de la Prosa*, recently erected. The Hospice, erected at the expense of the canton of Tessin, contains 15 beds for poor travellers, who are received gratuitously (upwards of 10,000 annually). Newfoundland dogs of a superior race may be purchased here at prices varying from 75 to 400 fr. St. Gotthard minerals at a fixed tariff. From the hospice to Airolo is a walk of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., ascent 3 hrs.; the diligence takes the same time.

In winter and spring the snow is often piled up in heaps 40 ft. high, and remains unmelted on each side of the road throughout the summer (comp. p. 68). Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S.E. below the hospice the road crosses the *Tessin* (*Ticino*), which flows from the *Sella-See*, a lake lying to the E., not visible. A few min. farther on, near a large mass of rock lying by the road, an inscription near the *old bridle-path* preserves a memorial of the events of 1799 (p. 68). The words "*Suwarow victor*" only are now legible.

General Gudin, who was posted at Airolo with a detachment of Lecourbe's division, was compelled to retire before the superior force of the Russians, though gallantly contesting every inch of the ground. At one moment the well-sustained fire of the French became so murderous that the Russian grenadiers wavered; upon this the Veteran Suwarow caused a grave to be dug in which he lay down and declared that he would be buried at the spot where "his children" had retreated for the first time. Humiliated by this spectacle, the Russians were stimulated to new efforts, and on Sept. 25th, 1799, drove back the French and became masters of the Pass of St. Gotthard. General Schweikowsky forced a passage through the Soraccia or Canaria valley by a hitherto untraversed route, and attacked the French on the left flank and in the rear.

Near the first house of refuge, *Cantoniera S. Antonio*, the road enters the *Val Tremola* (*Trümmelthal*), a dismal valley  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated, and descends in numerous windings (p. 68), which the pedestrian may cut off by taking the old bridle-path at the bottom of the valley, following the course of the telegraph the whole way. Near the second house of refuge, *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (refreshments), the Val Tremola terminates, and an extensive \*view into the green valley of Airolo, as far as *Quinto*, is obtained. To the r. is the mouth of the *Val Bedretto* (p. 140), from which flows the W. branch of the Ticino, afterwards uniting with the St. Gotthard branch.

8 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Airolo** (3629 ft.), Germ. *Eriels* (\**Post*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), the first village in which Italian is spoken, on the Ticino, convenient as headquarters for excursions on the S. slopes of the St. Gotthard.

Bridle-path through the Bedretto Valley over the *Nüfenen-Pass* to Obergestelen in the Valais in 8 hrs., see p. 140, or from *All' Acqua* over the *S. Giacomo-Pass* (7105 ft.) and through the *Valle Toggia* into the *Formazza-Thal*, to the Falls of the Tosa in 7 hrs., see p. 144. Or, passing the *Ritom-See* (5630 ft.), through the *Piora-Valley* over the *Uomo-Pass* (6809 ft.), and through the *Val Termine* to S. Maria and Disentis in 10 hrs. (R. 79). — Through the *Canaria-Thal* over the *Nera-Pass* and the *Unteralp* to Andermatt (7 hrs.), arduous, and on the S. side not without danger.

Below Airolo the *Canaria-Valley* opens. It possesses great attractions for the geologist, as masses of rock frequently occur containing large garnets and asbestos. The road enters the *Stretto* (defile) *di Stalvèdro*, which in 1799 was held by 600 French against 3000 Russians for 12 hrs. (comp. p. 68). The French afterwards retired over the Nüfenen into the Valais. The ruins of a marble tower of Lombard origin (*Casa dei Pagani*) command the mouth of this picturesque ravine on the r. On the l. bank of the Ticino four parallel ridges of rock descend to the river, through which four openings have been cut for the road. About 1 M. beyond this ravine, on the r. bank, is the beautiful cascade of the *Calcaccia*, the waters of which rebound gracefully from their rocky bed.

The road, now nearly level, next passes (3 M.) **Piotto**, (4 $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Ambri** (to the r. the *Piz Massari*, opp. *Quinto*), then (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Fiesso** and the insignificant village of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Dazio Grande** (2918 ft.). Immediately beyond the inn (very unpretending) the mouth of a second \*ravine is reached. The Ticino has here forced a passage for itself through the *Platifer* (*Monte Piottino*), and precipitates itself in a succession of \*cataraacts through the gloomy ravine. The road descends the gully close to these rebounding \*waterfalls, and crosses the river three times. For a distance of 50 paces it runs beneath an overhanging rock, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Faïdo again crosses the river. To the r., before Faïdo is reached, the *Piumegna* precipitates itself by a picturesque fall into the Ticino.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Faïdo** (2219 ft.), Ger. *Pfaïd* (\**Angelo* R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , L. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, S. 2, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Sole; near the post-office a *Café*), capital of the *Leventina*, a village of a thoroughly Italian character.

The Valley of the Ticino, or *Leventina*, formerly belonged to the canton of Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their situations from the *Landsgemeinde* (p. 75), as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, which, by the aid of the Swiss troops, was suppressed, the leaders executed, and their heads suspended from the chestnut trees. The French effected a change in the mode of government in 1798. The canton of Uri endeavoured to re-establish the original constitution in 1814, but the Congress of Vienna decided that the *Leventina* and the other seven Italian bailiwicks belonging to the twelve Swiss cantons should together constitute the new canton of *Tessin*.

The road passes through beautiful scenery; the numerous church-towers in the Italian style, crowning the summits of the hills, have a picturesque effect. To the r. and l. cascades precipitate themselves over the cliffs; that of \**Cribiaschina* resembles a veil in form. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, on which luxuriant chestnut trees have taken root; on the hill to the r. is a wood consisting entirely of chestnuts. Vines and mulberry trees begin to appear. At the point where the road descends in numerous windings to the bottom of the valley, the Ticino forms another beautiful fall, spanned by a bridge over which the road passes.

**Giornico** (1158 ft.), Ger. *Irnis* (*Cervo*; *Corona*), 6 M. from **Faïdo**, capital of the district, is worthy of notice on account of its antiquities and picturesque situation. The former consist of a lofty and ancient tower, remains of a Gallic or Lombard fortification (near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*), and the church of *S. Niccolo da Mira* in the earliest Romanesque style, said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Beyond Giornico to the r. is another picturesque waterfall, that of the *Cremusina*.

$9\frac{3}{8}$  M. **Bodio** (1019 ft.) (*Hôtel de Ville* [Post]; *Aigle*). Beyond **Polleggio** (917 ft.) the *Brenno* emerges from the *Val Blegno* and falls into the Ticino. The valley of the Ticino now becomes wider, and takes the name of the *Riviera* or River-valley as far as the mouth of the *Moësa* (see below). Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to "the garden of the Earth, fair Italy". The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden framework supported by stone pillars, 10 ft. to 12 ft. in height. Many of the inhabitants of this valley subsist almost entirely upon the produce of the chestnut-trees. Frequent inundations render the district unhealthy. The next village, 3 M. from Bodio, is **Biasca** (*Unione*, tolerable), with its old church on an eminence (1043 ft.). A series of chapels, the *via crucis*, leads to the *Petronella-Chapel*, whence the view is fine. The cellars in the neighbouring rocks serve as storehouses for the wine-merchants of Bellinzona. It is not necessary to pass through Biasca; a branch of the road, in a straight direction, passes it and rejoins the high-road beyond. Diligence from Biasca to Olivone, and bridle-path to Disentis by the Lucmanier, see R. 79.

$6\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Osogna** (905 ft.), at the foot of an abrupt rocky peak with rounded summit. The next villages are *Cresciano* (830 ft.), with picturesque waterfalls; *Claro* (963 ft.) at the base of a mountain (8370 ft.) of the same name, one of the most beautiful and fertile in Switzerland, on which the convent of *S. Maria* (1945 ft.) is situated. Then over the *Moësa*, which descends from the Bernardino (p. 362), to *Arbedo* (748 ft.), celebrated as the scene of the sanguinary and unequal struggle of June 30th, 1422, when 3000 Confederates were defeated by 24,000 Milanese.

From a distance, the aspect of Bellinzona with its lofty walls and turrets (which formerly extended into the valley), its three castles and extensive barracks at the N. gate, is striking and imposing. The luxuriance of the vegetation and the beautiful forms of the neighbouring mountains increase the charm of the picture.

$9\frac{3}{8}$  M. Bellinzona (714 ft.), Ger. *Bellenz* (*Hôtel de Ville*, outside the S. gate, moderate; *Angelo*, near the S. gate, in the town, Italian style), on the *Ticino*, one of the three capitals of the canton of Tessin, with 2361 inhab., presents all the characteristics of an Italian town. It was strongly fortified in the middle ages and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have recently been partially restored. It was the frequent scene of conflicts between the Swiss and the Milanese, but from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th cent., the former remained in undisturbed possession.

The three picturesque Castles were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 82), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each of the castles possessed a small garrison and a few cannons. The largest, *Il Castello Grande*, on an isolated eminence to the W., belonged to Uri; it is now used as a prison and arsenal; visitors are readily admitted (gratuity to guide). Of the other two, on the E., the lower, *Il Castello di Mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz; the upper, *Il Castello Corbario* or *Corbé* (1410 ft.), now in ruins, to Unterwalden. The view from the Castello Grande is striking and beautiful; that from the elevated Chapel of *S. Maria della Salute* not less so.

A bridge of 14 arches, 300 paces long, here crosses the Ticino, which in summer is so low that 9 or 10 of the arches are dry. The banks are protected from inundations by a strong embankment, 2142 ft. long (*riparo tondo*).

Bellinzona contains little else to detain the traveller. The Church in the Piazza S. Pedro, adjoining the post-office, is a handsome building in the Italian style of the 16th cent.

From Bellinzona to **Como** and **Camerlata**, see R. 92; to **Magadino**, see R. 99; to **Milan**, see R. 94.

## 24. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stansstad and Engelberg. Surėnen.

Steamboat three times daily between Lucerne and Stansstad in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., see p. 88; Omnibus ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) from Stansstad to Stans five times daily in 20 min. in connection with the steamboats. Diligence from Beckenried (p. 70) to Stans twice daily, fare 95 c. From Stans to Altorf 13 hrs.; carriage-road as far as Engelberg, thence by a footpath. The traveller should arrange to sleep at Engelberg,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Stans. A guide is required for the passage of the Surėnen to Altorf, a walk of 8 hrs.; necessary, however, in the reverse direction, from Altorf to the summit of the pass only (6 fr.).

From *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* see p. 88.

**Stansstad** (p. 88) is nearly 3 M. from Stans. One-horse carriage from Stansstad to Engelberg 12 fr., two-horse 20 fr.

Travellers are recommended to dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. distant, a drive of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., one-horse carr. 6 fr.), beyond which the road becomes so steep that passengers are frequently compelled to alight and proceed on foot (one-horse carr. from Beckenried [p. 70] to Engelberg 15 fr., and 2 fr. gratuity).

**Stans** or **Stanz** (\**Krone*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; \**Engel*), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. portion of the canton of Unterwalden, with 2032 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., lies in a rich and fruitful valley, although illuminated by the sun from Nov. 11th to Febr. 2nd only one hour in the morning. Above it rise the *Hohe-Briesen* (7407 ft.) and the *Stanzerhorn*, see below

Stans has gained a melancholy celebrity in the annals of modern warfare. When the Swiss cantons were summoned by the French to swear allegiance to the new Helvetic Republic (1798), this town, with the whole canton of Unterwalden refused to appear. The French general *Schauenburg* advanced from Lucerne, Sept. 3rd, 1798, with 16,000 men, and endeavoured to effect an entrance into Stansstad under cover of artillery placed by him at the foot of Pilatus. The inhabitants of Unterwalden threw up strong intrenchments along the banks of the lake, and kept the enemy in check from the 3rd to the 8th Sept. The French then forced a passage by land by Alpnach, took the intrenchments after an obstinate resistance, and advanced with a formidable army to Stans, where a frightful massacre ensued. The numbers were fearfully disproportionate — 16,000 to 2000; women and children took part in the conflict, animated by the Capuchin monk Paul Styger, who represented the new constitution to be a work of the devil. Whole families perished. Resistance was useless. Six hundred houses in Stans and its environs were burnt to the ground, and the town itself only escaped through the intercession of a French general. The loss of the French was never precisely ascertained, but was estimated at 3–4000 men. Contributions were sent from Switzerland, Germany and even from England for the survivors. The noble-minded Pestalozzi adopted the orphan children (80 in number), educating and providing for them with the tenderness of a father (see p. 13).

The choir of the handsome *Parish Church* contains two coloured statues, "*B. Nicolaus de rupe*" and "*B. Conrad Schaeber*"; i. e., St. Nicolaus von der Flüe (p. 90) and his grandson. Adjoining the church is the \**Monument of Arnold von Winkelried*, a fine group in marble, but badly placed.

A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard bears an inscription in memory of the victims of the French massacre.

The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the bailiffs from the year 1521: beneath is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family.

In the *Arsenal* is preserved the coat of mail of Arnold von Winkelried; on the road to Sarnen ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the W., p. 89) is a *Chapel* consecrated to his memory (see above). Beautiful view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The *Stanzer Horn* (5847 ft.) is ascended from Stans or from Rozloch (p. 89) in 3–4 hours. The path from Stans is the better; the two routes unite on the *Blumalp*. View remarkably fine. — The ascent of the *Buochser Horn* (5570 ft.) (4 hrs.) is less recommended.



The road to Engelberg (45 M. from Stans) first traverses fruitful meadows. To the l. the *Wallenstöcke* (8080 ft.); in the background rises the *Titlis* (p. 87), with its glaciers and fields of snow. Near *Wolfenschiess* (4½ M.) the road crosses the *Engelberger Aa*. No trace now remains of the castle of "Junker Wolfenschiessen", put to death by Conrad Baumgarten in 1307.

The next village is (3 M.) *Grafenort* (1751 ft.), which consists of a chapel, an inn, and a farm belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg (6¾ M. from Engelberg). About 1 M. farther the road ascends and traverses a forest for upwards of 4 M., on emerging from which the impetuous Aa is approached. The ice-clad Titlis stands forth majestically; then to the l. the *Grosse* and *Kleine Spannörter* (9968 ft.), whose rocky peaks rise from amidst glaciers and snow-fields. The green Alpine valley of Engelberg, 6 M. in length and ¾ M. in width, surrounded on three sides by lofty, snow-capped mountains, is now suddenly disclosed to the view.

At the entrance of the valley, above the buildings of the much frequented sanitary establishment of

**Engelberg** (3180 ft.) (\*Engel, pension 3—5 fr.; \*Titlis, pension 5—8 fr.; \*Müller; apartments in the adjacent house of Dr. Cattani; Hôtel Engelberg; apartments in other houses also; usual charges, R. 1 fr., B. 1, D. 2, pension 4—5 fr.), rises the stately Benedictine Abbey of the same name, founded in the 12th cent., termed by Pope Calixtus XI. *Mons Angelorum*, re-erected after the last fire of 1729.

The \*Church contains: in the vestibule two altar-pieces, to the l. the "Sacrifice of Abraham" by *P. Deschwanden*, to the r. "Sacrifice of Melchisedech" by *H. Kaiser*, in the third N. and S. chapel paintings by *Würsch* (p. 85): "Death of St. Benedict", and "Christ appearing to St. Anthony"; in the adjoining N. chapel is the "Raising of the Widow's Son" (after Overbeck) by *P. Deschwanden*; over the font, "Christ's Baptism" by *P. Deschwanden*; opposite to the latter, "Christ's Temptation" by *H. Kaiser*, in the adjacent chapel "Raising of Lazarus" by *H. Kaiser*, all modern pictures. "Assumption", over the high-altar, by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by Kaiser, "The Conception" and the "Nativity". The Library, although robbed of its greatest treasures by the French (comp. p. 85) in 1798, still boasts of several valuable MSS. and specimens of early printing (among others, a *Mamotrectus* of 1470). A well-executed relief of the Engelberger valley may also be inspected. The librarian, Father Ignatius, is civil and obliging.

The educational institution connected with the Abbey is in high repute. The farm-buildings, with the dwellings for the labourers, are extensive; upwards of 1000 cheeses are frequently stored in the large cellar. The revenues of the abbey, to which the entire district was formerly subject, were considerably impaired by the French in 1798.

Engelberg is the residence of the talented wood-carver *Nicodemus Ouster*. It is protected from the N.E., and is well-suited for a stay of some duration. Numerous short excursions may be made in this neighbourhood; of the longer, the following deserve mention:

Ascent of the *Rigalpstock* (8600 ft.), in 4½ hrs., the last hour somewhat arduous, fine panorama; of the *Widderfeld*, in 4 hrs., less fatiguing.

From Engelberg the \**Titlis* (9970 ft.), situated to the S.E., may be ascended (with guides; the two *Imfangers* and *Jos. Amrein* are recommended; each 10 fr. and a gratuity) in 8 hrs. (or from the Engstlen-Alp, R. 30, in 5½ hrs.). The traveller may pass the night at the chalet on the Trübsee-Alp (2½ hrs. walk S.W. of Engelberg) previous to the ascent, but as the accommodation is bad, the advantage gained is very doubtful. Above the Trübsee-Alp, on the *Stand*, the paths from Engelberg and the Engstlen-Alp unite. Beyond this point the path ascends a steep slaty acclivity in zigzags, then over rugged limestone rocks to the glacier (*Rothegg*), the first portion of which is covered with soft snow; by a slight depression the route passes between long fissures; the ascent then becomes more rapid, steps being hewn if the "Firn" is hard enough; still higher, a broad gently-sloping field of snow is traversed. The large crevasse which it crosses, presents no difficulty; slate-rocks and snow are next encountered, and after an ascent of 2 hrs. over fields of ice and snow the summit is attained. The highest rounded point (room for 20 persons) is called the *Nollen*. The view, which is highly picturesque and imposing, extends over the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland and S. Germany. The ascent of the *Titlis* is perhaps the least arduous of all glacier excursions, but under any circumstance a steady head and vigorous limbs are requisite.

Over the Joch Pass to Meiringen in 10 hrs., see R. 30; two other paths lead to the Melchthal, see p. 90.

On the path hence to Altorf is the picturesque waterfall of the *Täschbach* (50 min.) which flows from the Hahnen- or Engelberg; 25 min. farther the chalet *Herrenreuti* (breakfast may be obtained here), belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg, is reached. From this point a view is obtained of the glaciers of the *Grassen* (8577 ft.) and *Faulblatten*. The *Stierenbach* forms a beautiful cascade about 1 hr. farther. Near some chalets, 5 hrs. walk from Engelberg and ½ hr. from the Suränen Pass, snow-fields are to be met with in the early summer, which however disappear as the season advances; beyond the pass they remain throughout the whole year, and must be traversed for a considerable distance. The Suränen Pass, or *Suränen Eck* (7076 ft.), separates the *Blackenstock* (9088 ft.) and *Uri Rothstock* (9027 ft.) on the l., from the *Schlossberg* (9649 ft.) on the r.

The *Titlis* increases in grandeur as the traveller ascends, and a long unbroken range of summits and glaciers extend as far as the Suränen. On the other side the prospect embraces the summits of the two mountain-ranges which enclose the Schächen-thal, which opens on the opposite side of the Reuss; the *Windgelle* is one of the most conspicuous; in the extreme distance the horizon is bounded by the snowy crest of the Glärnisch. On the E. side of the Suränen the snow-field is of greater extent and the path more precipitous. It then leads over loose stones to the *Waldnacht-Alp*, where the path divides: r. over the bridge to *Erstfelden* (p. 76), from which route the beautiful Fall of the *Waldnachtbach* or *Langebach* is visible; to *Attinghausen* and *Altorf* (p. 75).

A French division under Lecourbe advanced in 1799 across the Surénen into the Reuss valley and attacked the Austrians, but were soon obliged to retreat, as Suwarow pressed forward with his troops from the St. Gotthard (p. 69).

## 25. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

*Comp. Map p. 66.*

12 $\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. Steamboat from *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to *Alpnach-Gestad* in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.; Post-omnibus from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* in 6, to *Meiringen* in  $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. From *Brienz* travellers may at once proceed (steamboat corresponds with diligence) to *Interlaken*, and thence to *Newhaus* and *Thun* (*Scherztigen*), whence railway to *Bern*. One day therefore now suffices for the journey from *Zürich* to *Interlaken*, or for that from *Lucerne* to *Bern*.

Through-tickets are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) in *Lucerne* (in which case the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamboats: from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* 7 fr. 60 c., to *Interlaken* 9 fr. 60 c., to *Thun* 12 fr. 60 c., 40 lbs. luggage free. The diligence between *Alpnach-Gestad* and *Brienz* has 3 seats in the coupé, and two outside with covers in case of rain, one of which belongs to the guard, who however is willing to cede it on payment of 5 fr., or sometimes less. — Diligence from *Beckenried* (p. 70) to *Stans* in 1 hr., fare 95 c.; from *Stans* to *Stansstad* Post-omnibus (50 c.) 5 times daily in connection with the steamboats. — From *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* and *Stans* by land see p. 85 and below.

Carriages. Two-horse from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* or *Meiringen* 70 to 80 fr. From *Stansstad* to *Sachselsn* one-horse 8 fr., two-horse 15 fr.; to *Lungern* 15–25 fr. From *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Lungern* one-horse 12 fr., two-horse 20 fr. From *Beckenried* to *Lungern* two-horse 25–30 fr.

Rowing-boats (comp. p. 50) from *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* in 2 hrs. with 2 rowers  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; to *Alpnach-Gestad* in 3 hrs.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

Pedestrians who propose to proceed direct from the *Rigi* to the *Brünig*, may find the following directions useful. Breakfast on the *Rigi*, descend to *Wäggis* (in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), thence by small boat (two men 6 fr., three 8 fr., four 10 fr., and gratuity of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. for each rower) to *Alpnach-Gestad*, in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs. (luncheon in boat); from *Alpnach-Gestad* by carriage to *Sachselsn* (6 M.), and thence on foot; or the whole distance to *Meiringen* ( $25\frac{1}{2}$  M.) may be performed on foot.

The Road from *Lucerne* to *Alpnach-Gestad* leads first along the wild *Kriensbach*, then by *Horn* (1570 ft.) with its picturesquely situated church, to *Winkel* (\**Stern*, unpretending), a village on the bay of the lake described below, and along its bank to *Hergiswyl* (\**Rössli*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.), whence a bridle-path ascends *Pilatus* (p. 53). The road now skirts the base of the *Lopper* (see below), on the bank of the lake, and at the *Achenbrücke* (see below) reaches the *Lake of Alpnach*, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to *Alpnach-Gestad* (p. 89).

When the central point of the lake is reached (see p. 70), the steamboat enters the bay of *Stansstad*; at the foot of the steep *Bürgenstock*, to the l., lies the little village of *Kirsiten*; farther back, to the r., at the foot of *Pilatus*, is *Hergiswyl* (see above). The bay extends N. as far as *Winkel* (see above), near which is the bold promontory of *Spitzen-Eck*. The steamboat steers S. to *Stansstad* (1345 ft.) (*Zum Winkelried*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*; *Freihof*). *Stad*, *Staad* or *Gestade*, signifies a landing-place or harbour; *Stansstad* is therefore the harbour of *Stans*.

A square tower with pinnacles, termed the *Schnitz-Thurm*, which rises on the shore, was erected by the Swiss in 1308, as a protection against the assaults of the Austrians, from whose yoke they had emancipated themselves.

The E. spur of Pilatus, the *Lopper*, extends far into the lake. Its base is skirted by the above-described road between Lucerne and Alpnach. The brook on the opposite bank, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has deposited so much detritus that the connection between the Alpnach lake and the lake of Lucerne has become very narrow. This arm of the lake is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Achenbrücke*): the latter is raised to permit the passage of the steamboats. Above the Lake of Alpnach rises the *Rozberg* (2064 ft.), separated from the *Plattiberg* by the \**Rozloch*, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several waterfalls and turns the water-wheels of the paper manufactory. The pleasant \**Pension Blättler* (p. 50) is here situated on the lake, amidst gardens and orchards; adjacent are sulphur-baths.

The Footpath from Stansstad to Sachseln skirts the lake for a short distance, and then enters this narrow pass. At *Allweg* (2¼ M. from Stansstad), where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 14, 85) (\**Pension* and whey-cure estab.), the path joins the High-road to Sarnen (no diligence). At the village of *Kerns* (\**Krone*) (wrestling matches on the 1st of August), 2¼ M. from Sarnen, the scenery becomes more picturesque. The direct road from Kerns to Sachseln, effecting a saving of 1½ M., does not pass through Sarnen, but traverses the entrance of the Melchthal (see p. 90).

**Alpnach-Gestad** (\**Hôtel Pilate* [Post], on the lake R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; *Stern*; *Rössli*) is the harbour for the village of **Alpnach** (1437 ft.) (*Schlüssel*; *Sonne*), 1½ M. distant. The village church with its slender spire, a modern structure, was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the formerly inaccessible forests of Pilatus, which between 1811 and 1819 were first rendered available by means of a wooden slide, 14,000 ft. long, upon which the wood is placed, requiring only 6 min. to reach the lake. Ascent of Pilatus, see p. 53.

The road to Sarnen follows the l. bank of the Aa, which descends from the lake of Sarnen to that of Alpnach; near Alpnach, *Kägiswyl* and Sarnen covered wooden bridges carry the road across the affluents of this stream.

**4½ M. Sarnen** (1462 ft.) (Adler, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; *Schlüssel*; *Sarner Hof*), chief town (pop. 3300, 15 Prot.) of *Obwalden*, the W. portion of the canton of Unterwalden, and the seat of Government, is situated at the junction of the *Melch-Aa* and the *Sarner-Aa*, and possesses a nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, also one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see p. 90), and a relief map of Unterwalden and Hasli. The church, on an eminence, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg*

(1564 ft.) are conspicuous objects; fine view of the Sarnen and Melch valleys from the latter, on which the castle of the Austrian governor formerly stood. It was destroyed by the exasperated peasantry on New Year's Day 1308. At the S.E. extremity of the town is the large cantonal hospital, erected in 1859 (super-scription "*Christo in pauperibus*"). The peasant women of Unterwalden interlace the plaits of their hair with white riband, fastening it up with a peculiar spoon-shaped silver buckle.

The Lake of Sarnen (1456 ft.),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, is well stocked with fish. The pedestrian effects a saving of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by rowing across (2 fr.). The Valley of Sarnen, although pleasing and picturesque, is destitute of pretension to the grandeur of Alpine scenery. Beautiful view to the W. from the Schwendiberg.

E. of Sarnen is the Melchthal, a romantic valley, 15 M. in length, studded with numerous rustic dwellings and enclosed by lofty mountains (Hochstollen, 7647 ft.; Laubersstock, 8770 ft.); at the upper end is the Melchsee (6030 ft.) (p. 130) whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below reappear as the Melch Aa. From the village of the same name an interesting pass leads over the Juchli (6691 ft.) to Engelberg (p. 86) in 6 hrs., and another over the Storregg (6290 ft.) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; a third over the Melchalp to Meiringen and the Engstlen-Alp (p. 130). From the Juchli the summit of the Hutstock, commanding a fine view, may be attained in 3 hrs.

At the entrance of the valley stands St. Niklausen (2460 ft.), or St. Klaus, the first Christian church in this district; adjacent is an ancient tower, termed by the natives Heidenthurm (Heathens' Tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the Ranft (i. e. brow of the mountain), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe, much of the woodwork of which, as well as fragments of the stone which served him for a pillow, have been carried away by relic-hunters. The family name of the Saint was Löwenbruggen, but living near a precipice (Flüe) in the vicinity of Sachseln, he acquired the name of Nikolaus von der Flüe. Here he passed the first 50 years of his life with his family and ten children, tilling his farm, and attending to his worldly affairs. He was industrious and of irreproachable character, as a soldier brave and humane, and as a provincial counsellor talented and upright. At the same time he possessed strong religious predilections and an insatiable thirst after knowledge. In his fiftieth year he retired altogether from public life. Tradition says that for the first 20 years of his seclusion he subsisted entirely upon the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. All who were in trouble or in need of advice resorted to the holy man and derived comfort from his sagacious counsels. After the successful termination of the war against Charles the Bold of Burgundy, the Federal deputies assembled at Stans, but not agreeing concerning the division of the spoil and the incorporation of Solothurn and Freiburg in the Confederation, were about to separate on no friendly terms, when Brother Klaus entered the chamber. At the appearance of this venerable man, the sanctity of whose character was universally known, the deputies arose and greeted him with respectful salutations; (according to the chronicle) his pacific efforts were signally blessed, for in one hour every thing was amicably arranged. At his death he was canonized: his memory is still revered by the populace, and there is scarcely a hut in Unterwalden that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

The handsome \*Church (1663) of the village of Sachseln (\*Kreuz; Engel; Löwe), with a portal of marble pillars, contains the bones of St. Nikolaus, with several other valuable relics.

The village of ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Giswyl** (1569 ft.) (*Krone*), situated between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, was partially destroyed in the year 1629 by inundations of the *Lanibach*. A lake was thus formed, which 130 years later was artificially conducted into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the l. the ruins of the ancient castle of the family *von Rudenz* are seen. (The summit of the *Brienzer Rothhorn*, p. 126, may be reached from Giswyl in 6 hrs.; the path for the first 3 hrs. is good, afterwards precipitous).

The road now ascends (for 2 M.) the *Kaiserstuhl* (2183 ft.) (\**Kaiserstuhl*, a rustic inn) and reaches on the height by *Birglen* the **Lake of Lungern** (2030 ft.) (the three peaks of the *Wetterhorn* stand out to the S.), the E. bank of which it ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) skirts;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther the large village of Lungern, built entirely of wood, situated in a mountain-basin, is attained.

**Lungern** (2141 ft.) (*Hôtel Brünig*; *Löwe*) is situated at the foot of the Brünig and the S. end of the lake, but at some distance from its bank, as the drainage has diminished its size by one-half. A picturesque waterfall of the *Dundelsbach* precipitates itself over the rocks on the W. side.

The new post-road over the Brünig ascends by numerous windings through the wood, affording occasional views, till it reaches the summit of the **Brünig** pass (3152 ft.), near which the canton of Berne is entered. Beyond the pass are situated the custom-house and the \**Hôtel du Brünig*. Magnificent prospect from the *Wylerhorn* (5895 ft.), 1 hr. S.W. of the Brünig, 3 hrs. from Brienzen.

The new road to ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Meiringen* descends to the l. at the custom-house. As the road to Brienzen is descended, the *Engelhörner* (p. 123) become visible. The hamlet of *Brünig*, a short distance below the pass, lies to the l. amidst green pastures. To the l. opens a view of the valley from Meiringen to Imhof (p. 133) and of Meiringen itself; at the foot of the S. mountain-range to the l., the lower fall of the *Reichenbach* (p. 124) is visible; in a straight direction the fall of the *Oltschibach* (p. 125); in the valley the river *Aare*, and to the r. a portion of the lake of Brienzen. The road gradually descends, occasionally steep, by *Brienzenwyler* (Bär) to the *Bridge of Brienzenwyler*, where it unites with the high road from Meiringen to Brienzen. From this point to **Brienzen**, as well as to **Meiringen**, see p. 125.

## 26. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

$5\frac{3}{4}$  M. Diligence to Escholzmatz in  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , to Langnau in 8 hrs. Railway from Langnau to Bern in 1 hr., fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c., 2 fr.

The road passes through *Littau*, *St. Jost*, *Malters* and *Schachen*.

The old road here ascends by steep windings, passing the *Baths of Farnbühl* (rustic) to the *Bramegg* (3390 ft.). A view of *Pilatus*, the *Rigi*

and the Alps of Schwyz and Uri from the inn. The road then descends to Entlebuch.

The high road, which the diligence follows, skirts the base of the *Bramegg*, passing the monastery of *Werthenstein*, and reaches 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. *Wohlhausen* (1775 ft.). (On the *Menzberg*, at the foot of the *Napf* (see below) is a sanitary establishment of some repute.) The road following the course of the *Emme*, now leads S. to *Entlebuch* (2255 ft.) (*\*Hôtel du Port*; *\*Drei Könige*), where the *Entlebach* unites with the *Little Emme* which waters the *Entlebuch*, a valley about 30 M. long. On both sides are lofty mountains, which do not, however, reach the snow-line. The breeding of cattle and manufacture of cheese are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants, who are distinguished by their intelligence and physical activity. Wrestling-matches see *Introd. XV.*

The *Napf* (4335 ft.), W. of Entlebuch, the summit of which commands a magnificent view, is frequently ascended (3 hrs.) from Entlebuch or Trubschachen (see below); the latter is the more convenient route, passing the village of *Trub* (*\*Inn*), 40 min. to the N.E. of Trubschachen. Carriage-road as far as Trub.

Beyond *Schüpfheim* (2163 ft.), the principal village of the valley rebuilt after a fire in 1829, the road quits the valley of the *Wald-Emme* (by which a road to the l. leads to *Sorenberg*, 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.; thence to the *Brienzer Rothhorn*, an ascent of 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs., p. 126), and ascends the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to

13<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. *Escholz matt* (2690 ft.) (*\*Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village, the last in the Entlebuch. *Wyssenbach* (*\*Inn*) is on the Lucerne frontier. The road now enters the canton of Bern and follows the course of the *Ilfis*, passing *Kröschenbrunn*, *Trubschachen*, and a handsome *Hospital* (for 100 orphans and 300 paupers), an edifice highly creditable to the skill of the Emmenthal carpenters.

10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. *Langnau* (2068 ft.) (*\*Hôtel Emmenthal*; *\*Hirsch*, R. 2, L. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; *Löwe*), a flourishing village with 5886 inhab., is capital of the *Emmenthal*, a valley 24—30 M. long, 12—15 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Great Emme*, and one of the richest and most fertile in Switzerland. Its wooden houses enjoy a high repute and are sometimes exported. The cheese here produced is much esteemed. Luxuriant and carefully cultivated meadows, a fine breed of cattle, and comfortable dwellings with well kept gardens, all afford evidence that the Emmenthal is peopled by an industrious and prosperous race. A monument at Langnau was erected in 1849, to the memory of the men of Bern who fell during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

The train, after leaving Langnau, crosses the *Ilfis*, then the *Emme*, and passes the thriving villages of *Emmenmatt*, *Signau* (*Bär*) and *Zäziwyl*. It then skirts the *Hornberg* in a wide curve, and passes *Konolfingen*, *Tägertschi* and *Worb* (*Sonne*; *Löwe*), the latter a wealthy place, with an ancient castle. Pleasing glimpse of the Stockhorn chain to the l. From stat. *Gümlingen* on the Bern and Thun line to *Bern*, see p. 100.











## 27. From Lucerne to Bern by Aarburg and Herzogenbuchsee.

Central Swiss Railway. In 4 to 5½ hrs. Fares 12 fr. 5, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 10 c.

From Lucerne to Aarburg, see R. 6; from Aarburg to Herzogenbuchsee, see R. 3, from Herzogenbuchsee to Bern, see R. 5.

## 28. Bern.

**Hotels.** \*Berner Hof (Pl. a), adjacent to the Federal Council Hall, charges high: R. 3 fr. and upwards, L. 1, B. 1½, D. excl. W. at 1 o'cl. 4, at 5 o'cl. 4½, A. 1 fr. (newspapers; baths in the hotel); \*Hôtel Bellevue, adjoining the Mint (Pl. 19), less expensive; both these hotels command a full view of the Alps. Opposite the station: \*Schweizerhof (Pl. b), to the l. on leaving the station, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. 1½, D. at 12½ o'cl. 3, at 5 o'cl. 3½, A. ¾ fr.; immediately to the l. from the station \*Boulevard, with spacious apartments. — In the upper part of the town: \*Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. c), terrace on the roof with view of the Alps, R. 2½, L. ½, B. 1¼, D. at 12½ o'cl. 3, at 5 o'cl. 4, A. ¾ fr. — Lower down in the town: \*Faucon (Pl. d), R. and L. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1 fr.; \*Pfistern (*Abbaye des Boulangers*, Pl. e), near the clock-tower. \*Storch (Pl. k); Mohr (Pl. f); Affe (Pension Herter, Pl. g); Schmieden (*Maréchaux*, Pl. h); these four last are all good second-class houses. — Unpretending: Schlüssel (Pl. l); Wilder Mann, in the Aarberger Str.; Hôtel Berna near the station.

**Cafés and Restaurants.** Near the station the \*Restaurant du Boulevard (see below) dining-room on the r., also for ladies; \*Café du Nord, at the egress from the station; at the Schweizerhof (see above); Café Casino near the Townhall, terrace with complete view of the Alps. At the pavilion on the Münster-Terrasse (p. 95), coffee, tea, ices (¼ and ½ fr.), may be obtained after 1 p. m. (Sundays after 4 p. m.); occasional concerts in the evening. — Outside the town: \*Café Schänzli (Pl. E. 2, "Rabenthal-schänzli", p. 98), beyond the Railway bridge (10 min.), on the lofty r. bank of the Aare, to the E. near the new Botanic Garden, magnificent view; \*Café in der Enge (p. 98), 1 M. beyond the Aarberg gate.

**Cigars.** Gerber, Marktgasse 82; Schärer, Doell, both in the Bärenplatz.

**Baths.** *Swimming-Bath* at the Holzplatz, below the Bernerhof. *River-Baths* below the Unter-Thor Bridge near the Pelikan. The water of the Aare is very cold.

**Carriages.** One-horse, drive within the town 1—2 pers. 40 c., 3—4 pers. 80 c.; ¼ hr. 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c.; every additional ¼ hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse, at the fares for 3 or 4 pers. as above. Each box 20 c., small luggage free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., double fares. For the entire day, i. e. over 6 hrs., 1—2 pers. 12 fr., 3—4 pers. 18 fr.

**Railway Station** near the church of the Holy Ghost, at the W. end of the town.

**Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 21), near the station to the N., entrance in the centre; branch-office in the Kramgasse, above the hotel "zum Mohren".

**English Church Service** in the chapel of the Bürgerspital (Pl. 23).

If the traveller's sojourn is limited he should first visit the Münster-Terrasse (Zähringer monument); Münsterplatz (monument of Erlach), Münz-Terrasse (Pl. 19), Casino-terrace and Council Hall, the great and small bastion, the Falkenplätzli, and thence to the Café at the Enge; back by the Railway bridge (p. 98), past the newly laid out Botanic garden, to the "Schänzli" (Café, see above). Up to this point the views

gradually become more extensive and beautiful. Returning by the Railway bridge, through the town E. as far as the Nydeck bridge (p. 97) and across this to the Bears' Den. — If the visitor finds this walk too fatiguing, he may proceed at once from the great bastion across the railway bridge to the Schänzli, the finest of all the points of view. The attractions for the day are advertised in the *Berner Intelligenzblatt*, under the title of "*Chronik für Reisende*" (travellers' chronicle).

**Bern** (2656 ft.), capital of the canton, contains 29,364 inhab. (1547 Rom. Cath.), including its extensive suburbs. Bern joined the Confederacy in 1353, and is still the most important of the Swiss cantons, though it has lost Argovie (Aargau) and Vaud, which became independent in 1798. The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the windings of the *Aare*, which flows 100 feet below. Most of the principal streets run from E. to W. The busiest and most frequented is nearly 1 M. in length, extending from the Ober-Thor to the Nydeck bridge, under the names of Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse. The houses in the principal parts of the old town are built on arcades (*Lauben*) beneath which the pavement for foot-passengers runs. Of all the towns of Switzerland Bern has best preserved its characteristic features.

Most of the numerous fountains are adorned with statues. The most singular is the **\*Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Fountain of the Ogre*, Pl. 7), in the Corn-hall square, near the Clock-tower; it is surmounted by a grotesque traditional figure in the act of devouring a child, while several others, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle; beneath is a troop of armed bears. The bear, the heraldic emblem of Bern, is a constantly recurring object. Bruin appears on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen*, equipped with shield, sword, banner and helmet.

Two gigantic bears, tolerably executed in granite, keep guard over the pillars of the (W.) *Upper-Gate*; others support a shield in the pediment of the *Corn-Hall* (Pl. 17), a handsome building, which till 1830 always contained a store of corn in case of famine (beneath it is a spacious wine-cellar frequently visited by strangers). A whole troop of bears go through a performance at the **\*Clock-Tower** (Pl. 29).

At 3 min. before every hour a wooden cock gives the signal by clapping its wings and crowing; 1 min. later the bears walk round a seated figure; the cock then repeats his signal, and when the hour strikes, the seated figure, an old man with a beard, turns an hour-glass and counts the hour by raising his sceptre and opening his mouth; while the bear on his r. inclines his head; a grotesque figure strikes the hour on a bell with a hammer, and the cock concludes the performance by crowing for the third time. This spectacle always attracts a number of admirers. The Clock-tower is now almost in the centre of the town, but at the time of its erection (inscription: "*Bertholdus V. dux Zaeringiae, rect. Burgund., urbis conditor turrin et portam fecit a Chr. 1191, renov. 1770*") it was at the E. extremity, and served as a watch-tower. Another tower of similar construction stands in the same street, the *Küfigthurm* (Pl. 8), farther W., used as a prison.



VIEW OF THE ALPS FROM BERN  
FROM THE TERRACE BY THE FEDERAL HALL.

H: Height above the sea-level in Paris feet.  
E: Distance in a direct line in Swiss leagues (1:3 engl. M.).

Abbreviations: b:berg; fl:flak; gr:grat; h:horn; st:stuck; th:thut; zw:zwischen (between) = north, s:south; o:ost; w:west; n: well-known points of view.

[illegible]





The \*Cathedral (Pl. 13), a fine Gothic structure, 263 ft. long, 108 ft. broad, 72 ft. high, commenced in 1421, completed in 1573, restored in 1850, is remarkable for its beautiful decorations and the open-work *Balustrade* encircling the roof, the design of which varies between each pair of pillars. The W. Portal is particularly beautiful; the carvings represent the Last Judgment; at the sides the upper figures are the Prophets, the lower the Apostles and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished Tower, 220 ft. high, is surmounted by an unsightly tiled roof. The entrance to the tower-stairs is by the side-door in the W. portal. By ascending 223 steps, the visitor reaches the lodge of the tower-keeper and a gallery commanding a beautiful view. The tower-keeper ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) exhibits a diagram showing the relative proportions of all the largest bells in the world.

Interior (sacristan  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The Choir contains some remarkable specimens of *Stained Glass*, dating from the 15th cent., that of one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, that of another the Life of Christ. The *Choir-Stalls* (1512) on one side are ornamented with carvings of the Apostles; on the other, Prophets. The remainder of the church is almost destitute of ornament. The organ, said to rival the celebrated instrument at Freiburg (\*performance almost every evening in summer, at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  p. m., adm. 1 fr.), is supported by a vaulted loft, constructed in 1848. The cathedral boasts of two *Monuments* only: one to *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 94), erected by the city in 1600; and the other to the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, surrounded by six slabs of black marble bearing the names of the 702 men of Bern who fell March 5th, 1798, at Graubolz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern near the Zollikofen station (p. 13) in an encounter with the French.

The open space to the W. in front of the cathedral has been adorned since 1848 with a bronze \**Statue of Rudolf von Erlach* (Pl. 11), the conqueror at Laupen (p. 160); at the corners are four bears modelled by *Vollmar* of Bern; on the pedestal are inscriptions.

The \*Cathedral Terrace (*Münster-Terrasse*), formerly the churchyard of the cathedral, is now converted into a shady walk, furnished with seats, and adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 12) ("*Bertholdo V. duci Zaringie conditori urbis Bernæ civitas, a. 1847*"); three sides of the pedestal are covered with bronze reliefs, illustrating the foundation of the city. A bronze bear acts as helmet-bearer. The pavilions at the corners of the platform are used as a Café (p. 93). The terrace, 115 paces long by 100 wide, 98 ft. above the river and 92 ft. above the street at its base, is surrounded by a balustrade.

\*Views. *Alpplühen*. The great attraction of Bern is the view it commands of the Alps and snow-clad peaks of the Bernese Oberland, which in clear weather are visible from every open space (the Cathedral and Cathedral terrace, the Münz-Terrasse, Federal Hall, Bastion outside the Upper gate, Café Schänzli, Enge outside the Aarberg gate). By varying the point of view, the following mountains become visible in addition to those represented in the annexed panorama: on the r. of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (11,352 ft.) with the *Altels* (11,187 ft.,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (6767 ft., 18 M.); also to the l. of the Schratzen the peaks of the *Spannörter* (9968 ft., 53 M.)



and the *Schlossberg* (9649 ft., 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri the ridge of the *Büchlen* near Escholz matt (5454 ft., 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the *Entlebuch* (6700 ft., 30 M.). Nothing can surpass in sublimity the aspect of these mountains at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *Alpglüh* (*Glow of the Alps*), or *Nachglüh* (*afterglow*) is produced. Long after the shadows of evening have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the evening sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The **\*Museum** (Pl. 20), admission gratis on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5, on Sundays from 10 to 12, is also accessible to strangers daily (1 fr. for 1—3 pers.). In the *Museum of Natural History* (in the upper story) the bear naturally occupies a very prominent position. The St. Bernard dog "Barry", which is said to have saved the lives of 15 persons, is also exhibited. The collection is the largest in Switzerland, and contains specimens of all the indigenous animals, well worthy of the notice of zoologists. Of foreign animals only remarkable specimens are exhibited. Small portfolios of dried Alpine plants may be purchased here, price 6 to 50 fr.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, in the lower story, contains objects from Japan and Canada, Roman and Pompeian antiquities, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, and other relics of the booty of Grandson and Morat, reliefs etc. Adjacent to the museum, on the S. side is the

**University** (Pl. 30) (200 students), founded in 1834, on the N. side the **Library** (Pl. 3), especially rich in histories of Switzerland.

On the N. side of the town stands the new **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 16) in the Gothic style, designed by Deperthes of Rheims, a simplified imitation, on a reduced scale, of the cathedral of Rheims. E. of the church stands the **Town Hall** (*Rathhaus*, Pl. 22), dating from 1406, with a large covered staircase in front, and the arms of the different districts of the canton on the façade.

The **\*Picture Gallery** (Pl. 18) in the upper story of the Federal Council Hall (entrance by the principal portal; adm. gratis daily, except Saturday, in summer 9—4, in winter 9 to 3 o'clock; from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th a gratuity must be given), contains some good modern paintings, the places of which are however occasionally changed.

I. Room. 2. *Albano*, Virgin and Child; 5. *P. Breughel*, Eve of Mayday; 11. *Düntz*, Portrait. Casts: *Imhof*, David with the head of Goliath; *Sonnenschein*, Tombstone of Madame Langhans at Hindelbank; *Dorer*, design for a tombstone. — II. Room. *Einhardt*, Swiss costumes; 63. *Meyer*, the Matterhorn; 64. 65. *Lory*, the Scheidegg, Jungfrau and Valley of Lauterbrunnen; 76. *Mind*, Group of cats. — III. Room. 100. *Diday*, Landscape. Casts: *Imhof*, Hagar and Ishmael, Ruth gleaning, Eve. — IV. Room. 128—130. *Girardet*, Pastoral scene, Alms-giving, Going to school; 132. *Moritz*, the husband at the tavern; 134. 135. *Diday*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; 136. *De Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; \*140. 141. *Calame*, Vicinity of the Handeck, Waterfall near Meiringen; 144. *Koller*, Stray cow and

calf; 145. 146. *Stephan*, Mountain scene in the Canton of Glarus, Landscape from the neighbourhood of Meiringen; 152. *George*, Landscape near Geneva; 154. 155. *Anker*, School-examination, the little friend; 159. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 163. *Humbert*, Herd crossing a brook; *Kappis*, Tyrolese village life. — The remaining rooms contain casts from the antique and several modern works.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 32) was despoiled of its greatest treasures by the French in 1798.

At the upper (S.W.) end of the town stands the **\*Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathhaus*) (Pl. 32), a handsome edifice in the Florentine palatial style, 174 paces long, 75 wide, completed in 1857. (The door-keeper on the r. of the principal entrance exhibits the building). The simple grandeur of the different chambers is striking. The sessions of the two great national Councils (see *Intro.* XII), usually held in July, are open to the public; this affords foreigners an excellent opportunity of studying the institutions of Switzerland. The debates are often very animated. The speakers use the German (often the Swiss dialect), French and Italian languages. Speeches of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are always translated into French and Italian by an official interpreter. The visitor should not fail to ascend to the platform on the roof, as it commands the most extensive \*view in Bern, embracing the beautifully-situated town, its environs, and the Alps. — In front of the Council Hall a *Fountain* of light gray marble, with bronze statue of *Berna*.

On the E. side of Bern is the **\*Nydeckbrücke**, an imposing structure of three arches, completed in 1844. The centre arch has a span of 150 ft. and is 93 ft. above the Aare. The bridge, 180 paces long, is prolonged on the town side by a viaduct. It was constructed almost entirely with erratic blocks from the Kirchet (p. 132).

On the r. bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, is the new **\*Bears' Den** (*Bärengraben*, Pl. 2) constructed in 1857, the old den near the Aarberg gate having been removed to make room for the railway. The ancient Egyptians had not a greater veneration for the Ibis, than the modern Bernese have for the Bear, which would seem to be the tutelary deity as well as the heraldic emblem of the canton. Here Bruin in *propria personâ* is supported according to immemorial usage at the expense of the municipality, and great is the amusement he affords by his cumbrous gambols. He is under the especial protection of the law, which prohibits the public from making him any offerings except bread or fruit, so great is the solicitude for his health. On the night of March 3rd, 1861, an English officer fell into one of the dens, and was torn to pieces by the male bear after a long and desperate struggle.

Bern is famed for its Charitable Institutions; it possesses two *Orphan Asylums*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, a *Foundling Hospital* (*Jenner's*), two handsome and spacious hospitals, the *Inselspital* (Pl. 24) near the Casino

and the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. 23) near the station, with the inscription: "*Christo in pauperibus.*" The latter was once the largest edifice in the town, but now the *Penitentiary (Zuchthaus)* at the Aarberg Gate (capable of accommodating 400 inmates), and the Council Hall compete with it in dimensions. The extensive new Lunatic Asylum of *Waldau* near *Bolligen*, 2¼ M. to the N.E. of the town, erected in 1854, is capable of receiving 200 patients.

Crossing the **Railway Bridge** (see p. 13), at the N.W. end of the town, the traveller passes the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 5), newly laid out on the sunny slope of the r. bank of the Aare, and reaches (½ M.) the **\*Schänzli** (Pl. "*Rabenthalschänzli*," refreshments, see p. 93), which commands the finest view in the environs of Bern. In the foreground the city lies extended, above it is the wooded *Gurten* (see below), to the l. of which rise the High Alps of the Bernese Oberland, and to the r. the Stockhorn chain with the mountains of Freiburg; to the extreme W. the Moléson. About 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, to the N., on the l. bank of the Aare, is situated the **\*Enge**, a large peninsula, almost entirely surrounded by the Aare, several hundred feet above the river. This commands another charming view of the city and the Alps. Opposite the N. extremity of the Enge is the castle of *Reichenbach* (p. 13), ¾ M. from Bern (near it a brewery).

The view from the *Gurten* (2666 ft.), the long ridge to the S. of Bern, is similar to that from the city, but more extensive. It embraces not only the mountains of the Oberland (p. 109), but also the entire Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura mountains for a distance of upwards of 100 M., with portions of the Lake of Neuchâtel; to the l. of the High Alps, the mountains of Unterwald and Lucerne as far as Pilatus. (At the summit a new *\*Inn.*) The road from Bern (practicable for carriages), 4 M. to the top, leads from the Aarzihl Gate to (1½ M.) *Wabern*, whence several paths ascend through a wood to the summit of the *Gurten*. In the vicinity of the hill is the *Bächtelen Asylum for Destitute Boys*, and at *Klein-Wabern* the *Pension Balsiger*, recommended to those who contemplate a prolonged stay in the environs of Bern.

Longer excursion to (6 M.) *Zimmerwald* (*\*Pension Indermühle*), charmingly situated, and (4½ M. farther) *Bütschdeck* (3261 ft.), with extensive and superb view of the Alps. *Belpberg* see p. 100.

## 29. The Bernese Oberland.

**Time.** Three days is the shortest period in which even a glimpse can be obtained of the surpassing beauties of the Bernese Oberland, and it is unnecessary to say how much is sacrificed by so rapid a survey. (Favourable spots for passing the night are indicated by *italics*). First day: From Bern by railway in 1 hr. to the steamboat-station Scherzligen beyond Thun, steamboat to Neuhaus in ¼ hr., diligence to Interlaken ½ hr., steamboat to the Giessbach in ¾ hr., rowing-boat to Brienz in ½ hr., diligence or two-horse carr. to Meiringen in ½ hr., on foot to the baths of *Rosenlau* (2½ hrs.), sufficient time after arrival to visit the glacier. Second day: On foot to the Great Scheideck (2½ hrs.), Grindelwald (2 hrs.), the Little Scheideck (4½ hrs.), the *Wengernalp* (½ hr.), in all 9½ hrs. Third day: On foot to Lauterbrunnen (2½ hrs.), Staubbach, Interlaken (2½ hrs.), Neuhaus (½ hr.), by steamboat to Thun and by railway to Bern. If the traveller has a fourth day at his disposal, he will do well to ascend the "*Schynige Platte*"; or he may proceed on the











third day to *Mürren*, and visit the upper part of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Schmadri-Fall (or extend his walk to the upper Steinberg) on the fourth, and take a carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Neuhaus, etc.

Those who do not wish to return to Bern may proceed on the first day from Bern to the Giessbach by Thun, Neuhaus and Interlaken, back to Interlaken and thence to *Lauterbrunnen*; second day, the *Wengernalp*, *Grindelwald*; third day, the Great Scheideck, *Meiringen*? fourth day, by the Brünig to Lucerne (R. 25), or to the Grimsel (R. 32) etc. A carriage may be taken to Grindelwald (p. 114); thence to Meiringen and to the Grimsel either on horseback or on foot.

**Tariff of March 23rd, 1866**, a copy of which every landlord and driver is bound to possess. *One-horse* carr. per day 15, *two-horse* 25 fr.; from Neuhaus to Interlaken each pers. 1 fr. From Interlaken to Zweilütschinen 7 or 12 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and back with 3 hrs. halt, 9 or 17 fr.; to Grindelwald and back in 1 day 17 or 30 fr., in two-days 25 or 45 fr.; to Grindelwald viâ Lauterbrunnen and the Wengernalp, the horses being employed by the travellers for riding over the latter, for two days 25 or 55 fr., 5 or 10 are also charged, for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (3 or 6 fr., if the excursion be made in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren and Grindelwald and back in two days 28 or 55 fr., in three days incl. the Wengernalp and Grindelwald 35 or 65 fr., transport of carr. as above; to Habkern or the Beatenberg and back 15 or 25 fr., to Wimmis 15 or 25 fr. Charges for other excursions are mentioned in the respective routes.

Horse or Mule per day, incl. attendant, 11 fr.; if several be engaged at once, 10 fr. From Interlaken: Faulhorn and back in two days 30 fr.; Abenberg and back 10 fr. — From Lauterbrunnen: over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or vice-versâ) 15 fr.; Mürren 10 fr.; Trachsellauenen and back 15 fr. — From Grindelwald: Faulhorn and back 15 (if a night be spent on the summit 22 fr.; to the Lower Glacier 4; to the Upper 6 fr.; to the Mer de Glace 6, there and back 12 fr.; Little Scheideck 11 fr.; Männlichen and back 15 fr.; Meiringen 21 fr. — From Meiringen: Rosenlauri and back 10 fr.; Scheideck 15 fr.; Faulhorn 25 fr.; over the Faulhorn to Grindelwald 30, to Lauterbrunnen 40 fr.; Handeck and back in one day 15, in two days 20 fr.; Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 30 fr. — Beyond these charges no addition for return-journey can be demanded, except where a horse is employed for a number of consecutive days and dismissed at a distance from the place of hiring.

Donkey, first hour 1½, each succeeding hour 1-fr., for the entire day 6 fr.

**Guides** (see Introd. VIII) 6—8 fr. per day of 8 hours, return 6 fr.; porter 6 fr., return 6 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen and Grimsel no guide is necessary. On fine days the road is much frequented and cannot be mistaken. Boys to show the way are contented with 2 fr. per day and no return-payment. They are to be met, with at the principal places on the route, at the Grimsel Hospice, at Brienz or at Grindelwald.

**Patience and Small Coin** are indispensable in the Bernese Oberland. Contributions are levied upon the traveller's purse under every possible pretence. Vendors of strawberries, flowers and crystals first assail him. He has no sooner escaped their importunities than he becomes the victim to the questionable attractions of a chamois or a marmot. His admiration must not be engrossed by a cascade, ever so beautiful, or by a glacier, ever so imposing and magnificent; the urchin who persists in standing on his head or turning somersaults for his express enjoyment must have his share of attention and something more substantial with it. If the traveller come within range of an echo, a pistol shot is made to reverberate in his ears, and he is then called upon to pay for the unpleasant shock to which he has been subjected. Swiss damsels next make their appearance on the scene, and the ebbing patience of the traveller is again sorely tried by the national melodies of the ruthless songsters. Then there is the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, although musical when heard at a great distance, are excruciating when performed close to the ear. By these odious intrusions the quiet enjoyment of Nature's glorious works



is rendered almost an impossibility. The fact is, the simplicity and morality of the aboriginal character in these once lonely regions has been sadly marred and corrupted by modern invasion. These abuses, however, have become so crying, that the attention of Government has been directed to them, and commissioners have been sent to inquire into the subject. Their advice is: "Give to nobody"; the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves. Beggars would then soon betake themselves to healthier employment; the echoes would only resound the challenge of the lusty pedestrian; the Alpine songstress would become a myth, and the Ranz des Vaches cease to be employed for any other than its natural use.

#### a. From Bern to Thun.

Central Swiss Railway. In 1 hr., fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60 c. Seat on the right to be preferred, for the sake of the view of the Alps, but from Münsingen to Uttigen on the left. — Those who wish to travel to Neuhaus (Interlaken) direct should procure through-tickets at Bern. In this case they proceed to the *Scherzligen* (see below) terminus,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Thun, where they embark without detention.

The line crosses the Aare bridge (p. 13, beautiful glimpse of the whole Alpine chain on the r.), and then passes the grounds of the Botanic Garden and the Schänzli (p. 98). At Wyler Feld the line from Bern to Herzogenbuchsee (p. 13) diverges to the S.E. Beautiful view of Bern and the Alps on the r. Next stat. *Ostermundingen*, *Gümlingen*, *Rubigen* and *Münsingen*. On the r. is the *Stockhorn* chain and the *Niesen* (p. 102), the extreme spurs of the High Alps, and to the l. the *Mönch*, *Jungfrau* and *Blümlisalp*.

From Münsingen to the Belpberg, the only eminence between the Aare and the Gürbe. On leaving the railway stat., the road to the r. should be taken, leading to the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) "Schützenfähre". By this ferry the Aare is crossed and the path (partly cut in steps) ascends ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to the *Harzer Spitze* (2270 ft.), the highest point, which commands a fine survey of the valley of the Aare as far as Bern and the Jura chain, the mountains of the Emmenthal, Thun and its lake, with the Alps from Pilatus to the Niesen and the Stockhorn chain. The traveller may descend to the S.E. by the village (3 M.) of *Gerzensee* (rustic inn), picturesquely situated on a small lake, to the railway station (3 M.) *Kiesen*.

Stat. *Kiesen*. Near stat. *Uttigen* the line crosses the Aare, and reaches the *Thun* station, on the l. bank of the Aare, near the lower bridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the steamboat-wharf; passengers proceeding direct to Neuhaus (Interlaken) keep their seats until they reach the *Scherzligen* terminus and steamboat-station.

**Thun** (1730 ft.), with 3781 inhab. (82 Rom. Cath.), charmingly situated on the Aare,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the point where it emerges from the lake, forms a worthy introduction to the beauties of the Oberland.

**Hotels.** \*Bellevue, R. 2, L. 1, B.  $\frac{11}{2}$ , D. 3, A. 1, pension 7—8 fr.; delightfully situated outside the town, steamboat-station. — Freienhof, more moderate. Kreuz, R.  $\frac{11}{2}$ , B. 1 fr.; fine view from the balcony. — \*Krone, adjoining the Town Hall, unpretending; Falke, fine view.

**Pensions.** Baumgarten, and de la Villette, to the S., on the road to Hofstetten; Bellevue (8 fr.) and Bellerive at Hofstetten; several others on the road to Bern. Des Alpes at Eichbühl, near the castle of Hünegg, 1 M. from Thun. — Itten, on the Amsoldingen road, well spoken of (5 fr.).

**Café.** Oberherren opp. the Freienhof, beer. Best beer at Gfeller's brewery, not far from the station, to the l. on crossing the bridge.

**Telegraph-Office** at the Post-office.

English Church Service at the chapel in the grounds of the Bellevue. Rowing-boat on the lake, according to tariff, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, 1/2 day 8, whole day 10 fr.; the terms of the boatmen themselves are less exorbitant. — Fiacre 40 c. per drive.

The principal street presents some curious features; in front of the houses a row of magazines and cellars projects, about 10 ft. in height, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot passengers and the approach to the shops. Thun is the centre of all the trade of the Oberland. Near the bridge a covered-way of 218 steps leads to the Church, erected in 1738. Picturesque \*view from the churchyard, embracing the antiquated town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fruitful and well-cultivated plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible in all their extent.

On the same elevation stands the large square tower of the old Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg (1182) with a turret at each corner, and within its precincts the more modern *Bailiffs' Residence*, erected in 1429. The descendants of the lords of Thun have emigrated. The Austrian counts of that name are said to descend from the same family.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for education of officers and sergeants, especially of artillery and engineers.

Walks: above the town on the r. bank of the Aare through the grounds of the *Bellevue* (access free), to the rotunda on the \**Jacobshübeli* (2240 ft.), which commands an extensive \*view of the lake, "the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare; the "Pavilion of St. Jacques, the path to which is indicated at the rotunda, lies considerably higher, but the view from it only embraces Thun and the valley of the Aare; the Alps and the lake are not visible. — Another walk may be taken on the bank of the lake along a shady path on the *Bächimatt* to the commencement of the (20 min.) *Bächigt* (1853 ft.), the park of which (the *Bächihölzli*) commands some lovely views. Admission only on application to the proprietor, M. de Parpart.

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is Schadau (the property of M. de Rougemont), a modern turreted building, charmingly situated, without pretension to architectural taste, but of a picturesque general effect. The sculptures in sandstone with which it is decorated deserve inspection. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther on, on the r. bank, is the château of Hünegg, the property of M. de Parpart, constructed in a similar style.

Interesting Excursions: *Thierachern* (\*Löwe, pension 3 1/2 to 5 fr., beautiful view) 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., Bad *Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; hence in 2 1/2 hrs. to the *Gurnigel* (4765 ft.), on the N.W. slope of which, 3/4 hr. below the summit, are the much frequented Baths (3554 ft.) of the same name (R. 1, B. 1 fr.). *Burgistein* (2524 ft.), village and castle with lovely view, 9 M. N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones) 6 M. S.W., and the ancient tower of *Strättlingen* (p. 145) 3 3/4 M. S. of Thun. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds with the most delightful walks and magnificent mountain landscapes.

To Freiburg (27 M.) a direct road leads through (9 M.) *Riggisberg* (2482 ft.) (\*Hirsch), beyond which a fine view of the Stockhorn, the Niesen, and the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland; then crossing the *Schwarzwasser* to (1 1/2 M.) *Schwarzenburg*, and crossing the *Sense*, which here separates the cantons of Bern and Freiburg, to (10 1/2 M.) *Freiburg*.

To Vevay through the valleys of the *Simmen* and the *Sarine*, see R. 38.

**b. The Niesen.***Comp. Map p. 98.*

Three good bridle-paths, which cannot be mistaken, lead to the summit: 1st, from the N. from *Wimmis* in 5 (down in 3) hrs.; 2nd, from the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Mühlenen* (p. 146) in the same time; 3rd, from the S., from *Frutigen* (p. 146) in 5–6 hrs.

From Thun to *Wimmis* by the road  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. (one-horse carr. in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. 7 fr.; travellers may avail themselves of the *Gessenay* and *Weissenburg* diligences as far as *Brothäusi*, see p. 153). Steamboat to *Spiez* (p. 104); thence by *Spiezwyler* to *Wimmis*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. — An omnibus runs from Thun to the *Heustrich-Bad*. — Diligence from Thun to *Frutigen* once daily.

Horse to the top of the *Niesen*, and back on the same day, from *Wimmis* or *Frutigen* 15 fr., from the *Heustrich* 13 fr.; if a night be spent on the summit, 20 fr. From *Frutigen* to *Wimmis* or *Heustrich* over the *Niesen* in one day 30, two days 35 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 6 fr.; if kept till next day, 8 fr. Chair-porters 10 fr. each; if kept till next day, 12 fr.

From the post-station *Brothäusi* (p. 153) a footpath descends to the left, to the profound and stony bed of the *Simmen*, crosses it by a wooden bridge (destroyed in 1867) and ascends to *Wimmis*. The carriage-road describes a circuit of 1 M.

**Wimmis** (2196 ft.) (*\*Löwe*) is pleasantly situated in a fertile district at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (3690 ft.) and overlooked by a castle, now a school. The church is said to have been founded by King *Rudolph II.* of *Burgundy* in 933.

The path to the *Niesen* ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh*. At the village-fountain it proceeds in a straight direction; after 25 min. it turns to the l. by a gate; the *Staldenbach* is then crossed, where (12 min.) a direction-post ("*Niesen*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.") indicates the well-defined route, which no longer presents any difficulties. The bridle-path, generally shaded, ascends the N. slopes of the *Bettfluh*.

About half-way, by the chalets of *Unterstalden*, the path crosses to the r. bank of the *Staldenbach*, and by numerous windings ascends the shadeless slopes of the *Niesen*, passing the chalets of *Oberstalden*. The prospect first unfolds itself beyond the sharp ridge (*Staldenegg*) which connects the *Bettfluh* (7430 ft., also called *Fromberghorn* or *Hinter-Niesen*) with the *Niesen*, and the vast snow-fields of the *Blümlisalp* and *Doldenhorn* become visible.

From the *Heustrich-Bad* (p. 146) the bridle-path ascends in windings for 1 hr. to the W., through beautiful beech-plantations, then  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the S. to the "*Schlechtenwaldegg*" (superb view); finally  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. direct N. to the summit of the *Niesen*. The path is provided with benches, on which the distances and altitudes are recorded. Numerous and diversified points of view on this route.

The *\*Inn* (R. from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , D. or S.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , L.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.) is situated 5 min. walk S.W. from the summit of the *\*Niesen* (7280 ft., *Rigi* 5541 ft., *Faulhorn* 8261 ft.) the conspicuous N. outpost of a ramification of the *Wildstrubel*. Like *Pilatus* considered an infallible barometer (see p. 54), it has the form of a gently sloping pyramid; the rocks at the base

are composed of clay-slate, those of the upper portion are sandstone-conglomerate. The summit of the Niesen consists of a narrow ridge, terminated by two small peaks, below one of which the inn is situated; the other, 300 paces from the inn, is somewhat higher and commands an unbounded prospect. The Alps are seen to greater advantage than from the Rigi; indeed, the view is scarcely inferior to that from the Faulhorn. As the group of the Wetterhörner etc. forms the foreground of the view from the latter, so the Niesen commands an uninterrupted prospect of the broad snow-fields of the Blümlisalp, rising at the extremity of the Kienthal.

**View.** The most prominent of the snow-mountains are the following: in the distance to the E. the Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn and Tschingelhorn; towards the S. the Frau or Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; 1. of these, Mont Blanc; finally the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, forming the last snow-group towards the W. The entire lake of Thun is visible, as well as a portion of that of Brienz. The thickly populated valleys of the Simmen, Engstligenbach and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a considerable distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hilly country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. Dill's Panorama at the inn). The most favourable light is towards sunset. During the day the plains alone are seen to advantage.

The Bridle-path from Frutigen (p. 146) to the Niesen (5 hrs., guide superfluous) diverges to the l. near the end of the village, leads over the meadows to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Winklen*, and crosses a brook, whence it winds upwards through forest (25 min.). It then traverses pastures, ascending gradually to the *Sentigraben* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), the *Niesenegg* (20 min.) and the *Niesen Chalet* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.). At the *Staldenegg* (1 hr.) the path unites with that from Wimmis. — In descending by this route a fine view of the Kanderthal and the snow-mountains is enjoyed the whole way.

### c. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

Steamboat 3 times daily (p. 98) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Thun (*Scherzigen*; comp. p. 100) to Neuhaus, fares 2 fr. or 1 fr.; to Gonten or Spiez 1 fr. 20, or 60 c.; for each box 50 c. Omnibus from Neuhaus to Interlaken in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., 1 fr.

The **Lake of Thun** (1713 ft.) is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. long, and 3 M. broad. The banks are at first studded with picturesque villas and gardens, but further on, the N. bank becomes somewhat precipitous.

On the **Northern Bank**, 8 M. from Thun by the road, lies Merligen; thence to Unterseen  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. Part of this route may be performed by steamboat as far as Gonten; thence on foot to Neuhaus, or vice versâ. A road leads from Thun to Hilterfingen, Oberhofen (*Bär*), where Count Pourtalès possesses a picturesque château, once the residence of Walther von Eschenbach, and (3 M.) Gonten (*Weisses Kreuz*; *Pension du Lac*), the last part of the way on the bank of the lake. From Gonten a paved bridle-path, several hundred feet above the level of the lake, passes the rustic sanitary estab. of \*Sigriswyl (on the eminence to the l.), and descends to the castle of Ralligen and (5 M.) Merligen (*Löwe*), where a few years ago a thunderstorm of great violence destroyed 17 houses. Beyond the waterfall the path is narrow and precipitous. About 1 hr. beyond Merligen, near the end of the wood, a broad path diverging to

the r. must be avoided. — The cavern of *St. Beatus*, near this path, deserves a visit (see below and p. 108.)

The *Southern Bank* (18 M. by the carriage-road) scarcely repays the pedestrian, but affords a delightful drive.

The Steamboat starts from the *Freienhof* hotel (comp. p. 100), and ascending the Aare, stops at the *Bellevue* (p. 100), then at *Scherzligen*, the railway-terminus (comp. p. 100). To the l. lies the picturesque *Bächigut* (p. 101); to the r., where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 101). The *Stockhorn* (6767 ft.), with its rounded summit and the pyramid of the *Niesen* (7280 ft.) rise on the r. and l. of the entrance to the valleys of the *Kander* and *Simmen* (p. 145). L. of the *Niesen* the three peaks of the *Blümlisalp*; r. in the background of the *Kanderthal*, the *Freundhorn*, *Doldenhorn*, *Balmhorn* with the *Altels*, resembling a snowy roof, and the *Rinderhorn* gradually become visible (from l. to r.). In the direction of *Interlaken* appear successively (from r. to l.) the *Jungfrau*, *Mönch*, *Eiger*, *Schreckhorn*, and *Wetterhorn*.

The boat skirts the N.E. bank, the lower portion of which is covered with vineyards, the upper with wood and passes the pleasant village of *Hilterfingen*; l. the château of *Hünegg*. It then halts at *Oberhofen* (p. 103), with a castle of Count *Pourtalès* and a hospital founded by him, and at *Gonten*, above which is the church of *Sigriswyl* on the height. The stamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, and proceeds in a S. direction to *Spiez* (*Schöneegg*, pension 5 fr.), a small village on a promontory on the S. bank, with a picturesque old castle, for 300 years the property of the family von *Erlach*. (Pedestrians about to ascend the *Niesen*, p. 102, may avail themselves of the steamer thus far; diligence to *Frutigen* see p. 145). Near *Spiez*, towards the E., two black peaks (above the S. bank of the lake of *Brienzen*) are visible for a short distance; that to the r. is the *Faulhorn*, the broader to the l. the *Schwarzhorn*.

As the steamboat proceeds towards *Neuhaus*, the *Ralligstöcke* (4600 ft.) and the *Sigriswyl Rothhorn* (6326 ft.) are conspicuous above the N. bank. Beyond *Mertigen* (see p. 103) a rocky headland called the *Nase*, stretches into the lake. A little further, on the N. side, rises the *Beatenberg*, with the *Cavern of St. Beatus* (*Beatenhöhle*, 2610 ft., see above), whence flows a stream, frequently increasing rapidly, and filling the entire cavern, from which it bursts forth with a roar like thunder (p. 108). *St. Beatus*, the first promulgator of Christianity in this district, is said to have dwelt in this cave.

The steamer stops at *Neuhaus* (*Hôtel Neuhaus*, with restaurant) where carriages are in readiness to convey travellers (see p. 99) to *Interlaken* (1 fr. each person). A post-omnibus also runs to the starting-place of the steamers on the lake of *Brienzen* (1 fr.). On the road from *Neuhaus* to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Unterseen* and

Interlaken, views of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are obtained. To the r., on an island at the influx of the Aare, are the ruins of *Weissenau*.

### d. Interlaken and its Environs.

**Hotels and Pensions.** At *Interlaken* itself, in the direction from the lake of Thun to that of Brienz: \*Hotel Ritschard, table d'hôte at 2 o'clock; \*Victoria; Jungfrau a new and spacious edifice; Schweizerhof; Belvedere; \*Hôtel des Alpes; Casino; \*Hotel Interlaken; Volz; \*Fischer, with river and shower-baths, pension 6-7 fr. These handsome hotels, situated on the so-called "Höheweg" (p. 106) and erected within the last 30-40 years, were originally fitted up as "Pensions" only, but now accommodate travellers at the usual hotel prices. Near the steamboat-wharf on the lake of Brienz is the \*Hotel du Lac, R. 2 fr., L. 1½ fr., B. 1 fr. — Coming from the lake of Thun the traveller first reaches (1½ M.) \*Hôtel et Pension Beau-Site (pension 4½ to 5 fr.), beautiful view of the Jungfrau. Near Unterseen on the *Spelmatten*, a small island in the Aare, \*Hôtel du Pont (Pension 7 fr.); then in the village of *Aarmühle*, beyond the second bridge over the Aare, Bellevue; Rössli, adjoining the post-office; \*Weisses Kreuz, unpretending. — On the road from Aarmühle to *Matten* (Gsteig, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen etc.) are the \*Deutsches Haus, pension 5 fr.; Wyder; adjacent \*Hôtel Reber, pension 5 fr.; 5 min. farther, on the l. side of the road, \*Ober or the "Schlösschen"; before reaching the latter, a road diverges to the r., leading to the \*Jungfraublick (¾ M. from Unterseen), situated on a spur of the wooded *Kleine Rügen* (p. 106), and commanding an unbroken view of the Jungfrau and the lakes of Thun and Brienz. The hotel is situated in the midst of pleasant, shady grounds, and is fitted up in the most comfortable style. Baths, whey, mineral water etc. Farther from Interlaken, beyond the Zollbrücke, which crosses the Aare near the Hôtel du Lac, and on the road to Brienz, is situated (¾ M.) \*Campagne Felsenegg (pension 5½ fr.), (also a Café-restaurant). — At *Bönigen* on the S. bank of the lake of Brienz, 1½ M. E. of Interlaken, recommended to those in search of retirement: \*Pension Vogel, \*Pension Bönigen and \*Chalet du Lac. — At *Beatenberg* (p. 109) \*Hôtel des Alpes and Bellevue, commanding a magnificent view, pension 4-6 fr. — Bankers: *Ritschard and Bürki*.

The "Cursaal d'Interlaken" is situated on the Höheweg between the Schweizerhof and the Belvedere. It was opened in 1859, but since the government has prohibited gambling, it has been fitted up with reading, concert and ball-rooms. The hotel-keepers, at whose expense this establishment is kept up, make a charge in their bills for its use. — *Wrestling Matches* (fee charged for adm.) see Introd. XII; the tourist should witness one of these, if he has had no opportunity of being present at a genuine fête, in order to gain some idea of this national custom.

**Reading Rooms.** Urfer, near the Belvedere (adm. daily 25 c., weekly 1½ fr., monthly 4 fr.), Times, Galignani, and a liberal supply of French and German periodicals. A *Visitor's List* is published every Sunday and Thursday. Christen, adjoining the Hôtel des Alpes, a similar estab. with the same charges.

**Carriages** (expensive), Horses, Guides see p. 99.

**Post and Telegraph Office** in Unterseen (Spelmatten).

**English Church Service** in the old Convent Church.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, 2¼ M. in length, is termed the "*Bödeli*." Formerly these two lakes probably formed one sheet of water only; the deposits formed by the *Lütschine* (p. 110) flowing into the lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach* into the lake of Thun have separated them. These accumulations, first from the S., out of the valley of Lauter-

brunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkären valley, together serve to account for the curve, which the Aare has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, "between the lakes," lies **Interlaken** with the contiguous villages of Aarmühle and Unterseen, stretching in a connected line nearly as far as the lake of Brienz.

Coming from Neuhaus on the lake of Thun (p. 104), the traveller first reaches the \*Pension Beau-Site (p. 105), then **Unterseen** (1724 ft.), a small town with 1580 inhab. Most of the houses are of wood, and many bear traces of great age. There are large manufactories of parqueterie in Unterseen and Aarmühle.

The road to the small island of *Spielmatte* (hotel, see p. 105) crosses the Aare by a bridge (*Schaalbrücke*), which commands a picturesque view of the foaming river, its weirs, the precipitous rocks on the r. bank, various mills, bridges, old wooden-houses and dark pine woods (*Kleine Rügen* see below), and towering above all the glistening snowfields of the Jungfrau.

By a second bridge (*Höhebrücke*), which crosses another arm of the Aare, the village of *Aarmühle* (Hotel see p. 105) is reached, which together with Interlaken has a pop. of 1313. At its termination, the "*Höhweg*" commences, an avenue of fine old walnut-trees. Here are situated the various pensions and hotels mentioned at p. 105, as well as a number of those attractive emporiums which are the never-failing concomitants of fashionable watering-places. Near the extremity of this avenue is the former monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130 and suppressed in 1528. The E. wing of the monastery is used as a hospital for the poor; the remainder of the building, to which the castle was added in 1750, serves as government-offices. The nunnery is converted into a prison. The tower and chancel are the only parts remaining of the church, where *English Divine Service* is performed every Sunday during the season. The former English chapel is now a Rom. Cath. place of worship.

Interlaken is deservedly a point of attraction to visitors from all parts of Europe; the whey-cure is an inducement to some, whilst many make it their head-quarters for excursions in the Oberland, or select it as a resting-place for the enjoyment of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. It is particularly recommended to travellers whose time and resources are ample, as it affords facilities for numerous excursions among the valleys and heights of the Oberland, in the intervals between which the strength may be recruited, and repose enjoyed.

The immediate vicinity abounds in charming Walks: to the *Jungfraublick* see p. 105. To the \**Kleine Rügen* (2330 ft.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. A broad path (from the Jungfraublick to the r. at a circular bench), provided with benches, ascends gradually, affor-

ding ever-varying views of the Bödéli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and leads to the *Trinkhalle*, a long covered building with a terrace. This point commands the finest prospect of the Jungfrau, Mönch and valley of Lauterbrunnen. The path then continues its circuit of the hill, and at a circular plateau turns to the r. The ascent towards the *right* affords the finest succession of views. From this walk numerous shady and pleasant by-paths diverge, leading to different points of view and resting-places. — The prospect from the ruined castle of *Unspunnen* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), embraces the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the Jungfrau and the Mönch; it may be reached by a path which diverges to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road between Matten and Wilderswyl, beyond the Kleine Rugen; or through the *Wagneren* ravine, which opens towards the road from Matten to Thun, a short distance beyond the Rugen path. — To the *\*Heimweh-Fluh* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. in the Wagneren ravine, about 100 yds. from the entrance, a narrow path diverges to the r., and ascends rapidly to the foot of the rock (15 min.), whence a rugged flight of steps leads to the rocky terrace. The *\*View* embraces the Bödéli, the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the Jungfrau, Mönch and Eiger (Restaurant below the terrace). — The ruined castle of *Weissenau* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), on an island formed by the Aare where it enters the lake of Thun (p. 104), is reached by the old road from Matten, as well as by the road from Unterseen to Thun. — In the opp. direction, on the r. bank of the Aare, the ascent of the *Hohbühl* (2110 ft.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) is frequently made; the path ascends to the l. by the first house beyond the Zollbrücke (p. 105), and to the r. (the path to the l. leads to *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and fountain) traverses the woods to a pavilion commanding a beautiful view. The prospect is still more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the r., crossing the brook after 10 min. walk.) From the *Hohbühl* a path descends to the *Vogtsruhe*, and following the r. bank and passing a shooting-ground, leads to the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which (*Hardermannli*) seen from a good point of view, bears a resemblance to an old man's face. Further on, some caverns, called the *Zverglöcher*, are seen in the walls of the Harder. From the *Goldei* the traveller may either return by Unterseen, or (by a footpath to the r.) ascend the hill *Im Brand*, where a court of judicature was anciently held; thence to the l. in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., crossing the Lombach, to the *Eck*, a hill at the base of the Beatenberg, all beautiful points of view. — The *Thurmberg*, ascended from Golzwyl ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), beyond Felsenegg on the road to Brienz (p. 126), also affords a beautiful panorama of the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the course of the Aare, and the small, gloomy lake of Golzwyl or *Faulen-*



*see.* — Another walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) *Ringgenberg*, with picturesque church constructed among the ruins of the castle (beautiful view), and to the *Schadenburg* (1½ M. farther), situated on a spur of the Harder, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

The steamboat (pp. 99, 127) plies in summer at least 3 times daily to the *Giëssbach* on the lake of Brienz. Footpath to the Giëssbach see p. 129.

To the *Beatenhöhle* (p. 104), with its (in spring) beautiful waterfall, from Neuhaus by boat (5 fr.; 2 hrs. going and returning) passing the picturesque villa of *Leerau*; or by a footpath (to the r. before Neuhaus is reached), passing the *Küblisbad* and the village of *Sundlauenen* (1½ hr.), and in some places skirting the verge of the precipice above the lake, but not dangerous.

To *Bönigen* (1½ M.), *Gsteig* (p. 110), with a beautiful view from the churchyard (3 M.), and *Gsteigwyler* (¾ M. farther) with the *Hohe Steg* (bridge) over the Lütschine, are likewise pleasant walks.

Longer Excursions. The *\*Schynige Platte* (5800 ft.) is one of the finest points of view in the Oberland. There is perhaps no other from which the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald are simultaneously visible. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig 15 fr.). From Interlaken to Gsteig, see p. 110. Crossing the bridge at the church and turning to the r., a good road leads to *Gsteigwyler* (¾ M.). In the middle of the village the path ascends to the l., and a little farther, to the l. again. The way cannot now be mistaken. A wood is soon entered, beyond which the (½ hr.) lower and then the (1 hr.) upper terrace of the *Breitlauenen-Alp* (view of the lakes, refreshments at the chalet) are reached. Finally a steep zigzag path leads to the summit of the mountain ridge and crosses its W. extremity (to the r. the "Ameisenhaufen" or "ants' hillock", a jagged rock). A few steps bring the traveller to a scene of striking magnificence: the Lauterbrunnen valley lies before him, to the l. towers the majestic Jungfrau, at his feet are dizzy precipices, descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine. Following the S. slope of the ridge for 1 hr., the traveller arrives at the *\*Hotel Alpenrose* (R. 2, B. 1½), situated on the Platte, a crumbling slate-rock, glistening in the sun's rays (whence its appellation). The finest view is obtained a few paces before the summit is attained, at a bend in the path. (The traveller should not neglect to visit the *Isölten Alp*, ¼ hr. to the N.E., a pasture which gives nourishment to a herd of 600 cattle, the tinkling of whose bells produces a pleasing harmony). To enjoy a complete panorama the traveller should skirt (to the l.) the base of the *Gumihorn* (7030 ft.), N. of the Platte, and ascend the *Taubenhorn* ("Tubi-

horn") (a walk of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Platte), whence the prospect of both lakes, Interlaken, the Gumihorn and other peaks is remarkably fine. Boys to show the way or carry luggage may be found in Gsteigwyler (1—2 fr.). A path leads hence to the Faulhorn in 3—4 hrs., affording little view, but recommended to travellers returning from the Faulhorn, see p. 121. Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen* in 3 hrs. — The ascent of the *Harder* (4340 ft., 2 hrs.) should not be undertaken without a guide, as accidents have occurred from the dangerous nature of the path. — The *Habkärnthal* between the *Harder* and *Beatenberg* may also be explored. Carriage-road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkärn* (3360 ft.; rustic inn), from which the pedestrian may visit the three following points of view: the \**Gemmenalphorn* (6600 ft.) or *Güggisgrät*, by the *Brändlisegg*, or following the course of the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. [better still from Unterseen direct to *Waldegg* (3740 ft., a hamlet in the parish of *Beatenberg*) in 2 hrs., and thence by the *Oberberg* to the summit in 3 hrs.]; the *Hohgant* (6772 ft.), by the *Bohlegg* (4850 ft.) and *Hagletschalp*, or by the Alp *Bösälgäu* and through the *Karrholen* in 4 hrs. (a path S. from the Hohgant leads over the *Grünenberg*, a pass between *Habkärn* and *Schangnau* in the Emmenthal, in 6 hrs.); the *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6501 ft.), by the *Bödenalp* (2 hrs.), and thence to the summit in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The *Abendberg* (5630 ft.) is also frequently ascended for the sake of the view, which is still more extensive from the *Rothe Eck*, the next peak of the range, the culminating point of which is the *Morgenberghorn* (6967 ft.) above *Leissigen*. The path is at first the same as that from the Lauterbrunnen road to Unspunnen; before reaching the ruin, however, it enters the beech-wood to the r. and ascends. On the *Abendberg*, at a height of 3400 ft. ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Interlaken, bridle-path to this point), is situated a *Pension*. — Another excursion may be made to the *Saxeten Valley*, between the *Abendberg* and *Bellenhöchst* (5760 ft.); to the village of *Saxeten* (3347 ft.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (accommodation at the schoolmaster's);  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. further are the falls of the *Gurben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is beautifully closed by the *Schwälmern* (8425 ft.). — Between the latter and the *Morgenberghorn* is a rugged pass over the Alp *Renggli* (5280 ft.) through the Suld-Thal to *Mühlönen* on the Kander, or to *Aeschi*, above the lake of Thun. — From *Saxeten* (see above) the \**Suleck* (7422 ft.), affording one of the finest prospects of the Alps, may be ascended: by the Alp *Nesslören* to *Bellenkilchen* (5522 ft.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., thence to the summit in 2 hrs. The ascent is easier from *Eisenfluh* (see below): thence to the Alp *Suls*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , to the summit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Eisenfluh* ("Isenfluh") itself merits a visit on account of the splendid view of the Jungfrau; besides the path near *Zweilütschinen* (p. 110), a second ascends the *Sausbach*,

opposite the *Hunnenfluh*. — Interlaken may also be made the head-quarters for most of the following excursions.

**e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.**

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

7½ M. Carriage there and back, one-horse 8, two-horse 15 fr., see p. 113; one-horse carr. from Interlaken to the point where the road to Eisenfluh diverges, about 5 fr.

The high-road first traverses fertile orchards and verdant meadows, and passes (1 M.) through *Matten* (*Hirsch*); here it divides; that to the r. is the shorter (¾ M.) to *Wilderswyl* and (¼ M.) *Mülinen*; that to the l., the longer (¼ M. more), leads to the *Church of Gsteig* (\*Kreuz), the parish church of the entire valley on this side of the Aare, including Interlaken itself. Near (½ M.) *Mülinen*, the two roads re-unite; the *Saxetenbach* is crossed, and a narrow gorge soon is entered, through which the *Lütschine* flows. To the r. rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*. A certain spot (½ M.) in this defile is named the *Böenstein*, where according to tradition one of the barons of Rothenfluh slew his brother.

Near (2¼ M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2120 ft.), a village on the r. bank of the *Lütschine* (\*Bär, R. 1, B. 1 fr., pension 4 fr.), the valley divides. To the l. it ascends the course of the *Black Lütschine* to Grindelwald (7½ M.) (view of the *Wetterhorn* in the background); in a straight direction the *White Lütschine* is followed to Lauterbrunnen (2¼ M.). The valley of Lauterbrunnen, which commences at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock in the form of a gigantic tower, is remarkable for its walls of calcareous rock, rising precipitously on both sides, to a height of 1000—1500 ft. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, i. e. nothing but springs) from the numerous brooks and springs which descend from the surrounding rocks.

An excursion may be made (guide unnecessary) from Zweilütschinen to (1 hr.) Eisenfluh (3625 ft.); the first road turning to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road rapidly ascends the W. side of the mountain (after 3 p. m. shade). Refreshments at the house of the schoolmaster, near the upper fountain in the village. Eisenfluh commands a magnificent view of the Jungfrau, which is seen to still better advantage on the rugged and stony path from Eisenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs., p. 112). Near the end of the village, it turns to the l., leading to the *Sausbach* (¾ hr.), beyond which the only steep ascent in the walk is encountered (the traveller from Mürren, should, on emerging from the forest, as soon as he perceives the bridge which crosses the brook at the bottom of the valley, leave the direct path and descend towards it); for ½ hr. the path presents no difficulty, and the walk well repays the fatigue; the Jungfrau and its neighbours are seen to great advantage, especially on emerging from the forest, 25 min. from the inn, as the Schwarze Mönch no longer intercepts the view. The path, generally narrow, is, near the Sausbach, sometimes completely carried away by the rains, in which case the services of a guide should be engaged. — Good walkers will accomplish the journey to Mürren in an afternoon, next day the ascent of the *Schilthorn*, return to sleep at Mürren, visit on the third day the *Falls of the Schmadri*, and in the evening descend to Lauterbrunnen — a charming three days' tour.

**Lauterbrunnen** (2434 ft.) (Steinbock, R. 2, B. 1½, S. 3, A. ¾ fr.; \*Hotel Staubbach, unpretending), a picturesque, scattered village, situated on both banks of the Lütschine, in a rocky valley ¾ M. broad, where in July, the sun does not make its appearance before 7 a. m., and in winter not before noon. The snowy mountain-group to the S.E. is the Jungfrau, to the S. the Breithorn. (Waterfall of the Trümlenbach, a beautiful evening walk, see p. 113).

Upwards of 20 brooks leap from the rocky heights in the vicinity. The most important of these is the \***Staubbach** (dust-brook), 8 min. S. of the hotel. The brook, never of great volume, and diminishing so much in summer as sometimes to disappoint the expectant traveller, descends in an unbroken fall of 923 ft.; so small a body of water falling from so great a height is converted, before it reaches the ground, into minute particles of spray, which the breeze scatters into fantastic and ever-varying forms. The morning is the most favourable time to visit the cascade, when the rays of the sun falling upon it create a succession of beautiful rainbows, which appear to rise and fall as the spray, like a transparent veil, is wafted to and fro by the breeze.

Streams from the high,	It veils the rock	
Steep, rocky wall	In rainbow hues;	
The purest fount;	And dancing down	
In clouds of spray,	With music soft,	
Like silver dust,	Is lost in air.	Goethe.

Another cascade, 830 ft. in height, is formed by this brook higher up, but it is not visible from the valley, and is rarely visited on account of the fatigue of the ascent (1½ hr.).

#### f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 2¾ hrs., Trachsellaufen 2 hrs., to the Schmadribach and back 2 hrs. Lauterbrunnen 2½ hrs. Horses see p. 99.

A day can hardly be more agreeably employed than in making an excursion to Mürren, and the Fall of the Schmadribach. It is a good day's walk, and, if extended as far as the Upper Steinberg, somewhat fatiguing; in the latter case a guide (5 fr.) may be engaged at Trachsellaufen. If it is only intended to visit Mürren, which should be the principal object, the excursion from Lauterbrunnen, returning by Stechelberg, is easily accomplished in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The route from Zweilütschinen to Eisenfluh (p. 110), Mürren and Lauterbrunnen, requires only 1 hr. more. To Mürren, Gimmelwald and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (5 M.) carriage-road.

The view from Mürren being seen to the best advantage by evening light, the traveller may prefer to proceed first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, where the night should be passed. Between Gimmelwald and Trachsellaufen there is a shorter way than the road by Stechelberg; but it could hardly be found without a guide, see p. 128. The ascent from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren may be performed on horseback, but the descent by Gimmelwald, especially the latter part, is excessively rugged and fatiguing.

At Lauterbrunnen (2434 ft.), a few paces S. of the hotel, the path to Mürren (2¾ hrs.) leaves the valley and ascends rapidly

to the r. by the side of the brook for 20 min., then turns to the r., and immediately afterwards to the l. in the direction of the waterfall, below which it crosses to the r. bank. After having crossed two other brooks, it reaches the *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Lauterbrunnen). Soon afterwards, the ascent becomes easy; two branches of the *Spiessbach* are crossed, and (1 hr. from the Staubbach) the wood is quitted. Here is suddenly disclosed a magnificent \*\*view of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers, the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the rugged precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, rising precipitously from the valley, the wall of the Ebene-Fluh, its conical summit to the l. and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittagshorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn, from which the Schmadribach flows, the Tschingelhorn, and nearer, the Tschingelgrat and the Gspaltenhorn; 8 or 10 glaciers descend from these snowy heights to the valleys below. The prospect is far more imposing than from the Wengern Alp, with the exception of the view of the Jungfrau, which from the Wengern Alp is unrivalled.

From this point the path traverses green pastures, and (25 min.) reaches the Alpine village of **Mürren** (5018 ft.) (\*Silberhorn, R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), whence the Wetterhorn is still visible to the l., and on the extreme r. the Furke (p. 114); a more extensive view is obtained from the *Almendhubel* (1 hr. farther).

From the \*Schilthorn (9177 ft.), (ascent with guide in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., partly over snow and slate-detritus, but free from danger) which rises to the W. of Mürren, the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, may be surveyed in her entire magnificence. An extensive prospect is also obtained of the whole chain as far as the Blumlisalp (or Frau), the Altels, many of the mountains of the Valais, the Rigi, the N. of Switzerland etc. The traveller is recommended to descend by the imposing Sefinenthal, passing the "Brücke", a charming point above Gimmelwald; a route longer by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting.

From Mürren, the bridle-path descends to the l.; 10 min. bridge over the *Mürrenbach*; in 20 min. to the l. between two chalets; 5 min. the hamlet *Gimmelwald* (4254 ft.) (near the fountain, the path turns to the l.); 25 min. a bridge over the *Sefinlutschine*, in the valley, then a slight ascent; 5 min. precipitous path, difficult in rainy weather. The Sefinlutschine here forms a beautiful \*cascade, whose spray is tinged with the hues of the rainbow in the morning sun.

Some min. farther on, the path divides: to the l. it descends to *Stechelberg* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Mürren, and 5 M. from Lauterbrunnen); to the r. to Trachsellauinen and the falls of the Schmadribach (p. 113). In one hour more the chalets of *Trachsellauinen* (\*Inn) are attained. The path, now more difficult to trace, continues on the r. bank. In 10 min. it passes a deserted silver-foundry, then skirts a projecting mass of rocks to the r., and ascends the *Nadla*; it next passes the chalets (30 min.) of the *Lower Steinberg*, and crosses the impetuous glacier-fed *Schma-*

*dribach* and *Thalbach*; ascending the pasture on the r. bank, it leads by a waterfall: the rugged *Holdri* is next mounted, and in 30 min. the chalet of *Legger* is reached ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Trachsellauinen), and the \*Fall of the Schmadribach is in full view. The water, emerging from the glacier in a considerable volume, is hurled to a depth of 200 ft., and ascending in vapour forms a magnificent arch. The stream must be crossed higher up by the traveller who desires to inspect the waterfall more closely, but this will hardly compensate for the sacrifice of time. The loneliness of the surrounding scene, the imposing character of the cascade and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers combine to produce a profound impression. The azure ice of the *Tschingel Glacier* rises perpendicularly in the immediate vicinity; beyond it the grotesque *Tschingelhörner* (11,022 ft.)

The prospect is still more extended from the chalet of the *Upper Steinberg* (5436 ft.), which is seen high up to the r. on the pastures (ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Trachsellauinen). Coffee and milk, and if necessary a bed of hay, may be had; charges sometimes exorbitant.

From Steinberg to Gastern and Kandersteg by the *Tschingel Glacier*, a most interesting glacier-excursion, see p. 147.

From Trachsellauinen to Lauterbrunnen is a walk of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. In 25 min. a bridge over the *Lütschine* is reached, which here dashes wildly down its rocky bed; 15 min. the bridge of *Stechelberg* (2817 ft.; path from Mürrén see p. 112), and the bottom of the valley is attained. Near *Matten* (15 min.) is seen to the l. the *Mürrenbach*, trickling down the face of the cliff. From the (15 min.) *Dornige Brücke* a stony road leads to Lauterbrunnen, which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the path to the r., pursuing the same direction, and traversing green pastures; 10 min. the waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, issuing from a fissure in the rock; 5 min. the \**Cascade of the Trümenbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau (p. 115), rushing impetuously from a narrow chasm, and forming a cascade of great volume, but inconsiderable fall (3 M. from Lauterbrunnen). In order to see it to the best advantage, the rocks should be approached (on the S. side) where there is a railing, for the preservation of which a few centimes are generally expected. A few hours' leisure at Lauterbrunnen cannot be better spent than in taking this walk.

From Lauterbrunnen by the Furke to Reichenbach in the Kienthal, or again leaving the Kienthal, ascending by the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, by a path across the Seftenthal, mentioned at p. 112; from Lauterbrunnen to the Furke  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; to the valley 2 hrs., to the Dündengrat  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to the Oeschinenthal 2 hrs., Kandersteg  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; altogether a rugged walk of 15–16 hrs., the most fatiguing portion being the passage from the valley over the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, only practicable for experienced climbers. If need be, the night can be passed in one of the chalets of the Kienthal. Good guide necessary; the three brothers *Lauener*, *Ulrich Linder*, and *Peter van Almen* are recommended. The whole route presents a series of the grandest views, espe-

cially at the beginning, near Murren. The **Furke** (8038 ft.) is a profound cleft between the *Great-Hundshorn* (9014 ft.) and the *Büttlassen* (9817 ft.); in ascending, the pedestrian must keep to the l. in order to arrive at the opening in the rock. In descending from the Furke to the Kienthal (the dangerous path to the l. which leads to the Dündengrat over the *Gamchi Glacier* must be avoided) the *Blümlisalp* (or *Frau*) appears in all its brilliant whiteness. The traveller, if fatigued, may now proceed to *Reichenbach* in 3 hrs. (p. 146); or, after reposing in the chalets of the *Dürrenberg*, may proceed on his route to *Kandersteg*. Descending into the valley of the *Kienbach* as far as the *Gamchi Glacier*, where the brook has its source, and crossing the brook, the route ascends a steep grassy slope, at the termination of which fields of snow and ice must be traversed. The summit of the **Dündengrat** (*Dündenhorn*, *Wittwe*, *Oeschinengrat*, 8829 ft.), opposite the snow-line of the *Blümlisalp*, commands a superb view of the latter mountain with its rounded form of the purest white, and its imposing glacier; to the r. are the *Doldenhorn* and numerous other peaks, in the plain is the *Lake of Thun*. The descent is now made to the glacier and the chalets of the *Oeschinen Alp* (6024 ft.), and next, by a path, cut in the rock, to the *Oeschinen-See* (4888 ft.), and to *Kandersteg* (3602 ft.; see p. 147).

From *Lauterbrunnen* by the *Wetterlücke* and the *Petersgrat* to the *Lötschenthal*, see p. 250.

From *Lauterbrunnen* by the *Lauinenthor* to the *Eggischhorn*, a difficult and dangerous expedition (19 hrs.), accomplished in 1860 by Prof. Tyndall and Mr. Hawkins. The wild and desolate *Roththal* is traversed, and the vast ridge (12,000 ft.) connecting the *Jungfrau* with the *Gletscherhorn* crossed to the *Great Aletschfirn* and the *Eggischhorn* (p. 142).

### g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. *Wengernalp*. **Jungfrau.**

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

Bridle-path over the *Wengernalp*  $7\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.: from *Lauterbrunnen* to the *Wengernalp* 4 (descent  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ), *Little Scheideck*  $\frac{3}{4}$  (descent  $\frac{1}{2}$ ), *Grindelwald*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (ascent 5). Diligence from *Interlaken* to *Grindelwald*, see p. 99. Horses and carriages see p. 99. The ascent may be made on horseback, either from *Lauterbrunnen* or *Grindelwald*, but in descending it is advisable to dismount at the rugged and stony declivity near *Grindelwald*, as well as at the last precipitous portion of the descent into the valley of *Lauterbrunnen*. — Guide unnecessary.

Two routes lead to *Grindelwald*. The first, a road which follows the valley of the *White Lütischine* as far as *Zweilütischinen*, thence ascending the gloomy valley of the *Black Lütischine* (distance about 12 M., by carriage in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 99), will be chosen by travellers who prefer the luxury of a carriage to the proximity of the *Jungfrau* and the bracing mountain air. A good walker will, if time permits, prefer the other route by a footpath over the *Wengernalp* and the *Little Scheideck*. It is at first somewhat arduous from the rapidity of the ascent, but in summer is frequently undertaken by ladies without extraordinary fatigue. It is one of the most frequented paths in Switzerland.

Near the church of *Lauterbrunnen*, the *Lütischine* is crossed, and the first wide path ascending to the r. followed (3 min. from the bridge). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1 hr. a hamlet belonging to the village of *Wengen* (rustic inn) is reached; beautiful view of the *Gspalthorn*, the *Tschingelhorn*, the *Breithorn*, the *Black Mönch*, the *Jungfrau*, the glacier and waterfall

of Schmadi, as well as the valley of Lauterbrunnen. About 15 min. beyond the inn, the path to the r. must be selected; it now becomes more level, ascending a gently sloping pasture, to which the name **\*Wengernalp** properly belongs. Here on the 1st Sunday in Aug. the national wrestling matches take place, see Introd. XV. From this point is seen the valley of Lauterbrunnen far below, the Staubbach, reduced by distance to a silver thread, its upper fall, and the preliminary windings which it makes before its final leap.

The path now enters (1 hr. from the inn of Wengen) a fir-wood, in which it continues for about 15 min. On emerging from the wood by a gate, the broad track must be left, and a steep path to the l. ascended, again occasionally leading through forest; in 40 min. (from the broad track) a second gate is seen, where the path leads to the r., and in 10 min. more the inn is reached (*\*Hôtel de la Jungfrau*, burned down in 1865, re-erected in 1866). (The pedestrian coming from the opposite direction must take care to go through the gate and on no account descend by the enclosure). Travellers coming from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald meet here, or at the Scheideck (p. 116), and a halt is generally made between 10 and 12 o'clock. Tourists of every tongue, guides, porters and horses are often mingled together in the utmost confusion, and severely tax the energy of those who have to supply their many requirements. The *Gemshügel* (hill of the chamois) affords a fine survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

The **\*Jungfrau** (12,827 ft.), covered with an eternal shroud of snow, now appears in all its majesty. The two peaks; the *Silberhorn* to the r., the *Schneehorn* to the l., tower above its immense fields of snow. Its proportions are so gigantic, that the traveller is bewildered in his vain attempts to compute them; distance is annihilated by their vastness. The summits and higher peaks are covered with snow of dazzling whiteness; the lower and less precipitous slopes also present a boundless expanse of snow and glaciers. The loftiest summit, which is farther S., is not visible from this spot, or from Lauterbrunnen. The base of the mountain, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

**Avalanches.** These terrible and yet magnificent phenomena are occasioned by the accumulation of immense masses of ice or snow on the upper parts of the mountains, whence, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with amazing velocity. The traveller has now an opportunity of beholding the ice avalanche, or portions of glacier becoming detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance these enormous masses of ice, breaking into fragments as they fall, resemble rushing cataracts, and are accompanied by a noise like thunder. They are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the awful stillness which generally pervades these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, there is nothing absolutely imposing in the spectacle, and after the imagination has been wrought up in anticipative contemplation of the subject, something akin to disappointment is expe-



rienced when the scene is fully realized. The traveller must, however, be reminded that the apparently insignificant white cascade often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away forests and whole villages, should any unfortunately be encountered in their course; happily, however, they fall in uninhabited districts and are rarely fatal in their effects. Two other descriptions of avalanche are of a much more dangerous character — the snow and the drift avalanche. Whole villages have been overwhelmed by the instantaneous fall of the former; such a calamity befel the village of Bueras in the Grisons in 1749. The drift avalanche only takes place in winter after an unusually heavy fall of snow, large masses of which become detached by the wind from heights where they have accumulated; these increase in their progress to an enormous extent and are precipitated with overwhelming force into the valleys beneath; the current of air which accompanies these snow torrents, as they may be aptly called, is said to be capable of uprooting forest trees, so destructive is its influence.

Since Aug., 1811, the Jungfrau has been frequently ascended (in 1863 even by a lady). The Silberhorn, once deemed inaccessible, was ascended for the first time, Aug. 4th, 1863, by *Ed. v. Fellenberg* and the *Editor*, accompanied by the guides P. Michel, H. Baumann and P. Inäbenit of Grindelwald. The party started from the Bellevue at 4 a. m., traversed the entire Eiger and Mönch Glaciers, ascended the Schneehorn to the r., and crossing the N. slope of the Jungfrau, attained the summit of the Silberhorn at 4. 30 p. m. The following night was passed on the precipitous E. icy slope of the Schneehorn, not one of the party daring to close an eye. (Comp. Dr. Roth's interesting account of a similar expedition: "*The Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau*," pub. by Williams & Norgate.)

A vast and striking *Panorama* is commanded from the summit of the \***Little Lauberhorn** (6539 ft.), a cone rising from the ridge which extends to the N. of the Scheideck, whence it may be reached in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; from the Wengernalp in 2 hrs. (descent  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ). This ascent is strongly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. Coming from Grindelwald, it is only a digression of 2 hrs. to proceed from the Scheideck to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. Guide not absolutely necessary.

After a moderate ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau, the culminating point of the pass, the **Little Scheideck** (*Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck* or *Wengern Scheideck*; 6284 ft.), where the *Hôtel Bellevue* is situated (R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 2, A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.), is attained. A striking view is obtained from the top of this abrupt ridge over the entire valley of Grindelwald as far as the Great Scheideck; it is bounded on the N. by the chain which separates the valley of Grindelwald from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme l. is the flattened cone of the Faulhorn with its inn), and on the S. by the giants of the Oberland, the *Mönch* (12,609 ft.), *Eiger* (12,240 ft.), and farther off the *Schreckhorn* (12,568 ft.). Mr. Harrington, a young Irishman was the first to scale the Eiger, in 1858, and the hazardous ascent of the Mönch was accomplished for the first time by Dr. *Porges* of Vienna in 1861 (by M. v. Fellenberg in 1866 from the Wengernalp, a very difficult route). The first ascent of the highest (central) point of the Schreckhorn (*Gross-Schreckhorn*) was made by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Aug. 16th., 1861; its S. peak (*Gross-Lauteraarhorn*), lower by 120 ft. than the N., in 1842 by three Swiss gentlemen. The *Finster-Aarhorn* (13,160 ft.), the highest mountain of the Bernese Alps, is not visible. In the extreme distance, to the E., rise the *Sustenhörner*. The glaciers which

surround these mountains and fill all the hollows, extend without interruption from the Jungfrau to the Grimsel and from Grindelwald to Brieg in the Valais. They cover an area of 360 sq. M., the sixth part of all the glaciers of the Alps, and the grandest uninterrupted chain which exists in these mountains. This "Central Finster-Aarhorn Mass," as it is termed by geologists, is the most important in Switzerland, and is the most prominent feature on the relief maps.

The path to Grindelwald is bleak, but not uninteresting: fragments of rocks piled one on another afford grim evidence of former disasters and avalanches; pasture-land is only occasionally seen. In the chalets of (15 min.) *Bustigeln* (5740 ft.) and (1 hr.) *Alpigeln* (4850 ft.) refreshments may be procured; the privilege of hearing the echoes awakened by a small cannon may also be enjoyed for a fee of 50 c. As the traveller advances, assaults are made upon his purse in rapid succession. Guides are pertinacious in their offers of assistance; the Alpine horn, converted into an instrument of torture, is brought to bear on the defenceless stranger, and he is importuned for "Trinkgeld" by individuals pretending to repair the path. — A forest is then traversed for a short distance. About half-way between the chalet of *Alpigeln* and Grindelwald (1 hr. from the former), the bridlepath, which pursues a straight direction and enters a hollow, should be quitted, and the path to the l. taken, leading (in 20 min.) by enclosed pastures and scattered cottages to the bridge over the *Lütschine*; the road then gradually ascends to Grindelwald in 1/2 hr. more. (Travellers proceeding from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp should ascend to the r. at the bridge.)

**Grindelwald** (3507 ft.) \*Bär and \*Adler (R. 2 1/2, B. 1 1/2, S. 3, A. 1 fr.); \*Hôtel Eiger, opposite the lower glacier, similar prices; \*Hôtel du Glacier, at the W. end of the village, moderate. — The Guides of Grindelwald enjoy a high reputation. The Editor can recommend from personal experience: *Pet. and Christen Michel*, *Pet. Inäbnit*, *Joh. Baumann* and *Pet. Bohren*. *Chr. Almer*, *Pet. Egger*, *Ulrich Kaufmann*, *Pet. Rubi* and *Pet. Baumann* are also well spoken of. All of these can safely be recommended for the most difficult glacier-expeditions. — Guide to the glacier (unnecessary) 2 fr.; — Chair 6 fr. — Carriages and horses, see p. 99.

The village of Grindelwald (2950 inhab.), with its scattered houses of wood, occupies a considerable space in the valley. The proximity of the two glaciers tends to render the climate bleak; but the cherry-tree, from which excellent Kirschwasser is produced, as well as other kinds of fruit, flourishes. The inhabitants are for the most part herdsmen, and 6000 head of cattle subsist on the pastures of the valley, which is 12 M. long and 4 M. wide.

The chief attractions of Grindelwald are its two **Glaciers** (see Introd. XIV) which descend far into the valley, approaching almost to the houses, and are thus extremely easy of access; they are, however, inferior in grandeur to the glacier of the Rhone

and many others in Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains close the valley to the S.E., the *Eiger* (12,240 ft.), the *Mettenberg* (Mittelberg, 9800 ft.) which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (11,535 ft.) at the upper end of the valley. The two glaciers lie between these three mountains and form the source of the *Black Lütschine*. The traveller whose time is limited, had better visit the upper glacier only (nearer than the other to the bridle-path to Meiringen), the crevasses of which are the most beautiful.

The *Upper Glacier* (3940 ft. at the base), 1 hr. S.E. from Grindelwald, 10 min. to the r. of the lower bridle-path to the Great Scheideck (which is quitted at the fourth bridge, but not by the small footpath immediately above it), is the more remarkable; the ice is purer than that of the lower glacier, and the openings at its base more considerable, especially on the E. side. Beautiful Alpine flowers at its margin. Fifty cent. are exacted for the repair of the paths on the glacier. Refreshments may be obtained in the vicinity.

The *Lower Glacier* (3150 ft., at the base), 40 min. S. of Grindelwald, sometimes termed the *Little Glacier*, is four times larger than the upper; the higher part is known as the *Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the Glacier of Viesch in the Valais). It is continually advancing and thrusting its moraines before it (comp. *Introd. XIV.*), so that the traveller sees but little who limits his inspection to this point; he is therefore recommended to visit the *Mer de glace* (*Eismeer*, sea of ice), a name given, as at Chamouny (p. 221), to the large upper basin in which the glacier is formed before it descends into the valley. The footpath on the left slope is well-kept and presents neither difficulty nor danger. In 2 hrs. the chalet on the *Bärenegg* is attained (refreshments, and a bed of hay, if necessary), whence a flight of steps descends to the glacier. A remarkable view is here obtained of the minarets or *Ice-needles* of the most fantastic forms.

The traveller who is prepared to encounter an easy \*Glacier Expedition should cross (1½ hr.) the Mer de Glace to the chalet of *Zäsenberg*, surrounded by meagre pasturage, and rudely constructed of stones, the last human habitation to be met with amongst the giants of the Bernese Alps. All traces of verdure soon entirely disappear; on every side tower huge masses of ice of the wildest and grandest character, and the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhorn, Viescherhorn etc. enclose the view, forming a panorama rivalling that of the Montanvert in the valley of Chamouny. A guide is necessary here, although the passage of the margin alone is attended with any difficulty. The return from the chalet to Grindelwald may be accomplished in 3 hrs. If the excursion is not extended beyond the middle of the Mer de Glace, the whole may easily be made in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Zäsenberghorn* (1½ hr. from the Zäsenberg) is recommended to experienced climbers; magnificent view of the glacier-world from the summit. — From this point an interesting, though somewhat fatiguing expedition may be made to the *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg. It serves as a resting-place to those who cross the

*Mönchsjoch* to the Eggischhorn (see below), or are about to ascend the Jungfrau. From the Zäsenberg to the grotto 2 hrs., descent to the Mer de Glace in 2 hrs. more. This excursion is unattended with danger, but requires a good guide.

The ascent of the \***Mettenberg** (9800 ft.) (guide 10 fr.) is recommended to experienced mountaineers with steady heads, an arduous ascent of 6 hrs. The view of the Schreckhorn which rises in the immediate vicinity is peculiarly imposing; from E. to W. tower the Wetterhörner, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Mönch and Eiger; striking prospect of the Mer de Glace and the Valley of Grindelwald.

The **Männlichen**, the extreme N. spur of the Wengernalp, is ascended without great fatigue in 4–5 hrs. After the Lutschine is crossed, the path diverges to the r. of the path to the Scheideck and gradually ascends through the district of *Itramen*. Owing to its isolated position, an admirable panorama is enjoyed from the summit (rustic inn). It may also be attained from the Scheideck in 3, or from Wengen (p. 114) in 2½ hrs. (guide desirable).

To the Grimsel Hospice (p. 135) a grand and most interesting pass leads in 15 hrs. (10 hrs. on snow and ice, very fatiguing; guide 30 fr.), past the Schreckhorn, over the \***Strahlegg** (10,379 ft.), the ridge which extends from the Gross-Lauteraarhorn (p. 116) to the Finsteraarhorn; then a descent over the Strahlegg, Finsteraar and Unter-Aar glaciers. The night is passed at the *Bärenegg* (p. 118). Two guides desirable.

Another magnificent, but still more arduous pass leads over the **Lauteraarjoch** (10,005 ft.). The night must be passed in the *Gleckstein* (p. 122); then an ascent of 6 hrs. on ice to the culminating point; descent precipitous and difficult; finally across the Lauteraar-Glacier to the (5 hrs.) *Dollyuss-Pavilion*, and (3 hrs.) Grimsel. Two good guides indispensable (comp. p. 117).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn (p. 142), all for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by trustworthy guides. The **Jungfrau-Joch** (about 11,000 ft.), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, traversed for the first time in 1862; from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn inn 16½ hrs., a difficult but extremely interesting expedition. — The **Mönchs-Joch** (11,350 ft.) between the Mönch and Vieschergrat, comparatively the easiest and shortest of these passes, 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the inn. The route is across the Lower Grindelwald Glacier and the Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier to the culminating point, then a descent between the Mönch and Trugberg to the Aletsch Glacier and Eggischhorn. The night is spent in the *Zäsenberg Chalet* or the *Eigerhöhle* (see p. 118). Those who come from the Eggischhorn sleep at the *Faulberg*, or in very favourable weather at the *Trugberg*. — The **Eigerjoch** (11,140 ft.), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn, extremely difficult and dangerous. — The **Viescherjoch** (11,000 ft.), between the Kleine Viescherhorn and Agassizhorn, 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn, has only twice been traversed (in 1862 and 1864), arduous and deficient in interest.

## h. The Faulhorn.

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn 4¾ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to the baths of Rosenlaui 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Guides unnecessary for pedestrians accustomed to the mountains; at Grindelwald as much as 8 fr. is demanded, but 5 fr. is an ample remuneration. Chair-carriers 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. Three are generally sufficient. Horses see p. 99. The Inn on the summit has been recently enlarged and improved: bed 2–3 fr. and upwards, B. 2, D. or S. 3½ fr.; cheapest wine 4, beer 1½ fr. per bottle, A. 1 fr. If ladies are of the party, beds should be ordered previously. A single traveller is often required to share his room with another.

The **\*Faulhorn** (8261 ft.; Rigi 5541 ft.; Niesen 7280 ft.), between the lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (faul = rotten, whence probably its name), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands a full prospect of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see panorama). The Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothorn, lies fully revealed; a portion of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; farther off, parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug with Pilatus and the Rigi; the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel may also be distinguished. On the other hand the prospect does not, like that from the Rigi, comprise the lower mountains of N. Switzerland, which add so much grace and beauty to the scene.

The *Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn* traverses for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. enclosed meadows, over which detached houses are scattered. The ascent commences at the Bear Hotel (p. 117): after 5 min., to the r.; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the r.; 2 min., to the l. past a cottage, after which the path generally pursues an E. direction. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; 30 min. a gate, and then the forest is entered; on emerging (10 min.), a steep ascent, at the top of which the footpath turns to the l. (the bridle-path to the r.); 15 min. the *Ertshfeld* meadow, a large enclosed pasture with some chalets, near the middle of which the path enters the wood to the l.; 15 min., straight on and not to the l.; 20 min., the path divides (those who are descending here diverge to the l.); soon after, a gate; 15 min. *Rossalp*, magnificent view; this is almost half-way; the other half is less fatiguing. In 20 min. a waterfall of the *Mühlbach* is reached, and near it, the chalets of the *Bachalp* (5300 ft.), where wine, coffee and milk are supplied, and cheeses weighing 150 lbs. are manufactured. The only good drinking-water to be met with during the ascent issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. further. Then  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. of moderate ascent as far as the *Lake of Bachalp*, situated in a rocky basin, bounded on the l. by the *Röthihorn* (7200 ft.), in front by the *Simelihorn* (7760 ft.), to the r. by the *Ritsligrätli*. (Near the stone hut the path diverges to the l. for travellers descending to the Scheideck, see p. 121). The Faulhorn is now in view; and the path ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over slate and friable, calcareous rock (in case of foggy or snowy weather the path is indicated by posts); another stone hut is then passed, the grassy slopes at the foot of the Faulhorn traversed, and in 15 min. more the summit is attained; the inn (p. 119) is situated on the S. side, 20--30 ft. below the highest ridge.

Another path leads from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn by the *Bussalp*, recommended to those intending to return to Grindelwald. Guide



Wid (sect. *Fouquieriella*)  
20.5 7.180

1952

Ref: 3445

1412

Dreyfuss, Yoram

Excludes the following:

Salinity (‰)	Temperature (°C)
12.50	13.00

729

Authoritative: 72.0%

Number of Years	12,000	12,000
Number of Years	12,000	12,000

Joseph W. ...  
 12345 ...  
 1650 ...  
 12345 ...

Organism (pH 7.0)	Broth (pH 7.0)	T (pH 7.0)
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102
103	104	105
106	107	108
109	110	111
112	113	114
115	116	117
118	119	120
121	122	123
124	125	126
127	128	129
130	131	132
133	134	135
136	137	138
139	140	141
142	143	144
145	146	147
148	149	150
151	152	153
154	155	156
157	158	159
160	161	162
163	164	165
166	167	168
169	170	171
172	173	174
175	176	177
178	179	180
181	182	183
184	185	186
187	188	189
190	191	192
193	194	195
196	197	198
199	200	201
202	203	204
205	206	207
208	209	210
211	212	213
214	215	216
217	218	219
220	221	222
223	224	225
226	227	228
229	230	231
232	233	234
235	236	237
238	239	240
241	242	243
244	245	246
247	248	249
250	251	252
253	254	255
256	257	258
259	260	261
262	263	264
265	266	267
268	269	270
271	272	273
274	275	276
277	278	279
280	281	282
283	284	285
286	287	288
289	290	291
292	293	294
295	296	297
298	299	300
301	302	303
304	305	306
307	308	309
310	311	312
313	314	315
316	317	318
319	320	321
322	323	324
325	326	327
328	329	330
331	332	333
334	335	336
337	338	339
340	341	342
343	344	345
346	347	348
349	350	351
352	353	354
355	356	357
358	359	360
361	362	363
364	365</	

Lauchlin Curran  
1922

Substrates	
1122	
Fluoride yield	91
1121	91

	Wohngebiet	Industriegebiet
Wohngebiet	25,1	15,4
Industriegebiet	10,2	11,1

1. Salmonella  
 2. Shigella  
 3. Yersinia  
 4. Escherichia  
 5. Shigella  
 6. Salmonella  
 7. Shigella  
 8. Salmonella  
 9. Shigella  
 10. Salmonella  
 11. Shigella  
 12. Salmonella  
 13. Shigella  
 14. Salmonella  
 15. Shigella  
 16. Salmonella  
 17. Shigella  
 18. Salmonella  
 19. Shigella  
 20. Salmonella  
 21. Shigella  
 22. Salmonella  
 23. Shigella  
 24. Salmonella  
 25. Shigella  
 26. Salmonella  
 27. Shigella  
 28. Salmonella  
 29. Shigella  
 30. Salmonella  
 31. Shigella  
 32. Salmonella  
 33. Shigella  
 34. Salmonella  
 35. Shigella  
 36. Salmonella  
 37. Shigella  
 38. Salmonella  
 39. Shigella  
 40. Salmonella  
 41. Shigella  
 42. Salmonella  
 43. Shigella  
 44. Salmonella  
 45. Shigella  
 46. Salmonella  
 47. Shigella  
 48. Salmonella  
 49. Shigella  
 50. Salmonella  
 51. Shigella  
 52. Salmonella  
 53. Shigella  
 54. Salmonella  
 55. Shigella  
 56. Salmonella  
 57. Shigella  
 58. Salmonella  
 59. Shigella  
 60. Salmonella  
 61. Shigella  
 62. Salmonella  
 63. Shigella  
 64. Salmonella  
 65. Shigella  
 66. Salmonella  
 67. Shigella  
 68. Salmonella  
 69. Shigella  
 70. Salmonella  
 71. Shigella  
 72. Salmonella  
 73. Shigella  
 74. Salmonella  
 75. Shigella  
 76. Salmonella  
 77. Shigella  
 78. Salmonella  
 79. Shigella  
 80. Salmonella  
 81. Shigella  
 82. Salmonella  
 83. Shigella  
 84. Salmonella  
 85. Shigella  
 86. Salmonella  
 87. Shigella  
 88. Salmonella  
 89. Shigella  
 90. Salmonella  
 91. Shigella  
 92. Salmonella  
 93. Shigella  
 94. Salmonella  
 95. Shigella  
 96. Salmonella  
 97. Shigella  
 98. Salmonella  
 99. Shigella  
 100. Salmonella

$$\frac{\partial \log \lambda(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{\lambda(\theta)} \frac{\partial \lambda(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$


Reinhold Messners Gebirge und der Vailant

Figure 4b.

2. *Leontideum sibiricum*  
1934

### Senior Group Leaders

54

Gable, Iris K. Boudhert

Panorama from the Foulborn.

Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner.



necessary, as the route is less frequented. Admirable view from the "*Burg*", which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald (21½ hrs.).

The Path from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck quits the Grindelwald path, and turns to the l. near the above-mentioned hut (45 min.) by the lake of *Buchalp*, winds along the stony slopes of the *Rittligrättli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps the same elevation for some distance; 30 min. a gate separating the *Buchalp* from the *Widderfeldalp*; 5 min. farther, to the l., not by the bed of the rivulet, which resembles a path; 10 min. a ridge, commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Viescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger and valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., to the l. and across the brook; 7 min., a descent to the l. over black, crumbling slate; then a gate, where the *Grindelalp* commences. The path ceases in many places but is shortly regained; the direction of the Wetterhorn must be kept; 15 min. a small brook is crossed, and the path is again clearly defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min. a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Chalets of Grindeln* with fountain; 15 min. a gate for those who wish to avoid the Scheideck, and proceed direct to Rosenlauri. The path to the Scheideck ascends to the r. by the enclosure without crossing it, passes through the next gate (12 min.) and proceeds towards the top of the hill; 8 min. Scheideck Inn. — (Those who ascend hence must, at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*, be careful to avoid the turning to the l.; further on, over the pastures where the pathway is lost, the l. must again be avoided, and a direction parallel with a long enclosure to the l. pursued, in the direction of the rising ground at the foot of which the path is regained.)

The Path from the Giessbach to the Faulhorn, 7–8 hrs. (p. 129), descent disagreeable and not recommended. — From the Faulhorn to the Schynige Platte (p. 108), tolerably easy, guide desirable: descent to the *Sägisthal-See* 1 hr., by the l. side of the Sägisthal to the first chalet of the *Isleten Alp* 1 hr.; thence to the r. through the wood, by the *Oberberg Alp*, to the Schynige Platte, 1 hr. (3 hrs. in all, a route which can be recommended).

The view from the Faulhorn over the chain of the High Alps, the green meadows of the valley of Grindelwald and the two glaciers, is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the Simelihorn (7760 ft.) and the Rötthorn (7200 ft.), which, rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, contribute at the same time considerably to the effect. The Rötthorn, on account of its isolated position, commands a much finer view of the mountains of Grindelwald than the Faulhorn; the ascent is most conveniently undertaken on the return-route from the Faulhorn to Grindelwald, by diverging to the r. at the Bachalpsee (p. 120) and afterwards descending to the Bachalp.

The view is still grander and more extensive from the top of the \*Schwarzhorn (8920 ft.) which, with the *Wildgerst* (8890 ft.), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side (the lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, Küssnacht and Zug are hence visible, all situated in the same line). The ascent of the Schwarzhorn is best made from the Great Scheideck by the Grindelalp (see above) in 3½ hrs., from Grindelwald 6 hrs.; from Rosenlauri 4½ hrs., guide necessary. Expert mountaineers may



descend to the little blue glacier ("*Blaue Gletscher*") and by the *Breitenboden Alp* (2 hrs.) to the Baths of *Rosenlaui* (1½ hr.) (p. 123).

**i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. The Rosenlaui Glacier Falls of the Reichenbach.**

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

6¾ hrs.: from Grindelwald to the Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlaui 1¾ (ascent 2½) hrs., from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hrs.; a good day's walk if ½ hr. be spent at the upper Grindelwald Glacier, 1 hr. at the Rosenlaui Glacier, and ½ hr. at the Falls of the Reichenbach. Horses see p. 99; the entire route may be performed on horseback, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually, traversing rich pastures and passing the *Upper Glacier* of Grindelwald (p. 118). In the foreground towers the magnificent \***Wetterhorn** (11,402 ft.), or *Hasli-Jungfrau*, as it is termed by the natives, rising precipitously from the Scheideck.

The W. peak of the Wetterhorn was ascended for the first time in 1844, the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*) in the same year, the *Mittelhorn* in the following year. The ascent has since been frequently made: by Dr. Roth of Bern (comp. Dr. Roth's "*Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau*", an interesting little work for Alpine travellers) in 1860, and by a large party in 1863, among whom were the Pastor Gerwer of Grindelwald and the Editor. The night previous to the ascent was spent in the *Gleckstein*, a species of grotto at the W. base of the Wetterhorn.

In spring, avalanches descend from the Wetterhorn in four different directions; the snow frequently extends to the path, and does not entirely melt during the whole summer. The Alpine horn (an instrument 6—8 feet in length, of bark or wood) is generally sounded from the opposite slope as travellers are passing. Its simple notes, re-echoed a few seconds later from the precipices of the Wetterhorn, produce a not unpleasing effect.

The **Great** or **Hasli-Scheideck** (5960 ft.), also termed the *Eselsrücken* or *Ass's Back*, a ridge of rock, 3 M. long and only a few paces wide, commands a striking view towards the W. The inn (R. 2; S. 2 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn 8 fr., an ascent of 4 hrs.) is indifferent. The lovely valley of Grindelwald, bounded to the S.W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, forms a picturesque contrast to the bleak and barren precipices of the Wetterhorn, which towers above the spectator to a giddy height. The eye next rests on the rounded summit of the Little Schreckhorn, the Mettenberg, the sharp ridge of the Eiger, and finally the S.E. snowy precipice of the Mönch. To the N.W. the Männlichen (p. 119). High up on the r. appears the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn.

Travellers from Rosenlaui who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn are recommended here to make a short digression (1 hr.) by following the path to the Faulhorn (p. 119), at least as far as (45 min.) the Grindelalp (p. 121), an almost level walk; from this point a fine view of the mountains is obtained, especially of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Vieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct

descent (beyond the well the Faulhorn-path is followed for 5 min. more, then to the l.) to Grindelwald is not longer than from the Scheideck.

Immediately below the Scheideck the path turns to the l. A wood is soon entered, the path skirting the base of the rocky precipices. This part of the route is not without attraction; numerous chalets are passed, and the *Gemsbach* and *Reichenbach* crossed several times; the latter finally by a broad bridge in a pine-forest,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Scheideck. Here the track divides. One path leads in 1 hr. to the saw-mill (p. 124) on the l. bank of the Reichenbach; the other (15—20 min. longer), enters the forest to the r. (on the r. bank of the Reichenbach, which forms a picturesque fall near Rosenlauri, best seen from the fir-clad eminence directly opp. the baths) and leads in 25 min. to the **Baths of Rosenlauri** (4124 ft.) [\*Inn, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr. Portfolios of Alpine plants (comp. p. 96) 4—30 fr.].

Before the Baths are reached, where the road emerges from the forest, a footpath to the r. leads to the **\*Rosenlauri Glacier** (4688 ft.), which lies imbedded between the *Wellhorn* (9840 ft.) and the *Engelhörner*. Although less extensive than the Grindelwald glacier, it is remarkable for the crystalline purity of its ice and the transparent, azure of its crevices, attributes which may be traced to the constitution of the neighbouring mountains. The calcareous rock of which they are composed, is indestructible and therefore no deposits of marl or detritus sully the purity of this glacier, as is the case with that of Grindelwald. So much of it (upwards of 1 M. in 10 years) however, has been recently melted, that the traveller will be better repaid (especially if his time be limited) by visiting the upper Grindelwald glacier (p. 118). A steep path on the l. side of the glacier leads to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a projecting rock (the *Hubel*) overhanging the glacier, of which it affords a good survey. This rock, the outline of which bears a fanciful resemblance to a human face, is termed the "Guardian of the Glacier". The glacier is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk S. of Rosenlauri, guide unnecessary. An individual is always at hand who expects a gratuity for cutting steps in the glacier. Caution should be used at the spot where the water issues from the glacier. The path to the glacier crosses a small bridge over a profound chasm, at the bottom of which runs the *Weissbach*, flowing from the glacier into the Reichenbach.

The path to Meiringen now follows the course of the *Reichenbach*, which rises on the E. slope of the Faulhorn chain. It runs at first through underwood and then traverses an expanse of fresh green pasture-land, enclosed by forest and enlivened by chalets and herds of cattle, a favourite resort of painters. The bald peaks of the Engelhörner, in front the Wellhorn, with the snow-clad pyramid of the Wetterhorn towering above it, together form a background of mountain grandeur, which, combined with

the lovely scenery at their base, presents a picture, unsurpassed in any part of Switzerland. These beauties strike the traveller most when proceeding from Meiringen to Rosenlauri.

The *Reichenbach* is crossed for the last time by a bridge, 25 min. from the Baths, and the path now remains on the r. bank (15 min. a saw-mill and small inn). The descent becomes steep. A distant view is soon obtained of the valley of Hasli or Meiringen, bounded by the mountains which surround the Brünig and Susten. At a gate,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Rosenlauri, the traveller is generally met by a troop of urchins who exhibit a marmot, and invite him to visit the celebrated **\*Falls of the Reichenbach**. The path diverges to the l. across a meadow, in which steps have been cut, leading to a hut, the only point from which the *Upper Fall* is visible, the view being shut out on the other sides by wooden partitions. This hut (refreshments) serves as a protection against the spray of the fall (50 c.). A trifle must also be paid for permission to use the above-mentioned path. Below the upper fall a footpath diverges to the l. from the bridle-path, leading to the *Middle Fall* (*Kesselfall*), over which another hut (25 c.) keeps guard. The conversion of this beautiful work of nature into a peep-show is an additional trial to the temper of the traveller, already somewhat aroused by the marmot and the Alphorn. At the foot of the mountain are the *Hôtel Reichenbach* (high prices) and *Hôtel des Alpes*, whence a good path leads ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to a bridge, from which a view is obtained of the **\*Lower Falls** (illumination 3 times weekly).

[The falls are seen to the best advantage when this route is undertaken in the reverse direction (from Meiringen to the upper fall 45 min.); as Rosenlauri is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background. The path which crosses the bridge near the second fall to the l. bank should be avoided, although it has the appearance of being more frequented; the r. bank of the Reichenbach should not be quitted. The great reputation which these falls enjoy may sometimes occasion a little disappointment, where expectation has been pitched too high.]

Travellers to the Grimsel, who do not intend to visit the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by keeping to the bridle-path instead of taking the footpath to the falls through the gate above-mentioned, 10 min. beyond which a rugged footpath diverges from the bridle-path to the r., leading to the village of *Geisholz* (25 min.) hidden among fruit-trees; here the pastures are ascended and the *Kirchet* (p. 132) traversed to (30 min.) *Im-Grund* or *Hasli-Grund* and (10 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 133) which with the other hamlets of the vicinity are collectively termed *Innertkirchen*.

**Meiringen** (1852 ft.) (\*Krone [Post], R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. or S. excl. W. 3, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*Sauvage, similar prices; \*Bär near the church, unpretending; English Church Service at the "Sauvage". Guides: *Melchior* and *Jac. Anderegg*, *Kasp.* and *Jac. Blatter*, *Joh. Tännler* etc.), with 2516 inhab. (14 Rom. Cath.), chief village of the Hasli-

Thal, is situated on the r. bank of the *Aare*, in a valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, and overshadowed by snowy peaks. Three brooks (*Alpbach*) descend from the *Hasliberg* into the valley in the rear of the village, forming considerable waterfalls. They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with fragments of rock, mud and other deposit, brought down from the Hasliberg, the slopes of which are composed of loose, calcareous stones. An event of this kind destroyed the greater part of the village in 1762; in the church, stones and mud were heaped up to a height of 18 ft., as is indicated by a black line on the wall. The construction of a broad canal, descending to the *Aare*, now renders the recurrence of such a catastrophe improbable.

The *Hasli-Thal* (also called *Hasli im Weissland*), is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 132) into the *Unter-* and *Ober-Hasli*. The inhabitants usually possess a slight, but strong and active frame (Wrestling-matches see Introd. XV.), and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition they descend from the inhabitants of Sweden or Friesland, an idea supported by the opinions of modern Swedish savants, recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

Six different Alpine routes converge at Meiringen: the carriage-road to *Brien*z (see below); the high-road to *Lucerne* by the *Brünig* (R. 25); to *Engelberg* by the *Jochpass* (R. 30); by the *Susten* to *Wassen* on the St. Gotthard route (R. 31); to the *Grimsel* (R. 32); over the Great *Scheideck* to *Grindelwald* (p. 122). The magnificent fall of the *Aare* at the *Handeck* (p. 134) is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. walk from Meiringen.

#### k. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz.

*Comp. Map p. 98.*

From Meiringen to Brienz 9 M., Diligence twice daily in  $13\frac{1}{4}$  hr. fare 1 fr. 80 c., see p. 113; one horse carriage 7 fr. From Brienz to (the Giessbach and) Interlaken Steamboat (see p. 99) 3 times daily in 1 hr., 1st cl. 2 fr., 2nd cl. 1 fr., equally good. Luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. On the arrival of the steamboat at Interlaken, a difficulty sometimes occurs in obtaining a conveyance to Neuhaus (fare 1 fr.), as the drivers prefer to wait at Neuhaus for the steamer which arrives from Thun at the same hour, and usually brings a larger number of passengers. (High-road from Brienz to Interlaken along the N. bank of the lake, comp. p. 127. Carriages see p. 99.)

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses to the l. bank of the *Aare*, traversing meadow-land; several cascades leap from the precipice on the l., among others the beautiful fall of the *Oltschibach*. Below ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Brien*zwyler (p. 91) the road regains the r. bank of the *Aare* by a covered wooden bridge, at the junction of the new *Brünig* road.

Along the banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are deposited large accumulations of marl and detritus, which cover the once fertile soil. In 1797 a mud-stream (comp. p. 62) destroyed a considerable portion of the

villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, and in 1824 a landslip devastated an area of 30 acres. The *\*Pension Bellevue* (with pleasant grounds; lake-baths) now stands on the spot (near the influx of the Aare, 25 min. from Brienz) formerly occupied by the village of *Kienholz*, destroyed by a similar catastrophe in 1499.

**Tracht** (*\*Weisses Kreuz*, at the steamboat-quay and point of the departure of the Brünig diligence, recommended when accommodation cannot be procured at the Giessbach), now almost a continuation of Brienz, is celebrated for its wood-carvings, which are carried to a high state of perfection, and employ 600 persons. From the *Känsli*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above the hotel, the view of the lake, the Faulhorn chain, the Sustenhorn, the Triftenhorn, etc., is very striking.

**Brienz** (1859 ft.) (Bär, R. 2. B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. incl. W. 3, A. 1 fr.), a considerable village (2284 inhab.), consisting principally of wooden houses, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Brienzer Grat* (6880 ft.), a mountain-ridge separating the Lake of Brienz from the Entlebuch. From the churchyard a fine view is obtained of the lake and part of the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the background, the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 125) to the l., and the fall of the *Mühlbach* (1100 ft., in summer often dry) in the rear. Brienz is also celebrated for its wood-carving, the chief repository of which merits a visit. The cheese manufactured on the neighbouring Alps is of a superior quality. Steamboat see pp. 99, 125; rowing-boat p. 127.

From Brienz to Schüpfheim (guide necessary) in 8 hrs., see p. 92.

From Brienz over the Brünig, new post-road, see R. 25; one-horse carr. to Alpnach-Gestad 24 fr.

The highest peak of the Brienzer Grat is the *\*Rothhorn* (7238 ft.), celebrated for the extensive view it commands. A good walker can reach the summit in 5 hrs. (guide necessary, 5 fr.; horse there and back, 15 fr.). Of the two paths to the top the best is that to the l. of Brienz: ascent through forest, somewhat steep, to the *Chalets of the Planalp* (5065 ft.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; then across the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlbach*, 1 hr.; and up the steep slope of the mountain clothed with scanty vegetation,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hrs., to a small peak, which marks the boundary of the three cantons of Bern, Lucerne and Unterwalden. The bridle-path, constructed almost to the summit, leads by *Schwanden*, the pastures of *Eck* and *Irtschelen*, and the small *Eysee* (which is left on the r.) to the ruins of an inn destroyed by fire in 1846,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the top. The view from the summit embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland (p. 120), the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun between the mountains to the r. above Interlaken; the entire Haslithal from Meiringen to the vicinity of the Grimsel; on the other side the little Lake of Ey, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable portion of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. The prospect vies with the view from the Niesen (p. 102). The High Alps of Bern are not entirely visible, being hidden by the Faulhorn chain, but the chain of the Titlis, (and particularly the Titlis itself), stands out in its entire extent; to the S. of it are the Susten, the Triftenhorn, the snow peaks to the E. of Oberhasli etc.; the Glärnisch and the Sentis are also distinctly visible.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1736 ft.),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. wide, near the Giessbach 500 ft. deep, near Oberried 2000 ft. deep,

is 23 ft. higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been formerly united (p. 105). Its banks are surrounded by lofty wooded mountains and rocks; to the S.E. in the background is the snow-clad Susten, to the r. the Triftenhorn. Only the lowest and least striking fall of the *Giessbach* (see below), is visible from the lake. Beyond the Giessbach, on the S. bank, stands the village of *Iseltwald*, with an ancient castle of the Countess d'Ericourt; in the lake is a small wooded islet. On a promontory at the W. extremity of the lake, the ruins of the castle of *Ringgenberg* (1901 ft.), with the church of that name, surrounded by wood and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Goltswyl*, standing on an isolated eminence, are extremely picturesque objects in the landscape. On the opposite bank the *Lütschîne*, descending from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, discharges itself into the lake, which gradually contracts and at length joins the Lake of Thun (comp. p. 103) under the name of the *Aare*. As the steamer approaches its destination, the snow-fields of the Jungfrau suddenly become visible through a ravine to the S.

The carriage-road from Brienz to Interlaken (12 M.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1¼ M.) *Ebligen*, (2½ M.) *Oberried*, (3 M.) *Niederried*, then, at a considerable elevation above the lake, between the rocks, to (2½ M.) *Ringgenberg*, past the little *Lake of Goltswyl* (p. 107), at the base of the hill crowned with the ancient church-tower, through *Goltswyl* (beautiful views) to the bridge (Zollbrücke, p. 105), at Interlaken (3 M.).

### 1. The Giessbach.

\***Hotel** at the Giessbach, R. from 2 fr., B. 1½, D. or S. 3, illumination of the Falls 1 (always charged for the first night), A ¾; pension 6 to 12 fr. English, French, and German newspapers in the reading-room. The hotel belongs to the Steamboat Co.; the manager is M. Schmidlin, a botanist and author of some repute. *Restaurant* connected with the hotel.

Also a *Post-Office*.

\***Illumination of the Falls** by means of Bengal lights, before the middle of June on Mondays and Saturdays, from that time till the end of September every evening. The effect of this illumination is certainly striking, in whatever light the taste which directs it is viewed. On the ringing of a bell visitors betake themselves to the terrace opposite the falls; the signal being given by the discharge of a rocket, the whole of the falls are suddenly bathed in a flood of light, changing from white to red, and afterwards to green. — In the height of the season it is a wise precaution to order rooms at the hotel a few days beforehand; travellers may, if they prefer it, return to Brienz and Tracht at the conclusion of the illumination.

**Steamboat** to and from Interlaken in 50, to and from Brienz in 10 m., see pp. 99, 125.

**Rowing-boat** from Brienz to the Giessbach in ½ hr., each rower 1 fr. The boatmen of Brienz usually demand 3 fr. for a boat with two rowers. From Interlaken to the Giessbach in 2 hrs., 6 to 8 fr.

**Footpath** from the bridge of Brienzwyler (pp. 91, 125: to the Giessbach 6 M.), for some distance along the r. bank of the Aare, through meadows, then by a narrow bridge to the l. bank, and thence through shady woods to the Giessbach hotel in ¾ hr. From the Giessbach to Brienz (2 hrs.) by the same path till the last-mentioned bridge is crossed. From the Giessbach to Interlaken see p. 129.

The **\*Giessbach**, formerly inaccessible, became known in the year 1848, when the schoolmaster *Kehrli* (d. 1854) constructed a path, for the use of which he exacted a small toll from visitors. His heirs sold their right in 1854, and it is now the property of the Steamboat Co. of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun. Since the construction of the hotel, the Giessbach has become one of the most delightful and popular resorts in Switzerland. The adjuncts harmonize so well with the character of the scenery as even to enhance its attractions.

A well-kept footpath ascends from the landing-place to the hotel in 15 min. (Near the first curve is a bridge spanning the lower fall.) On reaching the sixth curve a charming glimpse of the upper fall is obtained. Farther up stands the *Kanzel*, commanding a view of the lake. In the wooden house adjoining, the descendants of Kehrli, the first explorer of the falls, keep a repository of carved wood-work at fixed and not exorbitant prices. On the opposite side of the path is a white-marble tablet in memory of Kehrli.

The adjoining **\*Terrace** is the most remarkable point. It commands a full **\*view** of the Giessbach and the series of cascades (seven in number) which precipitate themselves from rock to rock from a great height (highest point 1100 ft. above the lake). The falls are inferior to those of the Reichenbach (p. 124) in height, but the richness of the foliage and the emerald verdure of the herbage invest them with an exquisite charm, and give a park-like aspect to the scene. In hot weather it is delightful to rest under the shadows of the lofty trees, enjoying the coolness of the breeze created by the falls.

Good paths lead from the hotel and terrace to the precipice over which the cataract falls, skirting both sides of the stream as far as the second bridge (15 min.); but thence to the upper fall (30 min.) there is a path on the r. bank only. There is no bridge over the *Second Fall*, but the visitor can pass behind it by means of a grotto which connects the banks of the stream. The landscape, as seen through this veil of falling water, has a most curious appearance. If time permit, the visitor should not fail to ascend to the *Upper Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a gloomy ravine in the rocks (400 ft. high), is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 180 ft. in depth. This fall is best seen from a projecting rock on the r. of the bridge, to reach which the stream must be crossed. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

From the **\*Rauft**, a group of wooded rocks on the N.E. side of the valley, opposite to the falls, about 400 ft. above the hotel and 800 ft. (almost perpendicular) above the lake, the view embraces the entire Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare and the environs of Brienzwyler, the mountains of Brienz (opp. to

the spectator above Brienz), the long Brienzner Grat and the Brienzner Rothhorn (p. 126); then beyond Interlaken, a portion of the Lake of Thun, commanded by the pyramid of the Niesen (p. 102). The "Rauft" is furnished with seats, and the path to it from the hotel is indicated by a direction-post. In returning the path should be selected which overhangs the lake, opposite the falls, and descends to the terrace.

From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn (p. 119), a fatiguing, unpleasant walk of 7—8 hrs., guide (6 fr.) necessary.

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (4 hrs.), path somewhat difficult at first, afterwards easier, by *Isethald* 2 hrs., *Sengg*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Ehrschwand*  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Bönigen* (p. 108)  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., *Interlaken*  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. About midway between the hotel and the lake the path crosses the brook (at the direction-post) by an old stone bridge, and skirts the lake at a considerable elevation, until a short distance before Bönigen.

### 30. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Jochpass.

*Comp. Map p. 76.*

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Im-Hof 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Engstlenalp 5 $\frac{3}{4}$  (descent 4), Joch 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  (descent 1), Trübsee  $\frac{1}{2}$  (ascent 1), Engelberg 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  (ascent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) hrs. Carriage-road to Imhof, after that a bridle-path. Horse 30, guide 10 fr. Guide only necessary from the point (1 hr. above Im-Hof, near an old iron-foundry) where the path diverges from the Susten route, to the entrance of the valley of *Genthel*, ascent 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Hence to the Joch the way cannot be mistaken; the descent of the pass is easily found, especially if the direction be known. If necessary, a guide may be taken from the Engstlenalp (5 fr.). If the traveller is unwilling to undertake so long a walk (10 hrs.) in one day, he will find comfortable quarters at the Engstlenalp. Those who commence this route at Engelberg should not fail to take a guide to the summit of the pass (to the Engstlenalp 5 fr.).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (1966 ft.) over the *Kirchet* in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., see p. 132. Then following the Susten route for 1 hr., as far as an old iron-foundry, at the confluence of the *Genthelbach* (which descends from the Susten and drives a saw-mill) and the *Gadmenbach*. The rough and stony bridle-path now ascends rapidly through forest in a N.E. direction for nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. as far as the *Genthelalp*, where it crosses to the l. bank of the brook. It remains on this side for nearly 2 hrs., passing several chalets, the ascent being very gradual all the way. (To the W. the three peaks of the Wetterhorn and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn continue to be visible as far as the extremity of the Urbachthal, see p. 133). In the Genthelthal and the Engstlenthal the *Pinus cembra*, or "cedar of the Alps" occasionally occurs.

At the N.E. extremity of the Genthelalp the path crosses by a bridge to the *Engstlenalp* on the l. bank. From the middle of the steep, smooth precipice (*Gadmenfluh*) from 8 to 15 (according to the time of year) abundant streamlets bubble forth, forming a series of picturesque waterfalls (*Jungholzbäche*, *Jünggisbrunnen*, *Schwarzbunnen*, or *Achtelsaasbäche*). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named after this point, also boasts of some considerable falls. The rough path passing masses of rock, in



the crevices of which groups of firs have inserted their roots, ascends hence in 2 hrs. to the *\*Engstlen-Alp* (5715 ft.), at nearly the same elevation as the Grimsel-Hospice (p. 135). This is one of the most beautiful of the pastures of the Alps, with its flower-carpeted meadows, Alpine roses, venerable pines, brooks and waterfalls. (Excellent drinking-water, temperature 40–42° Fahr.). The view to the S.W. embraces the Finster-Aarhorn, Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn and Breithorn; - to the E. the Wendenstock and Titlis, all snow-peaks. The small *\*Inn* affords good accommodation (R. 2, pension 4 fr.).

About 300 paces N.E. of the inn is the *Wunderbrunnen* ("miraculous well"), an intermittent spring which flows copiously in fine weather (when swollen by the melting snow), especially about 3 p. m.; at 5 a. m. it is quite dry. When the weather is cloudy (and the snow consequently does not melt), it almost entirely ceases. The name it bears is hardly justified by such simple natural causes.

The ascent of the *\*Titlis* (p. 87) is made from the Engstlen-Alp in about 2 hrs. less than from Engelberg; from the Engstlen-Alp to the Joch 1½ hr.; then 4 or 5 hrs. more over loose stones and glacier; return in 4 hrs. Guide (one of the servants at the inn) 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and a gratuity. In order not to reach the Titlis too late, travellers generally leave the Engstlen-Alp at 2 a. m. with lanterns.

Beautiful view from the *Sätteli* [a pass to the Gadmenthal (p. 131), 2 hrs. S. of the Engstlen-Alp], embracing the Gadmenthal and the Bernese Alps. The path from the Gadmenthal to the Sätteli (6 hrs. from the inn "am Stein", p. 131, to the Engstlen-Alp) is very steep and requires the services of a guide, there being no beaten track.

From the Engstlen-Alp to the Melchalp. About ¼ hr. below the inn, near the waterfall, a steep path ascends to (20 min.) the *Melch-alp*, a nearly level pasture with numerous cattle; view of the Wetterhorn, the mountains of Bern, the Titlis etc. From the Melchalp to the *Melchsee* (6030 ft.) (p. 90) a gradual descent of 1 hr. The Melchthal, see p. 90.

The path to Engelberg skirts the *Engstlensee* (1½ M. long), enclosed on the S. by the *Wendenstöcke* (9330 ft.) with their numerous glaciers, and on the N. by the *Grauhorn* (8360 ft.), and then ascends (1 hr.) to the *Joch-Pass* (6890 ft.), whence the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis present a most imposing appearance, and a striking view is obtained of the mountains of Unterwalden. The snow here does not melt until the height of summer.

In descending, the footpath becomes rugged and may be easily mistaken; 20 min. *Upper Trübsee-Alp*; 25 min. *Lower Trübsee-Alp*; here on the l. is the little *Trübsee* (5800 ft.) with a chalet, on the r. a considerable waterfall (Stäubi).

The *bridle-path* (2½ hrs. to Engelberg) turns to the l., the lake remaining on the r., and about 40 min. below the Trübsee crosses the rivulet emerging from the lake, beyond which it cannot be mistaken.

The footpath (1½ hr. to Engelberg) crosses the brook between the waterfall and the lake. If there is no bridge, as is frequently the case, the traveller must depend upon his own activity to cross. Keeping the lake on his l., he then descends for ½ hr. over a

smooth, slaty declivity, skirting the *Pfaffenwand*, a precipice which, in rainy weather, it will be well to avoid by taking the bridle-path, although the latter is 1 hr. longer. The footpath next traverses the *Gerschene Alp*, in the direction of a clump of pines and then enters the forest; the *Engelberger Aq* is crossed at the foot of the mountain. *Engelberg* (3180 ft.) see p. 98.

### 31. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

*Comp. Map p. 76.*

12½ hrs.: Im Hof 1¼, Gadmen ¾ (descent 2½), Am Stein 2½ (descent 1½), Susten-Scheideck 1½ (descent 1), Mayen 3 (ascent 4½), Wasen 1 (ascent 1½) hr. Horse 30, guide 10 fr., unnecessary in fine weather. Inns at Gadmen, the Stein Glacier (the only suitable place for spending the night) and Mayen. Horses and guides are often found on this route returning from Meiringen to Andermatt or Hospenthal, on their return from the Furca or Grimsel route.

After Napoleon had annexed the little republic of the Valais (founded by him in 1801) to France in 1811 (p. 252), and had established a tariff of customs on the Simplon route, the produce of the canton of Bern was sent to Italy by the Susten and the St. Gotthard. The pass was then converted into a kind of military road from 10 to 12 ft. wide, but two years later, circumstances having changed, it was abandoned. It may still be traced up to the summit of the pass on both sides, and, though no longer practicable for carriages, is the most frequented bridle-path in this part of the Alps.

From Meiringen in 1¼ hr. to *Im-Hof* (1966 ft.), see p. 132. The Susten route (*Sust* = custom-house) here diverges towards the E. from the Aare route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, repeatedly crossing the *Gadmenbach*, which here winds considerably. To the W. at one time the Wetterhorn, the Wellhorn and the Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background.

The lower part of the valley is termed the *Mühlenthal*, above which are the *Nesselthal* and the beautiful *Gadmenthal* with the village (¾ hrs.) of **Gadmen** (3750 ft.) (tolerable inn), which consists of the three hamlets of *Eck*, *Ambühl* and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 130). The green valley with its maple-trees contrasts singularly with the rugged and precipitous sides of the *Gadmenfluh* (9590 ft., see p. 129). On the slope of the *Urathshörner* (10,240 ft.) to the E., the glacier of *Wenden* is visible.

The road ascends gradually to the (2½ hrs.) \**Inn Am Stein* (R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.), at the foot of the **Stein Glacier** (5943 ft.) and in its immediate vicinity, surrounded by ice, moraines and fragments of rock. This glacier is unquestionably one of the most extensive and remarkable in Switzerland. Thirty years ago it was 1½ M. distant from the old road, but now it has overpassed it considerably. Its lower extremity is hollowed out in form of a lofty arch, and it is not improbable that it may some day extend into and fill up the entire upper portion of the valley.

From the summit of the pass ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), the **Susten-Scheideck** (6981 ft.), the view is limited but grand: it embraces the entire chain of precipices and mountains which bound the Mayenthal on the N., the mighty peaks of the *Sustenhörner* and *Thierberge* (10,286 ft.), from which the glacier of Stein descends in three arms, and the long jagged ridge of the *Gadmenfluh*; to the W. some of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland are visible through a narrow gap.

The path winds down the slopes of the *Urathshörner* (see above). The *Mayenbach*, which it follows and crosses repeatedly, emerges from a rugged gorge on the r., into which avalanches are frequently precipitated from the *Spitzliberg* (10,522 ft.) and the majestic *Sustenhörner* (10,830 ft.). Near the (1 hr.) first bridge the path enters the *Hundsalp*. It then crosses the *Gurezmettlerbach*, which foams along at a great depth below. Several small rivulets on the r. issue from the *Riti Glacier* above.

*Fernigen* (4438 ft.) is the first group of houses, and next is the (2 hrs.) village of **Mayen** (4062 ft.) (Inn near the chapel) consisting of several hamlets (*Riti*, *Hausen* etc.). Here and there stone walls and palisades are erected to afford protection against avalanches. The village owes its appellation (*Mayen*, *May*) to the contrast which its green meadows present to the desolation and sterility of the valley of the Reuss.

Above Wasen the road passes the *Mayenschanz* (3384 ft.), an intrenchment commanding the entrance of the Mayenthal, erected in 1712 during the Religious war (p. 290), fortified anew by the Austrians in 1799, and taken and destroyed by the French under Loison after several attacks, Aug. 14, 1799. During the war of the Separate League (1847) it was partially repaired, but few vestiges of it now remain.

The path then descends rapidly to (1 hr.) **Wasen** (2894 ft.) on the St. Gotthard route (p. 78).

### 32. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

*Comp. Map p. 76.*

$10\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. (Guttanen  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , Grimsel Hosp.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ), return in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse and man from Meiringen to the Handeck and back in 1 day 15, in 2 days 20 fr., Grimsel 20, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr.

The carriage-road, completed for some distance beyond Im-Hof, crosses to the l. bank of the *Aare* near Meiringen and ascends the *Kirchet* (2610 ft.), a wooded ridge sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, probably the moraine of a glacier which once descended thus far. It here divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the summit,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Meiringen, a direction-post indicates the road "*Zur finstern Aarschlucht*".

Passing between huge rocks the traveller reaches the "*Finstere Schlauche*", in 10 min., where the river *Aare* runs through a gorge 300 ft.

below the road, between perpendicular precipices (especially interesting to geologists). On arriving at a hut, a toll of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., or 1 fr. for a party of 3 or more, is levied for the construction of the path.

The road descends the Kirchet by long windings (which the pedestrian may avoid), traverses the fertile meadows at the bottom of the valley and crosses to the r. bank of the Aare near ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) **Im-Hof** (\**Hôtel Im-Hof*, R.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr.), where the routes of the Susten (p. 131) and the Jochpass (p. 129) diverge to the E.

A visit to the **Urbach-Thal**, which opens here towards the S.W., as far as the huge **Gauli Glacier** at the head of the valley, may be accomplished in 10 to 12 hrs.; it is advisable to take a guide, who assists the traveller in ascending the glacier, whence a view of the head of the valley and an imposing picture of the Bernese Alpine world is obtained. The sides of the valley consist of several terraces, the lowest of which is cultivated. Close to the Gauli Glacier is the last chalet. A path over the glacier to the r. leads from this point to the **Rosenlaui Glacier** (p. 123); another to the l. to the **Unter-Aar Glacier** (p. 135). For these routes experienced guides are of course necessary (*Joh. Tännler* and *M. Nägeli*, *H. Jöggi* of Imhof recommended).

The carriage-road in the valley of the Aare terminates above Im-Hof, and is continued by a well-kept bridle-path, which penetrates into the narrow ravine of the Aare. At many of the chalets which lie scattered about like mushrooms in this district, refreshments are offered for sale, but frequently at exorbitant prices. At the (1 hr.) end of the first considerable ascent, delicious drinking-water bubbles up near a waterfall. The path then descends and crosses to the l. bank of the Aare, where (25 min.) the rocks have been blown up to make room for it. It next crosses several mountain streams, which are covered with avalanche-snow during the early part of summer. **Im-Boden** (30 min.), a small hamlet on a terrace of the valley. Near a house, 5 min. farther, a shorter and more agreeable path traverses the meadows for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. Then (25 min.) **Guttanen** (3303 ft.) (*Bär*), the largest, and at the same time the poorest village in the Oberhaslithal, situated in a second basin of considerable extent. The meadows in all directions are covered with heaps of stones, which have been brought down from the mountains by avalanches, and are then collected in order to prevent injury to the grass. Articles in carved wood are manufactured at Guttanen.

Beyond Guttanen ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a bridge spans the wild and foaming Aare. The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the r. Vast masses of loose stones, which have been arrested in their fall on the less precipitous slopes of the mountain, testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the r. the **Weiss-Glacier** discharges its waters into the valley. On the mountain-summits small snow-fields are here and there visible. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. bridge across the Aare; 10 min. beyond, where the ascent begins, a well of pure water on the r. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A ridge of rock covered with

## 134 *Route 32.* FALLS OF THE HANDECK.

fir-trees forms the boundary of the valley. The paved road leads over granite rocks, rounded and polished by friction (comp. *Introd. XIV*). The roar of the Aare below becomes gradually less audible.

At a bend in the path (45 min. from the last bridge, 8 min. before the inn is reached) a side-path, the entrance barricaded by trunks of firs, leads (l.) to the **\*\*Fall of the Handeck**, the spray of which plentifully besprinkles the traveller, as it precipitates itself headlong into an abyss, 225 ft. in depth. Grand as the spectacle is from this point, it is undoubtedly finer from the chalet 5 min. lower down, as the cataract is then seen from below. Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 144) and the Rhine (p. 23), this is the most imposing of all the Alpine falls, from its height, its great volume of water, and the wild character of the adjuncts. So great is the rapidity of the stream that it falls unbroken half way to the bottom; it is then met by the projecting points of rock and forms a vast circle of spray and vapour, in which rainbows are formed by the reflection of the sun's rays between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach*, which descends from the glacier of that name and mingling with the turbid Aare is precipitated into the same gulf, serves to enhance the effect. The approach to the fall is protected by a railing, so that the spectator can look down into the gulf and survey the spectacle without danger. The view is grandest from the new bridge (attendant 50 c.). The chalet of the Handeck has been converted into an *\*Inn* (4373 ft.), much frequented by artists. If the traveller arrives here late and is doubtful of finding accommodation at the Grimsel Hospice, or anxious to avoid the noisy confusion which generally prevails there, he will do well to make this his resting-place for the night.

The dark pine-forest becomes more open, the trees rarer, until they disappear altogether a little above Handeck. The stony soil produces only stunted grass and moss, and occasionally the Alpine rose (*Rhododendron*).  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Handeck the path reaches a rounded, precipitous block of granite, termed the *Böse Seite* (*dangerous side*), in which a flight of steps, protected by a railing, has been hewn. In 5 min. another similar mass, the *Helleplatte* (*slippery plateau*), is observed, polished by the friction of glacier-ice (see above). On the opposite side, the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque cascade, which issues from the *Gelmersee*, situated on the mountain to the l., between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*, and may be visited from Handeck. Path steep.

The valley becomes narrower and more sombre. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook. Vegetation disappears almost entirely. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only two human habitations ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the former, 1 hr. from the latter) are two chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5271 ft.),

the last basin below the Grimsel, once probably the bed of a lake, and still marshy and sterile.

The path, here in good condition, ascends for a short distance through a wild and narrow defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It at length quits the bank of the Aare, turns to the r., and in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. reaches the **Grimsel Hospice** (5750 ft.) (Bed 2 fr., B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , S. 3, A. 1 fr.), formerly a place of refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and the property of the Oberhasli district. It is always thronged with tourists in the height of summer.

This barren mountain-basin, termed the *Grimselgrund*, lies 945 ft. below the summit of the pass (p. 136). Bald rocks, whose crevices are filled with perpetual snow, with an occasional patch of scanty herbage or moss, form the surrounding scenery. A small and gloomy lake, fed by glacier-streams, lies near the hospice. Beyond it is a meagre pasturage, the *Seemättli*, which during one or two months affords precarious sustenance for the cows of the Hospice.

The jagged ridge which rises towards the W. above the ravine through which the Aare flows is named the Agassizhorn (12,160 ft.), and forms the N. pedestal of the Finster-Aarhorn, connected with which on the W. is the ridge of the Viescherhörner. The **Finster-Aarhorn** (13,160 ft.), the highest of the Bernese mountains, is not visible from the Hospice itself, but from the *Nollen*, a rocky eminence a few paces distant. This giant of the Oberland was ascended for the first time in 1829, afterwards twice in 1842, in 1861 by Dr. Roth of Bern (author of the "Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau", pub. by Williams and Norgate, and of several other works), and frequently within the last few years by members of the English and Swiss Alpine Clubs. The usual route is by the *Oberaarjoch* to the *Rothloch*, a species of grotto at the base of the *Walliser Rothhorn* (*Hughorn*), where the night is usually spent. Then round the W. side of the Finsteraarhorn across the *Walliser Viescherfirn* in 5 hrs. to the base of the peak, the ascent of which is a fatiguing scramble of 2 hrs. more. The entire expedition from the Rothornsattel to the summit and back occupies 11 hrs. In 1865 the Editor attempted the ascent from the E. side, but found this route impracticable.

The Aare flows from two mighty glaciers (5778 ft.), the **Vorder-Aar** or **Unter-Aar Glacier**, and the **Ober-Aar Glacier**, to the W. of the Hospice. The latter (5 hrs. from the Hospice), an ice-field with numerous crevasses; is separated from the Unter-Aar Glacier by the Zinkenstöcke. A bridle-path, of easy access, leads in 2 hrs. to the foot of the former. The ascent of the glacier itself is neither dangerous nor fatiguing. It forms a continuation or spur of the *Finster-Aar* and *Lauter-Aar* Glaciers. At the point where the two glaciers meet, a medial moraine, in some places 80 ft. high, is formed (see Introd. XIV). The valley, now termed the *Aareboden*, extending from the Hospice far above the Unter-Aar Glacier, formerly bore the appellation of the *Blümlisalp* (flowery Alp), and consisted of rich pasture-land. The steady advance of the glacier, and the detritus which has descended from the mountain, have, however, now destroyed all traces of fertility.

The two glaciers of the Aare present many attractions to those who are interested in the investigation of the theory of glaciers. The eminent Swiss naturalist *Hugi* caused a hut, now in ruins, to be constructed in 1827 on the lower glacier, at the foot of the rock named "im Abschwung", the last point of solid earth in the midst of ice-fields, separating the two glaciers, 3 hrs. from the Hospice. This hut, moving with the glacier on which it stood, was in 1840 at a distance of 4600 ft. from the rock at the

foot of which it had been originally built. On this same glacier the celebrated *Agassiz*, then professor at Neuchâtel, took up his temporary residence in 1841 (the expense of the undertaking being defrayed by the king of Prussia) with *Desor*, *Vogt*, *Wild* etc. as his companions. These *savants* published several very interesting accounts of the results of their observations, dating them from the "*Hôtel des Neuchâtelois*", with which name they dignified the stone hut, erected under a projecting mass of mica-slate, to afford protection against wind and storm. The latest observations on this interesting subject have been made by *M. Dollfuss-Aussel* of Mülhausen in Alsace. He has erected a "pavilion" on the summit of the point where the two arms of the lower glacier unite, and passes some weeks there every year. According to his calculations the glacier advances 240 ft. per annum, that is nearly 8 in. per diem. The right arm of the glacier abounds in crevasses, the left is quite level.

The \**Little Sidelhorn* (8515 ft.) to the S.W., is often ascended from the Hospice (guide necessary; a boy will suffice, 3 fr.). Its summit is reached in 3 hrs. [The *Great Sidelhorn* [8866 ft.] is more than double, the distance from the Hospice, to the S.W.] The path, although steep, is for the most part easy; the last  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. alone presents any difficulty, on account of the loose fragments of granite with which the entire summit is covered. The view is grand, but deficient in foreground and verdure. Gigantic peaks surround the spectator on every side, to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, and the Viescherhorn; to the N.E. the rounded peak of the Galenstock, from which the glacier of the Rhone descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the chain of Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn etc. The view of the two glaciers of the Aare with their grand medial moraine (comp. Dill's Panorama) is particularly interesting. Those who intend to cross the Grimsel need not return to the Hospice, but may descend at once to the Glacier of the Rhone (keeping the Todtensee on the r.), or to Obergestelen in the valley of the Rhone (p. 140) (keeping the Todtensee on the l., comp. p. 137) in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The ascent of the *Ewig-Schneehorn* to experienced climbers presents no great difficulty. From the Grimsel to the *Dollfuss Pavilion* 3 hrs., on the Lauter-Aar Glacier to the foot of the mountain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., to the Gauligrat 2 hrs., thence to the Ewig-Schneehorn 1 hr. The summit affords a magnificent panorama: the Lauteraarjoch, Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, Finster- and Oberaarhorn, Studerhorn etc.; to the E. the Titlis and Tödi; S. the Alps of the Valais. — Descent to the Gauli Glacier (p. 133) and *Gauli Alp*, where if necessary the night may be spent, in 3—4 hrs.; to *Innertkirchen* (p. 124) in 3 hrs. more. This excursion is unattended with danger, but requires a good guide.

From the Grimsel over the Oberaarjoch (10,054 ft.) and *Viesch Glacier* to *Viesch* (p. 141) should be undertaken by none but the most experienced mountaineers; an expedition of 14—15 hrs., two guides necessary. This pass, although less imposing than many others, is nevertheless interesting. An easier route (but 2—3 hrs. longer) is from the Oberaarjoch across the Viesch Glacier to the *Grünhornlücke*, the ridge between the *Grünhörner* and *Walliser Viescherhörner*, thence descending by the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Faulberg* (p. 119) and *Eggischhorn*.

From the Grimsel by the *Strahlegg* to *Grindelwald*, see p. 119; by the *Lauteraarjoch*, see p. 119.

A steep bridle-path, partly paved with flat stones, and indicated by stakes, winds up the mountain-pass of the *Grimsel* (6695 ft.), which connects the valley of Oberhasli on one side with the St. Gotthard route, and on the other with the Upper Valais. At (1 hr.) the summit of the pass (*Hauseck*), the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Valais, the snow seldom entirely

melts. The small *Todtensee* ("Lake of the Dead") lies on the S. side of the ridge.

In the summer of 1799 this lake was used by the Austrians and French as a burial-place. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched themselves on the Grimsel, having extended their advanced-posts as far as the bridge of the Aare. All the attempts of the French under Lecourbe (stationed at Guttanen) to drive the Austrians from this position were ineffectual. A peasant of Guttanen, however, named *Fahner*, at length conducted a small detachment under General Gudin over the Gelmer, Dölts and Gersthorn by paths hitherto untrodden except by goats and herdsmen. Being thus brought close to the Grimsel they attacked the Austrians, and after an obstinate conflict compelled them to retire into the Valais and in the direction of the Hospice. Many of those who sought to escape by the valley of the Aare perished in the abysses of the mountains and glaciers, whilst others fell by the bullets of the French. Relics of this struggle in the shape of human bones, rusty weapons, and remains of white uniforms are occasionally found to this day. The French, at the demand of their guide, presented him with the *Räterichsboden* (p. 134), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern annulled the gift some months later. The ridge from which the French poured down upon the Grimsel, on the N. of the Pass, is termed *Nägeli's Grätli* (8609 ft.).

Before the summit of the Pass is attained, the direct path to Obergestelen in the Valais (p. 140) diverges to the r. from the Furca route, and proceeds in a S. direction, passing on the W. bank of the *Todtensee*. The route now described pursues an E. direction, skirting the N. side of the lake. It descends (to the l.) to the **Maienwand**, a precipitous decline of 1500 ft., carpeted with a profusion of Alpine plants (especially rhododendrons) and fresh green herbage, and commanding a view of the *Rhone Glacier*. In  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the hotel (see below) on the Furca road is attained.

### 33. From the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt.

#### The Furca.

*Comp. Map p. 76.*

7 hrs. Diligence daily (about noon) in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., coupé 7 fr. 45 c., intérieur 6 fr. 50 c. — Distances for pedestrians: from the Rhone Glacier to the Furca  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (descent  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), Realp  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (ascent  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ), Hospenthal  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Andermatt  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The new Furca Road, constructed principally from military considerations, was traversed by a diligence during the present summer (once daily from Andermatt to Brieg, and vice versa, in 12 hrs., halting for dinner at the Rhone Glacier; coupé 16 fr. 90 c., intérieur 14 fr. 35 c.). Striking views of the Rhone Glacier, of the Galenstock, Spitzliberg etc. are commanded by the new route, most of which are not visible from the old bridle-path. The latter, however, is considerably shorter.

The **\*Glacier of the Rhone**, imbedded between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Gersthorn* (9757 ft.) on the W. and the *Galenstock* (11073 ft.) on the E., is 18 M. long and rises in a terrace-like form, somewhat resembling a gigantic waterfall suddenly arrested in its career by the icy hand of some Alpine enchanter. Above it towers the Galenstock. At its base is the *Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône*, a substantially built house affording good accommodation. (To the Eggischhorn and Vispach see p. 140).



From the hotel a path leads to the l. to an *\*Ice Grotto*, hewn in the glacier to a depth of several hundred feet, a visit to which is interesting and free from danger (adm. 50 c.). 5 min. walk beyond it is an icy vault, whence a considerable stream of grey snow-water issues. This is the **Rhone** (5130 ft.), the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, which was said to issue "from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun" (the Galenstock), the infant stream which gradually becomes a mighty river, and eventually discharges itself into the Mediterranean after a course of five hundred miles. The inhabitants of the valley designate three warm springs which rise a few min. walk from the hotel, the *Rotten* or *Rhodan*, as the true source of the river. These streams bubble up in a circular stone basin, and mingle with the glacier-stream at a short distance from their source. In the same direction,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the inn, and on the W. side of the glacier (in the direction of the tall fir-tree, and where the path divides, that to the r. descends to the glacier), a torrent issues from an ice-cavern, and after a rapid descent of several hundred feet disappears in a crevasse.

The new Post-road (comp. p. 137) to the Furca crosses the infant Rhone a short distance below the hotel, and then ascends by long windings on the E. side of the valley. Pedestrians should follow the old bridle-path which ascends to the l., on the S.E. side of the *Rhone Glacier*, skirting its moraine for a short distance. Rhododendrons abound here, remaining in flower until autumn.

After a walk of nearly 1 hr. (on the old path), the glacier is quitted, and the course of the *Muttbach* ascended to the r.; in 10 min. the road is rejoined at the point where it crosses the brook. The old path, destitute of view, ascends to the r. by the *Muttbachthal* to the pass; whilst the *\*\*road* pursues a straight direction, scaling the mountain in vast curves and disclosing strikingly imposing views of the towering ice-masses of the Rhone Glacier, especially from the second angle, whence the prospect also embraces the Weisshorn, Mischabel and Dom to the S. Between the last winding and the culminating point another beautiful retrospect of the pinnacles of the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhörner.

After  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. of moderate walking (from the hotel; the diligence takes 2 hrs.) the summit of the **Furca** (7419 ft.) is attained. The path passes two cabins of stone on the r. bank of the brook and ascends the barren slope of the mountain. The view, on looking back from a small green platform,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. below the summit of the Pass, is very fine, embracing the Mutt glacier on the l., the glacier of the Rhone on the r., beyond, to the l., the Maienwand and the Grimsel, next the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhörner, and to the r. the Galenstock with its glaciers.

The path winds between heaps of snow, crosses a small brook, and then by zigzags ascends the hill situated between two streams. This ridge, which is seldom entirely free from snow, descends abruptly on both sides and lies between two peaks, deriving its appellation from their fanciful resemblance to the prongs of a fork. View (not so fine as might be expected from the height) of the Bernese Alps, of which the Finsteraarhorn is the most prominent. (*Hôtel de la Furca*, R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. or S. 3 fr.).

The *Furcahorn* (9290 ft.) is occasionally ascended from the inn for the sake of the view (ascent 5, descent 4 hrs.; guide necessary). — The *\*Galenstock* (11,073 ft.) is a magnificent point of view, recommended to practised climbers with trustworthy guides (ascent 6, descent 4 hrs.).

The old path now descends rapidly into the *Garsenthal* and traverses monotonous, treeless pastures, interesting to botanists only. Here, especially on the *Sidlialp* and *Wasseralp*, numerous species of Alpine plants are found. The new road skirts the lofty S.E. slope of the *Galenstock*. To the l. the *Siedelen Glacier* is visible, which discharges itself near the road in a picturesque fall; adjacent to it rise the pointed peaks of the *Bühlenstock*; farther to the l. is the *Tiefen Glacier*. On the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Elmeten Alp* (6409 ft.) commence the long windings by which the road descends into the *Ursern Valley* (see below); the pedestrian may avoid these by taking the old path, from which, however, the view is inferior. To the N.E. near *Andermatt* the *Oberalp* route is visible (R. 78).

With the exception of the inn on the *Furca*, there is no human habitation between the glacier of the *Rhone* and *Realp* (4723 ft.), a village consisting of a few poor houses. Father "Sen" (*Arsenius*), a successor of the hospitable *Capuchins*, now presides over a slender establishment at his "*Hospiz Realp*" (excellent wine). Adjacent is the *Hôtel des Alpes* (R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3, A.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ).

The sequestered *Valley of Urseren*, or *Uerner-Thal*, watered by the *Reuss*, 9 M. long,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. wide, enclosed between mountains partially covered with snow, possesses excellent pastures. Beyond *Realp* the new road crosses the *Dorfbach*, the E. discharge of the *Tiefen Glacier* (N. rises the *Lochberg*, 9504 ft.); reaches (20 min.) the *Alp Steinberg*, and then in a direct line traverses the bottom of the valley, overgrown with brushwood, as far as ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Zum Dorf*. To the l. in the foreground, on the N. side of the valley, tower the jagged peaks of the *Spitzliberg* (9429 ft.). From this point to (2 M.) *Hospenthal* (4492 ft.) (see p. 80), where the St. Gotthard route is entered, the road remains on the r. bank of the *Reuss*. Thence by the St. Gotthard road to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Andermatt* (4445 ft.) (*Hôtel St. Gotthard*; *Drei Könige*), see p. 80.

### 34. From the Rhone Glacier to Vispach.

#### Eggischhorn.

10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> hrs. Diligence to Brieg once daily (in the afternoon) in 5 hrs. (to Münster 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, Viesch 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Brieg 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr.); coupé 9 fr. 55 c., intérieur 7 fr. 85 c. (in the reverse direction the diligence takes 7 hrs.). From Brieg to

Vispach diligence twice daily in 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr.

The new Carriage-road (Furca route, comp. p. 137) was traversed in 1867 for the first time by a diligence, of which the traveller should avail himself in preference to walking.

Those who are acquainted with the Rhone Glacier may proceed from the Grimsel direct to Obergestelen, by the path which on the summit of the pass turns to the r. (leaving the Todtensee on the l.) and descends the wooded slopes to the village in 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

A short distance from the Rhone Glacier Hotel the road crosses the Rhone, which far below careers through its rocky ravine, and descends, commanding a more open view than the old route, to (3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Oberwald (4153 ft.) (*Hôtel de la Furca*, new), where it reaches the bottom of the valley. This is the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture-land, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is, however, seldom visible. In front rises the *Weisshorn* with its dazzling snow-pyramid, behind it the white *Galenstock*, and to the r. the *Mutthorn*. The valley may be divided into three sections, the upper extending to Viesch, the second as far as the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; the French language commences in the neighbourhood of Sion (p. 252).

At (2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) Obergestelen (4174 ft.), Fr. *Haut-Châtillon* (*Cheval Blanc*, on the old road; new inn, indifferent; one-horse carr. to the Rhone Glacier 10 fr.), the routes from the Grimsel, Furca, Nufenen (see below) and Gries (p. 143) unite; this is the principal dépôt for the cheese exported from the canton of Bern to Italy. The houses constructed of larch-wood are almost blackened from exposure to the sun. The water of the fountain, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, is excellent.

From Obergestelen to Airolo by the Nufenen Pass (9 hrs.), uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary. Commencement of the route, see p. 143. Before reaching the Gries glacier the path leads to the l. and crosses the (3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.) Nufenen-Pass (*Nüfënen*, *Novëna*) (7521 ft.), the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Tessin, into the *Val Bedretto*, where Italian is first heard. Immediately below the pass rises an arm of the *Ticino*, the l. bank of which the path follows as far as the (1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr.) Hospice all' *Acqua* (4880 ft.) (Inn poor, and not moderate), whence another path crosses the Pass of S. Giacomo to the Formazza valley and the Tosa Falls, see p. 144. The elevated position of the Bedretto valley renders it barren and unfruitful. The winter lasts at least six months, and even in summer it occasionally freezes at night. The slopes of the mountains are clothed with wood and pasture, and their summits crowned with glaciers and perpetual snow. Avalanches are frequent in spring and winter, the snow of which often lies on both banks of the Ticino as late as September. (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr.) Bedretto (4326 ft.), principal place in the valley. On Jan. 7th, 1863, the W. portion of the village was totally destroyed by an avalanche, and 28 of the inhabitants perished. The next place is *Villa*.











Near Ossasco (4097 ft.) the road crosses to the r. bank of the Ticino. Fontana (1 M.) is next reached, and (3 M.) Airolo (p. 82), 7 M. from Bedretto.

Ulrichen (4119 ft.), with its pointed spire, is the next village; opposite is the mouth of the Valley of Eginen (p. 143); then Geschenen (4124 ft.), and farther on ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Obergestelen), Münster (4168 ft.) (\**Goldenes Kreuz*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 18, to Vispach 20 fr. and gratuity), principal place in the valley. Beautiful view from the elevated chapel.

The \**Löffelhorn* (9626 ft.) is occasionally ascended from Münster, ascent (6 hrs.) across snow and granite-rocks, view similar to that from the Eggischhorn, with the addition of the Finster-Aarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, Reckingen, with the handsomest church in the valley, Ritsingen, Biel, Selkingen and Blitzingen are almost contiguous. Before Selkingen is reached, a footpath diverges to the l., leaving the village to the r., but the saving effected is trifling.

At (5 M.) Niederwald (3802 ft.) (*Zum Guten Freund*) delicious water bubbles up abundantly under a covering by the side of the road. Beyond Niederwald the Rhone forces its way down to a lower portion of the valley. The path skirts the slope of the hill, through a lonely mountain-valley, and descends at first gradually, and then rapidly to (5 M.) Viesch (3580 ft.) (*Hôtel du Glacier de Viesch*, village inn, hotel prices; one-horse carr. to Brieg 10, Vispach 14, Obergestelen 14, Oberwald 15, Rhone Glacier 20 fr.), in a grand situation, over-shadowed by the *Viescher Hörner* (12,021 ft.). This is a considerable village, towards which the *Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with that of the same name at Grindelwald, p. 118) extends its two arms.

From Viesch or Lax by the Albrun-Pas to Andermatten in the Pommat (p. 144). Those who, after the ascent of the Eggischhorn wish to visit the falls of the Tosa in the Pommat, need not make a long digression by ascending the Valais and crossing the Gries Pass, but may proceed to Andermatten from Viesch or Lax over the Albrun-Pass in 1 day (13 hrs.). The following is the route (Joseph Pennen of Lax is a good guide): From Lax 10 min. across the Rhone, 10 min. forest, 15 min. through the forest, 20 min. *Ausserbinn* (3252 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. *Binn* (4488 ft.) a village in the Binnen-Thal, interesting to mineralogists, 45 min. *Imfeld* (4845 ft.), 15 min. pine-forest, 45 min. chalets,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. last chalet, 1 hr. summit of the Pass (7419 ft.), the latter portion of the way stony. Hence to *Im-Wald* in the Formazza Valley  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

From Viesch to Iselle by the Passo del Boccareccio (Ritter Pass), an arduous, but highly interesting expedition (12–13 hrs.); experienced guide necessary. The route is first through the Binn-Thal (see above), whence  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. before Binn is reached, it diverges to the r. and ascends through the *Lang-Thal* in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to the pass between the (r.) *Hüllehorn* (9081 ft.) and the (l.) *Helsenhorn* (9789 ft.) (the latter may be scaled without difficulty; magnificent panorama); then a fatiguing descent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the *Alp Drieglia* (quarters for the night, if necessary) in the *Val Cherasca*, and through the latter by *Trasquera* to *Iselle* (p. 259).

From Viesch to Premia by the Kriegalp Pass, very fatiguing, but picturesque (12–13 hrs.); trustworthy guides indispensable. The route ascends the *Kriegalp-Thal*, a lateral valley of the *Lang-Thal*, in 7 hrs. to



the summit of the pass on the N. side of the *Kriegalpstock* (fine view of the Helsenhorn, the ascent of which is more difficult from this point than from the Ritter Pass, above mentioned). Descent by the *Val Devera* to *Premia* in the *Val Antigorio* (p. 145).

Very interesting excursion to the

### \*Eggischhorn.

The \**Eggischhorn* (9053 ft.) (from Viesch 4½, descent 3½ hrs., or by the so-called sliding-route 1½ hr.; bridle-path nearly to the summit, horse 10 fr.), is a lofty isolated peak, commanding a magnificent prospect (3 hrs. as far as the inn, guide superfluous).

¶ The path crosses the stream which flows from the Viesch Glacier, ascending to the r. past several houses, and then through forest; when the latter is quitted, the inn is visible above to the r. Then to the l., through the enclosure of some chalets; after 5 min., to the l., then to the r. past two huts. The \**Hôtel et Pension Jungfrau* (R. and B. 2½, table d'hôte at 6, 3½ fr., Pension 5 fr., civil landlord), two-thirds of the way to the top, is a place well adapted for a lengthened sojourn; beautiful flora, especially violets and gentians. The well-defined bridle-path extends to within ¼ hr. from the summit, to which the pedestrian then scrambles over loose rocks. The summit is pyramidal, covered with large masses of rock, and surmounted by a wooden cross. Immediately below the spectator lies the little *Märjelen-See*, of a dark green colour, in which huge blocks of ice frequently float. The entire ice-plain of the Aletsch Glacier is visible (15 M. long, probably the longest in the Alps), as well as the Viesch Glacier. Of the innumerable mountain peaks, the most prominent are: to the r., the Galenstock, Ober-Aarhorn, Finster-Aarhorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau; to the l., the Aletschhorn (12,951 ft.), next to the Finster-Aarhorn the highest peak N. of the Rhone; more to the S. the Weisshorn, the conspicuous Matterhorn, Mischabel and Dom (Monte Rosa is concealed by the Mischabel). A still more distant snow-peak is said to be the Bosse de Dromadaire of Mont Blanc. The view embraces a great part of the Simplon route with the Hospice, and of the Valley of St. Nikolaus (p. 267). Consult the panorama.

If the traveller wishes to reach the valley of the Rhone at a point farther down, he should follow the path to *Lax*, see p. 143, to the r. near the chalet below the hotel. The following route is, however, perhaps preferable: from the Jungfrau Hotel a direction should be pursued parallel to the Rhone, by an almost level path (most beautiful view) over the *Betten Alp*, with its small lake (6310 ft., abounding in fish) in 2 hrs. to the *Rieder Alp*, where there is a small, but comfortable inn (*Sepibus*), and by *Ried* (3697 ft.) down to *Mörel* (p. 143; in the reverse direction, from Mörel to the Rieder Alp, 2½ hrs.). — A path from the Rieder Alp to the W. traverses the ridge of the mountain to the (1½ hr.) Aletsch Glacier, and crossing this at a perfectly safe place in ½ hr., to (1 hr.) the Inn on the *Belle Alpe* (pension 6 fr.); thence to *Brieg* (4 hrs.), see p. 256.

From the Eggischhorn to Grindelwald by the *Viescherjoch*, *Eigerjoch*, *Mönchsloch*, *Jungfrauloch*, p. 119. — From the Eggischhorn to the Grimsel by the *Oberaarjoch*, s. p. 136. — From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggischhorn by the *Lavinenthor*, see p. 114.

From the Eggischhorn to Kippel in the Lötschenthal (p. 250) by the *Lötschenlücke* in 12 hrs., with experienced guides down to the *Märjelen-See*, across the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the Lötschenlücke, then a descent over the deeply furrowed *Lötschen Glacier* to the Lötschenthal. — Another interesting pass to the Lötschenthal is by the *Beichgrat*; from the inn on the Belle Alpe by the *Ober-Aletsch Glacier* and *Beichfirn* to the culminating point of the *Beichgrat* (11,036 ft.), between the Schienhorn and Löschthal Breithorn; then a precipitous descent (in all 10 hrs.).







The carriage-road from Viesch traverses the fertile valley for about 3 M., passes through **Lax** (\**Kreuz*) whence the Eggischhorn may also be ascended in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (p. 142), and then descends by numerous windings to the bridge of *Grengiols* (*Grängenbrücke*), commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background. This bridge spans the Rhone, which here flows through a rocky ravine far beneath. The road then follows the course of the river (at first on its l. bank, afterwards crossing to the r. by the *Kästenbaum* bridge) as far as (6 M.) **Mörel** (*Hôtel Eggischhorn*).

The valley widens a little, the road skirting the river which here rolls impetuously over sharp fragments of slate rock. Below Mörel, the *Hochfluh Church* stands picturesquely on an abrupt eminence which almost blocks up the road. In its vicinity, on the *Matt*, stands a solitary inn by the road-side. Farther on, the road crosses the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier. **Naters** (2335 ft.), a considerable village, surrounded by fruit-trees, is commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*auf der Fluh*).

The road now crosses the broad, stony channel of the *Rhone* and reaches (6 M.) **Brieg** on the Simplon route. Brieg and ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Vispach**, see p. 255.

### 35. From Obergestelen to Domo d'Ossola.

**The Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.**

*Comp. Map p. 140.*

16 hrs., two day's journey, quarters for the night at Andermatten. From Münster, or Obergestelen, to the Falls of the Tosa and back 12 hrs., a fatiguing day's walk. Bridle-path. Guide to Frutwald (10, horse 18 fr.), not absolutely necessary in fine and clear weather. Those who wish to cross the pass from the Italian side are recommended to engage the services of the landlord *Imboden* in the Rössel at Andermatten who acts as guide to his guests. The new road through the Val Formazza is now finished to a point N. of Premia.

A bridge crosses the *Rhone* at *Obergestelen* (p. 140). At (10 min.) **Im-Loch** the path diverges to the l., into the *Eggenenthal* (interesting to the geologist), crosses the *Eggenbach* above a picturesque waterfall; next through larch woods, then across a barren stony tract, where the stillness is only broken by the whistle of the marmot or the murmur of an occasional waterfall, and finally over some green pastures, with scattered chalets (*Im-Lad* or *Alstaffel*), where the ascent commences. Before this point the path across the Nufenen Pass (p. 140) to Airolo diverges to the l. at a bridge. The level *Gries Glacier* is next reached, and is traversed in about 20 min. The path is here indicated by posts. The **Gries Pass** (7819 ft.), the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, is surrounded by barren heights. The \*view of the Bernese Alps in clear weather is unparalleled. (From the Gries Glacier

a rarely frequented path leads N.E. through the *val Corno* to the *Hospice all' Acqua* in the Val Bedretto, p. 140).

The descent on the S. side of the pass is, as is often the case in the Alps, steeper and more arduous than on the N. side. A narrow path to the l., skirting a precipice, is first followed. The *Griesbach*, which here rises, unites at *Kehrbächli* (see below) with the *Tosa (Toce)*, descending from the *Valle Toggia*. In the upper portion of the *Formazza* valley, 4 distinct regions may be distinguished, on each of which are some summer habitations: *Bettelmatt*, a single chalet on the upper; *Morast* on the second (the slope between Bettelmatt and Morast is named *Wallisbächlen*); *Kehrbächli (a Riatt)* and *Auf der Fruth (Sulla Frua)*, on the third, with a small chapel, and adjacent to it an inn. The latter is situated on the verge of the fourth precipitous slope, over which the *Tosa*, 400 ft. high and 80 ft. wide, precipitates itself in 3 cascades, widening as it descends. Long before the **\*\*Falls of the Tosa** are reached, the roar of the torrent is audible. No waterfall in Switzerland, except that of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, which is far inferior in height, consists of such a volume of water; it is unquestionably the grandest in the Alps. The river precipitates itself majestically over rounded granite walls for a distance of about 1000 ft. forming a lofty, unbroken cloud of white foam. The environs are destitute of trees, but rich in Alpine plants.

From the *Tosa-Falls* to *Airolo* on the St. Gotthard-road. A bridle-path, frequently difficult to trace (guides therefore desirable), but presenting no other difficulty, leads from the Val Formazza to the Val Bedretto, diverging to the r., by the chapel above the falls, from the path to the *Gries Glacier*; it then ascends the *Valle Toggia*, at first steep, then 1 hr. through a grassy valley, enclosed by huge cliffs, where the whistle of the marmot is constantly heard. The *Fisch-See*, abounding in trout, lies to the r. The path now mounts to the *S. Giacomo Pass* (7105 ft.), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton Tessin) and Italy. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the *Chapel of S. Giacomo* (6914 ft.), where the inhabitants of the valleys annually assemble for worship on July 25th. The path descends through a luxuriant growth of rhododendrons; the Val Bedretto and the *Hospice all' Acqua* are next reached. Hence to *Airolo* see p. 140.

Below the *Tosa Falls*, the *Pommatt*, or *Val Formazza*, commences, with the villages ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fruthwald (in Camscha)*, *Gurf (in Grovello)*, *Zumsteg (al Pont)*, with the town-house and archives of the valley, (1 hr.) **Andermatten** (3886 ft.) (*\*Rössel*), Ital. *alla Chiesa*, with the church of the valley, then *Staffelwald (S. Michèle)*, and finally *Unterstald (Foppiano)*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Andermatten, where German is still spoken; farther on Italian only. Most of the villages have German, as well as Italian names.

From the *Pommatt* by the *Albrun Pass* to *Lax* or *Viesch* in the *Valais*, see p. 141.

The passage from the *Pommatt* to the *Val Maggia* (p. 369) is very fatiguing, with hardly adequate attractions for the traveller (from Andermatten to *Cevio* 8 hrs., not without guide); from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the *Griner Furca* (7160 ft.), descent in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Bosco* (4627 ft.),

also called *Orin* or *Gurin* (Inn of the curé), the only German village in the canton of Tessin. From Bosco to Cevio  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. *Bignasco* (\*Post) lies 1 hr. to the N. of Cevio in a magnificent situation. Diligence from Bignasco to Locarno once daily in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., fare 2 fr. 90 c.

The *Defile of Foppiano* is imposing. The influence of the Italian air now gradually becomes perceptible. The soil is richly cultivated and the vegetation betokens the genial clime of the south. Chestnuts, figs and vines flourish luxuriantly. Near *Premia* is an open chapel with old frescoes. The mica-slate rocks between *S. Michele* and *Premia* (\**Agnello*, R., B. and S. inc. W. 3 fr.; carr. to Domo d'Ossola 10, to Vogogna 20 fr.),  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Andermatten, 6 M. from Crodo, are interspersed with red granite. Below this point the valley of the Tosa is termed *Val Antigorio*, one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps and graced by numerous waterfalls. Road good. (From *Premia* to *Viesch* by the *Kriegalp Pass*, see p. 141.)

The Italian custom-house is at *Crodo* (\**Leone d'Oro*). The neighbouring baths are of little note. The road rejoins the *Simplon* route  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. below *Crodo*, by the lofty bridge of *Crevola*, at the mouth of the *Val di Vedro*, near the union of the *Diveria* with the *Tosa*. (3 M.) *Domo d'Ossola*, see p. 259.

### 36. From Thun to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi.

17 hrs. A Post-conveyance, accommodating 3 pers., runs daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. from *Spiez* to *Frutigen* (fare 2 fr. 10 c.), in connection with the afternoon steamboat from *Thun*, returning from *Frutigen* in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to meet the first steamboat from *Interlaken*. — By water to *Spiez*, see p. 104; from *Spiez* to *Frutigen*  $10\frac{1}{2}$  M.

The *Gemmi* is one of the most remarkable of the Alpine passes, less from its picturesqueness than its imposing grandeur. There is a good carriage road as far as *Kandersteg* ( $22\frac{1}{2}$  M.); thence over the *Gemmi* to the Baths of *Leuk* (5 hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary in fine weather); from the Baths of *Leuk* a good road (ascent 2, descent 3 hrs.) descends to the *Rhone* valley.

The first part of the road skirts the Lake of *Thun* (1713 ft.); by the slender tower of ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Strättlingen* (2080 ft.), before which the road to the *Simmenthal* (p. 153) diverges to the r., the *Kander* is crossed by a lofty bridge. The *Kander* formerly flowed past the W. side of *Strättlingen*, joining the *Aare* below *Thun*, where its deposits of detritus and loam soon converted the once fruitful land into a swamp. A canal (3000 ft. long, 272 ft. broad), intersecting the hill of *Strättlingen*, and now resembling a natural channel, was therefore constructed in 1712—14, in order to conduct the water direct to the lake. The deposits, however, continue as formerly at the mouth of the river and have formed a delta, which annually increases.

To the l., on the lake, rises the castle of *Spiez* (p. 104). Opp. to *Spiezwyler* through which the road leads, on a height near the entrance of the *Simmenthal*, the castle of *Wimmis* is

seen at the N. base of the *Niesen* (p. 102). The conical *Stockhorn* (p. 104) stands forth prominently from the opposite mountains on the l. bank of the *Simmen*.

Near *Mühlenen* (2080 ft.), or *Mülinen* (\**Bär*, R. 1½, B. 1½, S. 2½ fr.), the road crosses the *Suldbach*, whence the *Niesen* is visible from the base to the summit. At the E. base of the mountain is the newly erected and much frequented *Heustrich-Bad* (of moderate pretensions; omnibus to Thun), the waters of which resemble those of *Weissenburg* (p. 154).

From *Mühlenen* to *Interlaken* 4¼ hrs., a charming walk. Beyond *Mühlenen* the road ascends to the r., traversing the hilly district which separates the valley of the *Kander* from the Lake of *Thun*. In 45 min. *Aeschi* (2700 ft.) (\**Bär*, carriages to be had) is reached, a village on the height, commanding an extensive view of the lake; the road then gradually descends to (1¾ hr) *Leissigen* (\**Steinbock*), situated on the lake. The road then skirts the lake as far as (40 min.) *Därliigen* (\**Hirsch*), 35 min. beyond which a sign-post indicates the road (l.) to *Unterseen* and *Interlaken* (¾ hr.), whilst that in a straight direction leads to *Lauterbrunnen*. The latter passes the *Kleine Rügen* (p. 106), the *Pension Jungfraublick*, and (40 min.) *Matten* (p. 110), where the *Jungfrau* suddenly appears in all her beauty and grandeur. Here the road unites with the *Interlaken* and *Lauterbrunnen* road.

The *Gemmi* route leaves the picturesque village of *Reichenbach* at the entrance of the *Kienthal* (p. 114) to the l. (magnificent view of the *Blümlisalp* to the l.), crosses the *Kander*, and ¼½ M. from *Mühlenen*, reaches

1¼ M. *Frutigen* (2127 ft.) (\**Adler*, fine view of the *Altels* and *Blümlisalp* from the gallery at the back; *Hôtel de l'Helvétie*), a market-town situated in a fertile district, on the *Engstligenbach*, which below the village unites with the *Kander*. Beautiful view of the *Kanderthal*, the *Balmhorn* and *Altels*, and of the *Ralligstöcke* (p. 104) in the opposite direction. — Bridle-path to the *Niesen*, see p. 103.

The valley here divides; the S. arm, through which the *Kander* flows, leads to the *Gemmi*, the S.W. into the narrow mountain-valley of *Adelboden*, the road to which at first follows the road to *Kandersteg*, crosses the *Engstligenbach* and then (½ M.) turns to the r. After a steep ascent on the r. bank of the brook, *Adelboden* (3990 ft.) (rustic inn by the church) is reached in 4½ hrs. In the background of the valley is a beautiful fall of the *Engstligen*, above it the *Wildstrubel*, to the l. the *Lohner*. From *Adelboden* an occasionally marshy path leads over the *Hahnenmoos* (near the highest point, 5840 ft., a chalet) in 3½ hrs. to *Lenk* (p. 151). During the descent a beautiful view is obtained of the valley of *Lenk*, the *Wildstrubel* and *Räzli Glacier*.

From *Adelboden* an interesting pass leads E. over the *Almengrat* in 5—6 hrs. to *Kandersteg*. Guide desirable.

Over the *Strubeleckjoch* to *Sierre* (p. 253) 12—13 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, for experienced mountaineers only, with good guides.

At *Frutigen* the *Engstligenbach* is crossed, and, farther on, the *Kander*, near the picturesque *Tellenburg* (formerly the dwelling of the bailiff of the district, now a prison). The road then ascends on the r. bank to the pleasant-looking church and parsonage-house of *Kandergrund*. Near *Mittholz* the ruins (square tower) of the *Felsenburg* are passed.









Maasstab 1:230,000

3 Stunden 4,800 Schweizer Pass

English miles

Ver. Anst. v. Ed. Wagner, Darmstadt





7½ M. Kandersteg (3602 ft.). \*Hôtel Victoria at the N. end of the village; \*Bär, 1½ M. farther; R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, A. 1 fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) to Schwarenbach (ascent 4½, descent 3 hrs.) 3 fr.; to the Daube (summit of the pass, the highest point, ascent 1¾, descent 1¼ hr.) 3½ fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (descent 1½, ascent 2¾ hrs.) 6 fr.; horse to Schwarenbach 8, to the Daube 10, to the Baths of Leuk 15 fr., if the departure is before 10 o'clock; if at a later hour, 20 fr. A horse should be taken to Schwarenbach only, or, at farthest, to the Daube, beyond which the abruptness of the descent renders riding undesirable. Carriage to Frutigen, one-horse 7, two-horse 14 fr.; Thun, one-horse 17, two-horse 34 fr.; Interlaken, one-horse 25, two-horse 45 fr.; for the ascent from Frutigen to Kandersteg 2 fr. more are demanded.

A magnificent panorama of mountain-scenery is here enjoyed: to the N.E. the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Weisse Frau, the magnificent Doldenhorn and the barren Fisistöcke; to the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and Gasterntal, the lofty Gellihorn. Opposite the Victoria Hotel, on the W. side of the valley, is an ancient moraine, probably formed by the Blümlisalp Glacier, now about 3 M. distant, but which once entirely filled the upper portion of the valley.

To the E. is the \*Oeschinen-Thal, a valley well worthy of a visit, about 1½ hr.'s. walk (guide 1½ fr., unnecessary; the traveller follows the road on the r. bank of the Oeschinenbach; horse 6 fr.). It is terminated by the Oeschinen-See (4888 ft.), 1 M. in length, ½ M. in breadth, and is enclosed by precipitous rocks, over which waterfalls are precipitated into the lake. Lofty mountains tower above the lake, the *Weisse Frau*, or *Blümlisalp* (11,271 ft.), and the *Freund- and Doldenhorn* (11,228 ft.), both ascended for the first time in 1862 by Dr. Roth and M. v. Fellenberg (see Dr. Roth's interesting description of the expedition: Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau). A footpath leads hence over the *Dundengrat* into the *Aienthal*, over the *Furge* into the *Sefinenthal*, and to Lauterbrunnen (p. 111).

From Kandersteg by the Lötschenpass to Tourtemagne (in the Valais), see R. 62.

From Kandersteg over the Tschingel (Kander) Glaciert to Lauterbrunnen, a most interesting expedition of 15 hrs. (7 hrs. on the ice), for practised mountaineers only; experienced guides necessary (at Selden the brothers *Kuenzi*, at Lauterbrunnen *Chr. and Ulrich Lauener*). The previous night may, if necessary, be spent at *Selden*, or on the *Steinberg Alp*. From (2 hrs.) Selden in ¾ hr. to the *Alpetli Glacier*, the W. arm of the Kander Glacier. Then a fatiguing walk of 2 hrs. over the lateral moraine on the S. verge of the glacier; finally an ascent, skirting precipitous slopes, to the *Kander Glacier*, properly so called, an interminable expanse of snow and ice, from which on the l. the abrupt rocky walls of the *Blümlisalp* (11,271 ft.) rise. Then a gentle ascent of 1½ hr. to the base of the *Muthorn* (9343 ft.), and between the latter (r.) and the *Ganchilücke* (l.) in 2 hrs. more to the *Tschingeltritt*, a precipice 2000 ft. high, skirting which the route descends across the *Lower Tschingel Glacier* (½ hr.) to the (½ hr.) *Steinberg Alp* (p. 113). Thence a direct footpath to *Mürren* (2½ hrs.), uniting near the fall of the *Sefine* (p. 112) with the broader path from *Stechelberg* and *Gimmelwald* to *Mürren*.

The road beyond Kandersteg continues as broad as before, till it arrives at the (½ hr.) bridge, beyond which it contracts, but still cannot be mistaken. At the base of the mountain is the *Bär inn* (see above). The ascent soon begins; to the r. is the brook which issues from the *Ueschinenthal*, with some inconsiderable falls; 10 min., a sign-post "to Wallis", to the l.,

not in a straight direction; 30 min., a pure spring on the l. The path winds upwards beneath the *Gellihorn*, by a mountain slope which apparently terminates the valley. The path, here lately reconstructed, now ascends to the l., quitting the old track, which winds upwards in a straight direction, at the fir-wood beyond a clearing; it leads through a pine-forest at a great elevation, commanding a fine view of the *Gasterthal* (p. 251) to the l., and the mountains which enclose it. When the path reaches the level pastures, it re-unites with the old track, and traverses the *Wintereggmatt* (6003 ft.). After a walk of 3 hrs. from Kandersteg, the chalet (milk) of *Spitalmatt* (5845 ft.), or *Spittelmatt*, is reached. To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,187 ft.) and the black, rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9267 ft.) (to the S. is the snowy cone of the *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 10,670 ft.), lies embedded the *Schwarze* or *Sagi Glacier*, commanded on the E. by the *Balmhorn* (see below). The glacier is drained by the *Schwarzbach*, or the *Spittelmatt Dala*. Then over a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip.

The *\*Balmhorn* (11,352 ft.), the loftiest peak of the *Altels* group, may be ascended hence with out danger in 4–5 hrs. (guide necessary), an excursion well deserving of notice. The magnificent panorama from the summit comprises the entire range of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland.

The inn of *Schwarenbach* (6360 ft.) is attained in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more (from Kandersteg: ascent 3, descent 2; to the Baths of Leuk 2 hrs.).

In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the muddy *Daubensee* (6791 ft.) is reached (1 M. in length, 10 to 20 ft. deep), formed by the waters of the *Lämmeren Glacier* (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen for seven months in the year.

The new and well-constructed path skirts the E. bank of the lake at a considerable height above it, and in 10 min. brings the pedestrian to the summit of the pass, termed the *Daube* (7086 ft.), or *Gemmi*, situated immediately beneath the *Daubenhorn* (7773 ft.), the barren limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the r. A magnificent \*view of part of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais is obtained from a slight eminence a few minutes' walk from the pass, to the l. of the path. The lofty group of mountains to the extreme l. are the *Mischabelhörner*; farther to the r. rises the mighty *Weisshorn*, then the *Bruneckhorn*, the pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, and still more to the r. the *Dent Blanche*. At a giddy depth below, the traveller perceives, the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them *Inden* (p. 150). To the W. rise the moraines of the *Lämmeren Glacier*, extending nearly to the pass; above the glacier a glistening snow-peak, and near it the huge rocks of the *Wildstrubel* (9638 ft.). Rare flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone hut for the protection of the sheep in bad weather, on the verge of an abrupt abyss. On the face of this almost perpendicular rock, 1560 ft.

in height, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed the path, in 1736—41, one of the most remarkable of Alpine routes, hence to Leuk 10,110 ft. in length. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, and occasionally resemble a spiral staircase, the upper parts in some places actually projecting beyond those beneath. The most precipitous portions are protected by parapets. Although this path to the Baths of Leuk appears so unprotected when seen from below, the ascent is really unattended with danger; even those hitherto unaccustomed to such giddy heights may safely ascend ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) and even descend (1 hr. to the base of the precipice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more to the Baths) this path, but it is prudent to be accompanied by a guide. The descent on horseback should be avoided. In 1861 a Comtesse d'Arlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed on the spot. Invalids who come from the N. to visit the Baths and are desirous of avoiding the long circuit by Freiburg, Vevay, and Martigny, may be conveyed over the Gemmi in a litter. The regulations require 4 bearers to attend each litter; for a person of more than usual weight, 6; and for a "*poids extraordinaire*" 8. The openings in the enclosures of the meadows at the S. base of the Gemmi are employed to facilitate the counting of the sheep.

The **Baths of Leuk** (4356 ft.), or *Loèche-les-Bains*. \**Hôtel des Alpes*, commanding a beautiful view, is at the same time the post-office (the diligence, p. 150, stops also at the *Hôtel de France*); \**Belle-vue*; opposite to it, *Grand Bain*; \**Hôtel de France*; all very similar, pension in each 6 fr.; for casual visitors R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , table d'hôte at 11 and 6 o'clock 4, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. \**Union*, pension 5 fr.; \**Hôtel Brunner* (comfortable), similar prices; *Croix Fédérale*, pension  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Maison Blanche*. — *Telegraph-office* open during the season.

*Loèche-les-Bains*, a small village consisting principally of wooden houses, with 550 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., situated amidst green pastures in a mountain valley only open to the S., and watered by the *Dala*, lies 2770 ft. below the *Daube* (Gemmi) and 2438 ft. above the *Rhone*. In July and August the Baths are much frequented, especially by French, Swiss, and Italians. Many of the hotels, and even some of the houses, are open only from the beginning of June to the end of Sept.; the *Hôtel de France* and *Brunner*, however, remain open till December. The strong embankment to the E. serves as a protection against avalanches. Even in the height of summer the sun is not visible after 5 p. m. By moonlight the huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird aspect.

The **Springs**, 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that  $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They are of various strength and temperature (93—123°), the *Lorenz spring* being the most powerful. The feature in these Baths which most excites the stranger's curiosity, is that the patients do not bathe in separate compartments, but in order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary immersion, place themselves up to their necks in water in a common bath, clothed

in long flannel dresses, and thus remain for several hours together. Every bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed; reading and conversation go on as in an ordinary room, and as the patients come from all parts of Europe, the Babel of tongues can be more easily imagined than described. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this strange and somewhat uninviting spectacle. The casual visitor may also, if he be curious in such matters, experimentalize in a bath at a charge of 2 fr., but it is doubtful if the opportunity is frequently taken advantage of. The suffering frame will undergo much in the pursuit of health, otherwise the Baths of Leuk for all sanitary purposes would be entirely deserted.

A tablet on the wall of the Church records the names of 6 chamois-hunters who perished by an avalanche, Dec. 19th, 1839. The skulls piled up in the *Charnel-house* present a ghastly spectacle; and inspire a wish in the beholder that they might be consigned to their kindred dust. Opposite to the N. side of the church, on the gable of the *Town-house*, hang 13 wolf-skins.

**Excursions.** A walk, partially shaded, leads from the promenade (beautiful view of the r. bank of the Dala) to the foot of a lofty precipice ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) on the l. bank of the Dala. The traveller then ascends by 8 rude ladders (*échelles*), perpendicularly attached to the face of the rock, to the path at the summit, which conducts him in 1 hr. to the village of Albinen, or Arbinon (3990 ft.). Those whose heads are to be mistrusted should forego this undertaking; the more adventurous will be sufficiently repaid by the beautiful view from the second ladder. The descent is more difficult than the ascent.

Other excursions are: to the Fall of the Dala,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; Dala Glacier (with guide),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., Torrent-Alp  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. The \*Torrenthorn (9259 ft.) commands a magnificent prospect of the snow-mountains and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, and of the entire chain of the Pennine Alps from Monte Rosa to Mont Blanc; the ascent (with guide) may be accomplished in 5 hrs.; horse 8 fr., fee 1 fr.; the traveller can ride nearly to the summit; portions of the descent are, however, unsuitable for riders. Those who come from the Rhone valley, and wish to visit Albinen and the Torrenthorn, effect a considerable saving by proceeding direct from the village of Leuk (see below) to Albinen; thence with guide by *Chermignon* to the Torrenthorn, descending to Bad Leuk. The Galmhorn (7600 ft.) near Chermignon is also frequently ascended.

*Horse* to Kandersteg 15, Schwarzenbach 6, Daube 5 fr.; *Porters* to Kandersteg 6, Schwarzenbach 4, Daube 3, foot of the Gemmi 2 fr. *Diligence* from July to Sept. 15th (twice daily) from the Baths to Leuk, Susten (5 fr., coupé 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), Siders and Sion, descent in  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , ascent 7 hrs. (8 fr., coupé 10 fr.). *One-horse carriage* to Susten 10, Siders 16, Sion 25, Vispach 22, Brieg 30 fr.; two-horse carr. about  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd more.

The carriage-road to Leuk and the Rhone valley, one of the most interesting amongst the Alps, crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, and, skirting the r. bank at a great elevation, descends to (1 hr.) Inden (3620 ft.) (\**Inn*); after a short distance it recrosses to the l. bank of the Dala, and commands a series of magnificent views of the Dala ravine, the opposite mountains, and the little village of Albinen.

The Bridle-path to Sierre, for pedestrians proceeding to Sion and Martigny, quits the road to the r., by a slate quarry, 8 min. before reaching the last-mentioned bridge and skirts the brink of a precipice on the r. bank of the Dala. In 12 min. a small tunnel is reached, and in 2 min. more a second. Above the dirty, but picturesquely situated ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) village of Varen (2407 ft.), at the extreme verge of the ravine, where it forms a right angle with the valley of the Rhone, a striking view is ob-

tained of this valley, 45 min. in length, from Vispach to Martigny, also of the peculiar-looking Wood of Pfyn and the huge yellow crater of the Ill-graben on the opposite mountains. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Salgesch* (1890 ft.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Sierre* see p. 253; from Inden (see above) to Sierre  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The carriage-road to Leuk at the mouth of the Dala ravine still remains high above the Rhone Valley. A beautiful view of the Rhone Valley as far as Martigny is here disclosed. The descent is replete with interest, the windings of the road affording a succession of fine views. Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by taking the old bridle-path to the l. of the custom-house at Inden, which rejoins the high-road near the bridge; and again beyond the bridge by a path descending to the r. to Leuk. Descent from the Baths to the Rhone-bridge 2, ascent 3 hrs.

**Leuk**, or *Loèche* (2438 ft.) (*Couronne*), is a market-town (pop. 1123), situated on a height, and commanded by a picturesque old castle. Here,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. from the Rhone, the wine-district commences. The high-road (p. 254) leads through the little village of *Susten* (\**Hôtel de la Souste*), situated on the opposite bank of the Rhone (1918 ft.).

The dusty high-road in the Rhone Valley (p. 251), which averages 3 M. in breadth, and is frequently rendered marshy by inundations, forms no pleasing contrast to the magnificent scenery of the Gemmi and valley of the Dala, and is of course no field for the pedestrian. *Diligence* twice a day in the Rhone Valley between Sion and Brieg (R. 63). *One-horse carr.* from Susten to Vispach 8, to Sion 10, to the Baths of Leuk 15 fr.

### 37. From Thun to Sion. Grimmi. Rawyl.

*Comp. Map p. 146.*

21 hrs. From Lenk to Sion ( $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) a new bridle-path, tolerably good on the Bern side, but somewhat rugged on the side of the Valais. A very interesting route. Guide not absolutely necessary.

The best means of reaching Lenk is by the Thun and Gesseney diligence as far as Zweisimmen in 7 hrs., fare 5 fr. 55 c. (see p. 153), whence a good road leads to (9 M.) *Lenk* (in 2 hrs. by diligence, once daily), the starting-point for the passage of the Rawyl.

The path, now little frequented, leaves the post-road near *Latterbach* (p. 154) and crosses first the *Simmen*, then the *Chirel*, which flows through the valley of *Diemtigen*. *Diemtigen* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) (*Hirsch*). On the E. bank, ruins of the castle of *Grimmenstein* or *Hasenburg*. Near (2 hrs.) *Narrenbach* (3130 ft.), the smiling valley of *Männigrund* opens to the r.; ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Thiermatten* (3592 ft.), with a village inn, faces the Schurtenfluh or Schorri-fluh;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther the valley divides; the E. part is called the *Schwendenthal*; the W., which is now followed, is a continual ascent as far as the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (6170 ft.), a rugged and little frequented pass, almost entirely destitute of view; the path then descends through the fertile valley of *Fermel* to (2 hrs.) *Matten*, a village in the Upper Simmenthal, on the Zweisimmen road (p. 154) to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Lenk.

**Lenk** (3309 ft.) (Krone, pension  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 fr.; in the vicinity the new sulphur-baths of Hohliebe; Bär; Stern), completely surroun-



ded by lofty mountains and glaciers, is beautifully situated. The majestic *Wildstrubel* (9638 ft.), the snows and glaciers of which surmount a long ridge of grey rocks, and are the source of numerous brooks, presents a very imposing aspect.

From Lenk to Gsteig  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.: in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. W. by the *Trütlisberg* to *Lauenen* (3879 ft.) (\*Bär, rustic inn, pension  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.); thence by the *Chrinnen* (5094 ft.) in 3 hrs. to *Gsteig* (p. 175); some parts of the route very attractive, see R. 39.

The *Simmen* takes its rise 6 M. to the S. of Lenk, near the glacier of *Räzli*. An excursion (4 hrs. there and back) to its source, termed the "*Sieben Brunnen*" (Seven Fountains, 4476 ft.; guide unnecessary), will well repay the pedestrian. He may in 2 hrs. reach the chalet (milk, coffee etc.) to the rear of the *Räzliberg* (5760 ft.), which here intercepts the view of the valley. To the S. is seen the precipitous *Räzli-Glacier*, at the foot of which, almost at the bottom of the valley, 10 min. from the chalet, are situated the so-called *Seven Fountains*, which in point of fact are only one, springing from the rock; more to the l. the upper *Fall of the Simmen*. To the r. of the glacier rise the *Laufbodenhorn* (8351 ft.) and the *Gletscherhorn* (9035 ft.); above the Seven Fountains, the sharp peak of the *Seehorn*; to the l. above the upper fall, the *Ammertenhorn* (the *Wildstrubel* behind it is only visible from a lower point of the valley). The experienced pedestrian may ascend the glacier with a guide; from the chalet and back 6—7 hrs.

From Lenk to Sion  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The road, at first practicable for carriages, passes the parsonage-house, and leads to the valley of the *Iffigenbach*, and on the l. bank of the brook, to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) imposing **Fall of the Iffigenbach**, the spray of which rises like a cloud of dust almost to the point from which it is precipitated.

For  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the road mounts the rock above the fall, and in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. more leads to the chalets of **Iffigen** (6418 ft.) (rustic inn) situated in a basin resembling that of the Baths of Leuk.

Leaving Iffigen, the path leads for a short distance through a small wood, ascending a stony slope (where it cannot be missed), and finally terminating in a path cut in the side of a perpendicular rock. The ascent ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) to the summit of the pass, whence a beautiful view is enjoyed over Lenk and the mountains of the *Simmenthal*, is unattended with danger. Below the pass is a hut for shelter, where wood may be found for making a fire. To the W. of the little *Lake of Rawyl* ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) a cross, indicating the boundary of Bern and Valais, and at the same time the highest point of the **Rawyl** (6970 ft.), is attained. The path now traverses the most picturesque scenery, and in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. the verge of the S. declivity is reached; to the N.W. is the long ridge of the *Mittaghorn* (8296 ft.); to the W. the *Schneidehorn* (9057 ft.); to the S.W. the *Wildhorn*, completely covered with glaciers and snow (10,060 ft.), and the broad *Rawylhorn* (8952 ft.); to the S.E. the *Wetzsteinhorn* (8560 ft.); to the E. the *Röhrbachstein* (9093 ft.); to the N.E. the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9272 ft.), a wild and savage scene, of the same character as the Gemmi, but affording more variety. A second small lake, often nearly dry, is passed before-

the path reaches the S. slopes, which command a magnificent view of the valley and the mountains of the Valais, especially the Matterhorn and its W. neighbours.

The descent is now made by a zigzag path along the precipitous white rocks, to the chalets of (1 hr.) **Nieder-Rawyl** (dirty); the path continues to the r. on the slope of the mountain, as far as a spring ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), shortly before which a bridlepath diverges to the r., ascending the opposite height in the direction of **Ayent** (3 hrs.) (accommodation and excellent Valais wine at the curé's).

The footpath, shorter by 1 hr., by the so-called "Kändle" (= channel) is only practicable for travellers thoroughly accustomed to such giddy altitudes. In order to convey water to the opposite sides of the mountain, a channel has been cut in the rock at the height of 1200 ft., overhanging the precipice, and generally not exceeding 1 ft. in width, which serves as a path. At one place, the water is conveyed across the abyss by a wooden pipe, and a single plank is the only means of crossing it. This path perhaps presents more apparent than actual dangers, but it is not easy to divest the mind of all apprehension whilst traversing it. In  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. the bridle-path is rejoined. From this point to **Ayent** the track is broad and easy.

From Ayent in 2 hrs. by **Grimisuat**, Ger. *Grimseln* (2740 ft.), to **Sion** (1625 ft.), see p. 252.

### 38. From Thun to Vevay. Simmen and Sarine.

From Thun to Gesseney  $34\frac{1}{8}$  M., from Gesseney to Bulle  $26\frac{2}{8}$  M., from Bulle to Vevay  $19\frac{1}{8}$  M. Diligence from Thun to Gesseney daily in 9 hrs., from Gesseney to Bulle daily in 7 hrs., and from Bulle to Vevay daily in  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.

The most beautiful and interesting route from the Bernese Oberland to the Lake of Geneva for *pedestrians* is the following (27 hrs. from Interlaken to Aigle; the whole journey may be performed on horseback; guides superfluous, except between Adelboden and Lauenen). Four moderate days' walk: 1st day, from Thun or Interlaken by carriage to Frutigen [or by the first steamboat to Spiez (p. 104), and on foot in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to Frutigen (see p. 146)]; thence on foot in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to Adelboden (p. 146). 2nd day, on foot in 3 hrs. over the Hahnenmoos (p. 146) to Lenk (p. 151), and excursion (of 5 hrs.) to the Seven Fountains (p. 152). 3rd day, on foot in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. over the Trütlisberg and the Chrinren (p. 152) to Gsteig (p. 157). 4th day, on foot in 8 hrs. over the Col de Pillon (p. 157); or by carriage from the Hôtel des Diablerets or from Sepey to Aigle (p. 200), whence the traveller may proceed by railway to the Lake of Geneva, or to Martigny, or Sion in the valley of the Rhone.

The road traverses a fertile valley (p. 145) as far as *Gwatt*, ascending thence in the direction of the Niesen, and affording a beautiful view of the Stockhorn on the r. and the Bernese Alps on the l.; the valley is traversed by the *Kander*.

The diligence stops some minutes at the village ( $6\frac{3}{8}$  M.) of **Brothäusi** (\**Hirsch*) (*Wimmis* and *Niesen* see p. 102). The road then passes through a defile into the *Simmenthal*, a rich and fruitful valley, studded with numerous villages, and carpeted with well-cultivated gardens and pastures extending to the summits of the mountains, which are partially crowned with forests.

The channel of the *Simmen* lies far below. At intervals abrupt rocks are seen; occasionally the valley expands into a vast plain. The inhabitants of the valleys of the *Simmen* and the *Sarine* are exclusively Protestant.

Near ( $8\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Latterbach** opens the valley of *Diemtigen*, see p. 151. ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Erlenbach** (2279 ft.) (\**Krone*, R. 1, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.), with well constructed wooden houses, is the usual starting-point for the ascent ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) of the *Stockhorn* (p. 104); descent by the *Wahlalp*, *Buntschi*, and the Baths of *Weissenburg*, which are reached on this side by means of ladders.

$14\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Weissenburg** (2270 ft.) (\**Post*) contains only a few houses. Beyond, in a gorge seldom penetrated by the rays of the sun,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N.W., the much frequented *Sulphur-Baths* of *Weissenburg* (2759 ft.) or *Buntschi* (820 Fahr.). Bath-house at the entrance of the gorge. Room and bath 2—3 fr.; pension 3 fr.

Near **Boltigen** (2609 ft.) (\**Bär*), a village of some pretensions, mid-way between *Weissenburg* and *Zweisimmen*, two rocks seem to obstruct the passage; this spot is termed the *Simmeneck* or *Enge*. Above the village rise the bald peaks of the *Mittagsfluh*, visible from a long distance; in 1846 a wood at the foot of this mountain was devastated by a landslide. To the l. are the snow-fields of the *Rawyl* (p. 152) beyond the mountains in the foreground.

A coal-mine is worked in a side-valley near **Reidenbach** ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Boltigen*), which accounts for the sign (a miner) of the inn.

From *Reidenbach* to *Bulle* (p. 156) two direct mountain-paths lead in 8 hrs.; one by the *Klus*, the other by the *Bädermoos*; the first is somewhat rugged, but picturesque; the second traverses beautiful pasture-lands and pine-forests (guide from *Boltigen* to the top of the *Bädermoos* 1 fr.). The path unites with that from *Abläntschen*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. before *Jaun* is reached. The village of *Jaun* (3112 ft.) (Inn, rustic and unpretending; cattle-markets of some importance are held here), in the Canton of *Fribourg*, 3 hrs. from *Boltigen*, is situated in a very beautiful district, not far from a picturesque cascade, forming a column of water 80 ft. high. A rough path to *Charmey*, Germ. *Galmers* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; 2773 ft.; two good inns), traverses the beautiful *Valley of Jaun*, rich in pastures, where a superior quality of *Gruyère* cheese is made (p. 157). Beautiful view near the church. The path next leads to *Crésus* and *Châtel* and passes the ruins of *Montsalvens* (rare plants); then, crossing the *Jaun*, to *Broc*; the *Sarine* is also crossed, and finally 1 hr. through a forest. — From *Crésus* a picturesque bride-path ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) leads by *Cerniat*, the ancient monastery of *Valsainte* and the *Chessalle-Eck* to the *Black Lake* (*Lac Noir*), surrounded by lofty precipices. On the W. bank are the sulphureous *Bains de Domène*, recently established.

The high-road crosses the *Simmen*, and turns abruptly round a prominent rock (the *Laubeckstalden*). To the l. are the ruins of the two castles of *Mannenburg*.

$11\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Zweisimmen** (3017 ft.) (*Bär*; \**Krone*), a village at the confluence of the Great and Little *Simmen*. The *Castle* of

*Blankenburg*, a prison, and residence of the bailiff, is situated on a neighbouring height (not visible from the road), on the r. bank of the *Great Simmen*, and on the road to Lenk (p. 151) (8 M. distant).

The road ascends gradually for nearly 6 M. To the l. runs the *Little Simmen*, in a valley wooded with pines; 5 or 6 deep ravines are crossed. Beyond the ascent (\*Inn) begin the *Saenen-Möser* (3965 ft.), a broad and beautiful Alpine valley, covered in the direction of Gesseney with innumerable chalets and cottages. A magnificent view is gradually disclosed of the *Rüblehorn* or *Dent de Chamois* (7101 ft.), which serves as a barometer to the surrounding country (comp. p. 54), the jagged ridge of the *Gumfluh* (7570 ft.), beyond it the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch*, and finally, to the l., the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 157).

8<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. **Gesseney** (3449 ft.), Ger. *Saenen* (Grosslandhaus; \*Bär; \*Ochse, more moderate; Kleinlandhaus; one-horse carr. to Thun 25 fr.), principal village in the valley of the Upper *Saane* (*Sarine*) with 3486 inhab. (14 Rom. Cath.), who are exclusively occupied in cattle-breeding and the manufacture of the celebrated *Gruyère Cheese*. *Vacherin*, a species of cream-cheese, is also highly esteemed. A few houses only are built of stone, among others the tower of the prison to the E. The ample brown jackets without sleeves, commonly worn by the men, are quaint and original, and among the fairer sex an unusual number of pretty faces and comely figures may be observed.

From Gesseney to Gsteig, and over the *Sanetsch* to Sion, see p. 158. From Gsteig over the Col de Pillon to Aigle, s. p. 157.

On the frontier of the Cantons of Bern and Vaud, rises the old tower of the castle of *Vanel*, the ancient residence of the barons of Gruyère; on the one side it overlooks the German valley of the *Sarine*, and on the other the *Pays d'Enhaut* with a Romansch population, thus forming the boundary between the two languages. A French patois is, however, spoken at **Rougemont**, Ger. *Rothenberg* (*Kreuz*), the nearest village.

The country retains the same character; the road follows the numerous bends of the mountain, at the foot of which flows the *Sarine* in a wooded ravine. In the distance is seen the church of Château-d'Oex.

7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. **Château d'Oex** (2900 ft.), Ger. *Oesch* (Hôtel de l'Ours; Maison de Ville; Pensions \*Lenoir, \*Berthod and \*Rosaz, 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>—4 fr. in each), a scattered village rebuilt since the fire of 1800.

From Château d'Oex to Aigle 7—8 hrs.; the *Sarine* is crossed beyond *Le Prè*; then a straight ascent by a road which passes through the forest, and skirts a deep, wooded gorge, as far as *Au Devant*; near a large saw-mill the road descends to the r., the gorge and the rivulet must be crossed, then the rugged and stony path to the r. ascended, and the height of *La Lecherette* (4239 ft.) is attained, where milk and wine may be had. After traversing marshy meadows as far as *Les Mosses* (inn), the path leads through enclosures and by some cottages and chalets to (4 hrs.) *A la Combattaz* (4143 ft.) (\**Pension Roch*, 5 fr.), much frequented for its mineral spring

and salubrious air; good head-quarters for excursions); then by a rough path, with the Diablerets in view (p. 157), in 1 hr. to *Le Sepey*, and thence (2½ hrs.) to *Aigle*, see p. 157.

Beyond Château d'Oex, at the village of *Moulins* with its trim houses adorned with carved wood, the road crosses to the l. bank of the Sarine. (At *Rossinières* on the r. bank, is seen at a distance the extensive *Pension Henchoz*, erected more than a century ago and inscribed with numerous proverbs; 4 fr. a day.) The road follows a narrow valley, with numerous defiles, the principal of which is the *Perte de la Tine*. [The traveller who wishes to proceed to Vevay over the Jaman (p. 158), quits the road 1½ M. this side Montbovon, and ascends to the l. to *Allières* (p. 158), by which a saving of 3 M. is effected].

9 M. *Montbovon* (2747 ft.), Germ. *Bubenberg* (*Hôtel du Jaman* [Post], Pension 3 fr.; Croix; one-horse carr. to Bulle 10 fr., to Château-d'Oex 8 fr.), the first village in Freiburg, a canton almost exclusively Rom. Cath. The high-road makes a circuit of 27 M. by Bulle, whilst a good footpath (see above) crosses the Jaman (p. 158) in 6 hrs. to Vevay. The view from the summit of the pass of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy is strikingly beautiful. Another magnificent prospect is commanded by the Moléson, to which a footpath ascends to the l. from the valley of the Sarine near *Albeuve* (p. 159).

The road from Montbovon to Châtel St. Denys (22½ M.), skirts the base of the Moléson. The uninviting village of *Gruyère* (2555 ft.), Germ. *Greizer* (*Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*), lies on an eminence, 1½ M. to the l. It possesses an old castle, flanked with towers and ramparts, once the residence of the powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct in the 16th cent.; it is believed to date from the 5th cent. and is one of the best preserved memorials in Switzerland of that remote age. The church of St. Théodule dates from 1254. The neighbourhood consists of rich pasture-land; the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of the well-known cheese which takes its name from the locality. The dialect is Romansch. The *Baths of Le Pâquier* (2308 ft.) are situated to the l. of the road. Environs attractive.

10⅛ M. *Bulle* (*Cheval Blanc*; *Hôtel de Ville*) is a small manufacturing town (Diligence to Romont, p. 163, in 2½ hrs.).

11⅝ M. *Châtel St. Denis* (*Hôtel de Ville*; *Treize Cantons*), a picturesque little town with ancient château.

The road gradually descends in numerous windings on the slopes of the *Pélerin* (3743 ft.); magnificent prospect (comp. p. 158). On the slope of the mountain is situated the handsome *\*Hôtel de Bellevue*.

7⅞ M. *Vevay*, see p. 194.

### 39. From Gesseney to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

*Comp. Map p. 146.*

11 hrs. From Gesseney to Gsteig 3 hrs. Over the Col de Pillon to the Hôtel des Diablerets by a bridle-path in 3 hrs.; from the hotel half-way to Sepey  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) a rough road, thence an excellent carriage-road to Aigle ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Sepey). — Ascent from Aigle to the Hôtel Diablerets a walk of 5–6 hrs. Guide unnecessary. One-horse carr. from Gsteig to the Hôtel des Diablerets 8 fr., from the hotel to Aigle 15 fr.

*Gesseney* see p. 155. Near ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Gstaad (Bär)*, the path ascends to the S. into the valley of the Sarine, the upper part of which bears the name of *Gsteigthal*. At Gstaad the *Valley of Lauènen* opens to the S.E., 12 M. in length, one of the most picturesque of the Oberland, abounding in cascades, and small lakes, and terminated by the magnificent *Gelten Glacier*: the view towards the glacier is especially beautiful from the hill at the commencement of the Lake of *Dürren*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. *Gsteig*, Fr. *Châtelet* (3694 ft.) (*Bär*, R. 1, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fr.), in a wild and grand situation. From the marshy valley rise almost perpendicularly the *Sanetschhorn* (8844 ft.) and the *Oldenhorn* (9644 ft.), which almost entirely hide the rays of the sun from the village during the winter.

At the church of Gsteig the path leads to the r. and after a few minutes crosses the *Reuschbach*, which must now be kept to the l. After a gradual ascent of 2 hrs. through woods and pastures, with a view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* and *Sex Rouge*, from which several waterfalls descend, the culminating point of the pass (4778 ft.) is attained. During the descent (pedestrians may frequently avail themselves of short cuts), a view is obtained of the valley of *Ormonts Dessus*, studded with houses and surrounded by picturesque, wooded mountains; in the background rise the peaks of the *Tour d'Ay*. To the l. the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, from which numerous brooks precipitate themselves, forming the *Grande-Eau* which waters the Ormont valleys and falls into the Rhone below Aigle. After descending for 1 hr. (ascent  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the traveller reaches the *\*Hôtel des Diablerets* (R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , L. and A. 1, pension 5 fr.), at the W. base of the Pillon. The hotel is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant from *Vers l'Eglise* (*\*Hôtel de l'Ours*, also a Pension; Cerf, pension  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), the largest of the scattered villages collectively termed *Ormont Dessus* (3581 ft.). This E. ramification of the valley is connected with the main valley, *Ormont Dessous*, and unites with it at *Le Sepey* (3475 ft., 6 M. to the W. of *Vers l'Eglise*) (*\*L'Etoile* and *Hôtel de Ville* are frequented as pensions, 4 fr.; *Trois Suisses*, moderate; one-horse carr. to the Hôtel des Diablerets 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee).

The *Oldenhorn* (9644 ft.) is frequently ascended for the sake of the magnificent view it commands; guides (necessary) may be found at Gsteig and at the Hôtel des Diablerets (10—12 fr.). Ascent from Gsteig in 7, descent  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; from the hotel ascent 8, descent  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The excursion

is unattended with danger, but requires a steady head and sure foot. The paths unite at the chalets of the *Obere Oldenalp* (Alpine fare only), where the night is usually passed.

From the *Hôtel des Diablerets* half of the way to Sepey the road is rough; thence to Aigle an excellent carriage-road, affording a succession of fine mountain scenes. Far below, at the base of the precipitous and beautifully wooded rocks, the *Grande-Eau* forms several waterfalls; opposite rises the imposing *Chamossaire* (6035 ft.). Beyond the valley of the Rhone rise the four peaks of the *Dent du Midi*. The road now descends in numerous windings towards the *Grande-Eau*, and passing between vineyards reaches ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Sepey) **Aigle** (see p. 200).

From Gesseney to Sion over the Sanetsch, a fatiguing and unattractive walk of 10 hrs. The path crosses the *Sarine* beyond *Gsteig* (p. 157) and ascends the valley of that river to the dreary *Kreuzboden* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Gsteig), the culminating point of the **Sanetsch** (6914 ft.), Fr. *Senin*. Beyond the pass ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) a magnificent \*view is obtained of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as Mont Blanc. Then a descent to ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) *Chandolin* (Inn, good wine), and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to ( $11\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Sion* (p. 252). Ascent from Sion to the pass 7, thence to Gsteig 2 hrs.

#### 40. Jaman and Moléson.

*Comp. Maps pp. 146, 188.*

From Vevay or Montreux over the Jaman into the valley of the *Sarine*; from Albeuve, in the valley of the *Sarine* (p. 159), by the Moléson to Bulle, a most attractive excursion of two days. Byron terms the passage of the Jaman "beautiful as a dream". In order to realize this, the traveller yet unacquainted with the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy, should cross the pass from the valley of the *Sarine*, so as to have this magnificent spectacle suddenly presented to view; the morning and evening lights are the most favourable, for about noon the lake is veiled in mist. — From the Lake of Geneva to the Bernese Oberland the route by Aigle and the Col de Pillon (p. 157) is far preferable to that over the Jaman, see p. 153.

a. From **Montbovon** to **Montreux** or **Vevay**, bridle-path; ascent 3, descent to Montreux 3 hrs., to Vevay  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more. (Horse to the summit of the pass 10, to Vevay or Montreux 20 fr.; guide 5 fr., unnecessary.) The path ascends to the l. near the Croix Inn (p. 156); after 25 min. to the r. by a house; further on it descends to the bridge (35 min.) over the *Hongrin*; 15 min. church of the scattered village of **Allières**; 15 min. inn *Croix Noire*.

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the l.) in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the chalets of the *Plan de Jaman* (4651 ft.), and some min. farther to the **Col de la Dent de Jaman**. Here is suddenly disclosed to the S. a strikingly beautiful \*prospect of the entire mountain-range as far as the *Rochers de Naye* (6495 ft.) and the *Tour d'Ay*; to the N. the Moléson (6173 ft.); the view also comprises the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. portion of the Jura chain, the long range of the Alps of Savoy, the E. extremity

of the Lake of Geneva; S. the huge mountains which bound the Valais and the snowy summits of the Great St. Bernard. From the **Dent de Jaman** (5782 ft.), Ger. *Jomien*, 1131 ft. above the "Col," an arduous ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., the view embraces the entire Lake of Geneva, the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, Pilatus and the Weissenstein.

From the Col to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the r.; 25 min. a bridge, then a gradual ascent, and a level walk to *En Avant*, an inn, 1 hr. from the Col, similar to that at Allières. The path hence, generally paved, follows the W. slope of the valley. At a curve in the path (1 hr. from En Avant), at the commencement of the region of fruit-trees, a narrower path, also paved, leads to the l., to (10 m.) *Sonzier*, again descends rapidly to the l., and reaches ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Montreux** or **Vernex** (p. 197), steamboat and railway station.

If the path to the r. at the above-mentioned curve is taken, the village of *Chernex* is soon reached (1927 ft.), charmingly situated in the midst of fruit-trees; a new road, passing to the N. of Châtelard, leads thence towards the village of *Chailly*. The more direct route to Vevay descends to the l. before reaching Chailly, and joins the high road near the lake; the somewhat longer, but more agreeable route passes through Chailly, and at the end of the village descends to the l. through vineyards and gardens to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Vevay**. (The traveller proceeding in the opposite direction, from Vevay, when he arrives at the last houses of *La Tour*, must take the first path to the l. of the high road, tending to the r.; 12 min. to the r.; 12 min. direction-post, indicating the way to "*Challey, Charnex and Jaman*").

b. From **Montbovon** to the **Molésou** (ascent  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , descent to Bulle 3 hrs.). From **Albeuve** (\**Ange*), a small place, 3 M. to the N. of Montbovon in the valley of the Sarine, the best footpath ascends the Molésou. For a short distance it traverses pasture-land, then ascends a dark gorge by the side of a brook, beyond which the summit is seen for some time; in 2 hrs. the last chalet but one is reached, the crest of the mountain always remaining in view, then a little to the r.; the path is now frequently lost, but the direction cannot be mistaken, and, after a rugged ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., the summit is attained. The extensive \*panorama embraces the Jungfrau, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, and all the intermediate mountains, the Lake of Geneva (without Vevay), the Jura, Romont, Freiburg, Grâyère etc. — The descent on the other side to the chalets (1 hr.) is precipitous; the marshy and undulating path, rudely paved with wood, then leads to *Part-Dieu* (2940 ft.), a secularised Carthusian convent, the red roofs of which are visible from the mountain top; finally to **Bulle** (2379 ft.; see p. 156). Guides are to be found at Albeuve at moderate charges, but neither mules nor horses.



The **Molésou** (6172 ft.), a continuation of the Jaman, the most advanced spur of the group, is the Rigi of W. Switzerland, and may be recognised in all the panoramas of this part of Switzerland by its precipitous, rocky slopes, surrounded by meadows and forests; it affords a rich field for the botanist. The ascent is usually made from Bulle (4 hrs.), where mules and guides are to be had; or from Gruyère (3 hrs.); or from Semsales, or Vaulruz on the W. side (3—3½ hrs.). The last mentioned route cannot be recommended, as it passes over a lofty mountain ridge before arriving at the foot of Molésou. Alpine fare and 4 beds at the *Plané* chalet, 1 hr. from the summit. The road from Montbovon (p. 156) to Châtel St. Denis (p. 156) skirts the base of the Molésou.

#### 41. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevay).

Oron-Railway. To Freiburg in 1—1¼ hr., fares 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 45, 1 fr. 75 c.; to Chexbres (Vevay) in 3—3½ hrs., fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 30, 4 fr. 50 c.; to Lausanne in 3¼—4 hrs., fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 15 c.; to Geneva in 5½—6½ hrs.

On the arrival of each train at Chexbres, an omnibus is in waiting to convey passengers to Vevay (fare 1 fr., luggage 20 c.), which is thus reached more expeditiously than by first proceeding to Lausanne. (Path from Chexbres to Vevay see p. 164). Several trains correspond at Lausanne with trains on the Western Railway to Geneva; in the direction of Vevay-Bex (Sion) there is no direct communication, a change of carriages always taking place. Arrangement of carriages with passages throughout, the same as in German Switzerland.

As far as Chexbres the Oron-line traverses a fertile tract of arable land and pasture; to the l. occasional glimpses are obtained of the Alpine chain, from the Bernese Oberland to the mountains of Savoy on the S. bank of the lake of Geneva. The district between Chexbres and Lausanne is one of singular beauty, affording views unsurpassed by those of any other Swiss railway.

On starting, a seat on the left should be selected, but the traveller should observe that the train backs out from the Bern station, afterwards taking a W. direction. Shortly after leaving the station, a glimpse is obtained of the Bernese Alps and the range enclosing the valleys of the Simmen and the Sarine; of the latter the barren and rugged walls of the *Brenlaire* (7250 ft.) and *Folierant* (7216 ft.) are most conspicuous. First stat. *Bümplitz*. As far as stat. *Thörishaus* the country is monotonous; the line now descends (to the l. glimpses of the mountains of the Simmenthal) and crosses the *Sense* (*Singine*), the frontier between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. Next stat. *Flamatt*.

From Flamatt to Laupen diligence twice daily in 1¼ hr. by *Neuen-eck* (Bär or Post). **Laupen**, a small town at the foot of the *Bramberg*, at the junction of the *Sense* and the *Sarine* (*Saane*), is celebrated in the annals of Switzerland as the scene of a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 95) over the army of Freiburg and the allied forces of the nobility of the Uechtland, the Aargau, Savoy and Burgundy. The anniversary of the battle is observed every five years. The battle-field on the *Bramberg*, ¾ M. to the N. of the road between Neuen-eck and Laupen, is indicated by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond Flamatt a tunnel is entered, on emerging from which the line traverses the green valley of the *Tafferna-Bach*. After passing stat. *Schmitten*, *Düdingen* and *Balliswyl*, the lofty \**Viaduct of the Sarine* is reached, 241 ft. in height, and nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. long. The fact that upwards of 3000 tons of iron were employed in its construction will convey some idea of its proportions. Soon after, the train skirts the old town-walls of Freiburg and enters the station on the W. side of the town.

**Freiburg.** \**Zähringer Hof*, near the bridge, fine view of both the bridges from the terrace, R. 2, L.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 8 o'cl. 3, at 5 o'cl. 4, A. 1 fr.; \**Krämer* or *Hôtel des Merciers*, near the Church of St. Nicholas, similar prices; *Hôtel de Fribourg*, in the upper part of the town; *Beer-garden* in the lower part of the town, near the barracks. — (Omnibus to the lower part of the town  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.)

*Freiburg* (1915 ft.), Fr. *Fribourg*, capital of the canton of the same name, and of the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 95) stands on a rocky eminence, surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*), in situation very similar to Bern, and contains a pop. of 10,507 (1700 Prot.), the majority of whom speak French. Freiburg forms the boundary between the two tongues, German being spoken in the lower part of the town.

The picturesque situation of the town and bridges is not visible from the railway station; a visit of a few hours, however, suffices to inspect them. The following walk (occupying about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) is recommended. From the station to the Jesuits' College; thence through the town, across the *Suspension Bridge*, ascent by the road to the r. to the *Pont de Gotteron* (see below), across this, and by numerous windings to *Bourgillon*, a group of houses in the vicinity of the town. Proceeding to the l., by a crucifix, as far as the first curve in the road, a point (on the r. side of the road) is gained, which affords a good survey of the windings of the Sarine and a view of the Moléson. (The high road to Lausanne commands the same view as the railway, so that the traveller need proceed no farther.) In returning, the *Loretto Chapel* should be visited, from which another fine view of the town is obtained. Farther on, by a small chapel, a direct path descends by steps to the Arsenal. Hence to the l. by the fountain, and across the stone bridge over the Sarine, from which the traveller ascends to the Council Hall. To inspect the railway-viaduct the train may be taken as far as stat. *Balliswyl*, whence the traveller, crossing the viaduct on foot, regains Freiburg in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

Previous to the construction of the suspension bridge, an hour scarcely sufficed to descend the hill by numerous windings and to ascend the opposite bank; the transit is now effected in two or three minutes.

The \***Suspension Bridge**, completed in 1834, is, according to an inscription on the terrace of the *Zähringer Hof*, 905 Engl. ft. in length, 22 ft. in breadth, and 175 ft. above the surface of the Sarine. It is suspended by four chains, upwards of 1200 ft. in length, which form a single arch, the extremities being secured by means of 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone, at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth.

At some distance above the bridge is the **Pont de Gotteron**, a similar structure, completed in 1840, spanning the *Vallée de*

*Motteron*, a deep and romantic rocky ravine, which opens into the valley of the Sarine. The construction of this bridge (700 ft. in length and 285 ft. above the water) is in some respects more remarkable than that of its neighbour, as the wire-chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself, thus rendering pillars superfluous.

The recently restored **\*Church of St. Nicholas**, the episcopal cathedral, with its slender tower (266 ft. in height, erected 1452) is a good specimen of Gothic architecture (founded 1285, completed 1500). The portal bears some remarkable reliefs, emblematical of the Last Judgment, Heaven and Hell. The inscription is: *Protegam hanc urbem et salvabo eam propter me et propter Nicolaum servum meum.*

The **\*Organ**, one of the finest in Europe, possesses 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32 ft. in length. It was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the r. Performances on it may be heard every evening (except Saturdays and the eve of holidays) at 8½ o'clock, for a fee of 12 fr. which admits 12 pers., for every additional pers. 1 fr.; occasionally also at 11½ p. m., or at any hour previously agreed upon with the organist, *M. Vogt*, under the same conditions. Opportunities of joining a party are frequent enough, and if the traveller pass the night at Freiburg, he is recommended to select the evening-hour, when the effect is far more impressive. — The old carved stalls also deserve notice, and, in the second chapel, a fine new picture by *Deschvanden* (p. 96), representing St. Anna and St. Mary. The choir possesses three modern stained-glass windows, representing St. Nicholas and other saints. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is sacred to the memory of *Peter Canisius* (d. 1597), the first German Jesuit, celebrated for his theological writings.

The **Town Hall**, near the Church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the former palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the **Council Hall** with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands an old lime-tree, 14 ft. in circumference, partially supported by stone pillars. Tradition says this venerable tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg, when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat. Worn out with his exertions and loss of blood, "Victory" was the only word he could summon strength to utter, and the tree thus serves the double purpose of commemorating the triumph of the Swiss and the heroic conduct of the young soldier. Adjoining the square by the old linden stands the **Monument of Father Gregoire Girard** (b. at Freiburg 1765, d. 1850).

A long flight of steps leads from the Council Hall to the lower part of the town and the river; the pavement of the street *Grand-Fontaine* serves the houses of the Court-Chemin as a roof. The arch over the street is a conduit, through which the water of the river is conveyed to the lower portion of the town in case of fire.

Near the Gate of Morat is the **Jesuits' College**, founded by *Father Canisius* (see above) in 1584, suppressed in 1847, after the war of the Separate League. The extensive buildings belonging

to the college, occupy the highest site in the town and afford a survey of the town and its environs.

The *Hermitage of St. Magdalene*, on the Sarine,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. below the town, a cell and chapel cut in the rock, frequently attracts the curious, but scarcely merits inspection.

After Freiburg is quitted the finest views are always to the l., the *Molésou* (p. 160) forming the most prominent feature in the landscape. The *Sense*, with its perpendicular banks, also lies to the l. As *Romont*, the first station of importance is approached, the nunnery of *La-Fille-Dieu* lies to the l.; beyond it rise the mountains of the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, farther to the l. the *Dent du Midi*, and, still more distant, the *Molésou*.

**Romont** (2386 ft.) (*Cerf; Couronne; Croix Blanche*), on the *Glane*, the principal place in this district, is picturesquely situated on an eminence. The castle, which rises on the S. side above the walls and watch-towers, was founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., and now serves as a residence for the bailiff. Beyond Romont, Mont Blanc becomes visible, and occasional glimpses of the *Molésou*, *Dent de Jaman* and *Dent du Midi* are obtained. After passing through a tunnel, the train commands a fine prospect to the r. of the undulating, fertile district, bounded by the Jura range; on an eminence in the foreground is situated the picturesque little town of

**Rue** (2179 ft.) (*Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys*), commanded by an old turreted castle. The valley is traversed by the *Broye*, which falls into the Lake of Morat, and connects the latter with the Lake of Neuchâtel. At *Oron le Châtelet* the line intersects the rocks of the castle-hill, on the S. side of which is the station; *Oron la Ville* lies below to the r. Beyond stat. *Palézieux* (Granges) the mountains become more conspicuous. *Chexbres* is the station for Vevay (see p. 164).

Beyond the next tunnel, a view of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevay, which is itself not visible, are the *Pléiades*, the *Dent de Jaman*, the valley of the Rhone and the mountains of Savoy; the foreground consists of numerous villages in the midst of vineyards. Beyond stat. *Grand-Vaux*, the villages of Lutry, Pully and Ouchy on the bank of the lake become visible, and, to the r. of the latter, Lausanne. After passing through a tunnel and over a viaduct, the train next reaches stat. *La Conversion (Lutry)*, beyond which the valley of the *Paudèze* is crossed by a long viaduct of nine arches; below it is an iron viaduct of the Western line. After passing through another short tunnel, the train reaches Lausanne, where the Oron-line unites with the Western.

From Lausanne to Geneva, or to the valley of the Rhone, by steamboat or by the Western line see R. 50. Omnibus see p. 194.

**From Chexbres to Vevey.***Comp. Map p. 188.*

Descent in 1 hr., ascent in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Station *Rivaz* (*St. Saphorin*), on the Western line, below the village of Chexbres to the S.E., is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. nearer. The diligence, which leaves Vevey  $1\frac{1}{2}$  — 2 hrs. before the arrival of the trains at Chexbres, ascends in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. Beautiful views, especially on the descent to Vevey.

The view from the station is limited; the mountains of Savoy only are visible, and to the l., in the background of the Rhon valley, *Mont Catogne*. On leaving the station, the road ascends  $\frac{1}{2}$  M., then descends in 7 min. to the large village of *Chexbres*; in 25 min. the Western line is crossed and the Lausanne and Vevey road entered, and in 25 min. more Vevey is reached.

On the descent a magnificent view, not inferior to the prospect commanded by the railway to Lausanne, above described, though disclosing itself more gradually, is enjoyed. At the spectator's feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva, to the l. Vevey, above it from l. to r. extends the ridge of the Pas de Jaman, commanded by the Dent de Jaman, so called from its toothlike form, and the broad ridge of the Rochers de Naye, then the twin peaks of the Tour d'Ay and de Morges, rising from the mountain chain which bounds the lake, to the rear the Grand-Moveran and the Dent de Morcles; to the centre the background is formed by the pyramid of *Mont Catogne*, on the l. of which rises the snowy cone of *Mont Vêlan* (*Pain de Sucre*); then the mountains of Savoy, the highest point of which is the *Dent d'Oche* with its broad ridge. As Vevey is approached, the *Grand-Moveran* in the Rhone Valley to the l. seems to recede, and the rugged, partially snow-clad ridge of the *Dent du Midi*, to the r. in the rear of the mountains of Savoy, to advance.

## 42. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Morat. Avenches. Payerne.

Besides the direct Bern and Bienne Railway (see p. 7), there are also the following routes:

a. High-road from Bern by Aarberg and Ins to Neuchâtel. Diligence in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The road intersects the Enge (p. 98), crosses the Aare and ascends *Maikirch*. Pleasing panorama from the top of the hill (2524 ft.). Passing *Frienisberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the traveller reaches

$12\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Aarberg* (1387 ft.) (*Krone*), an important military point, situated on an eminence, entirely surrounded by the Aare when swollen. Adjacent to the church stands the ancient palace of the counts of Aarberg, who in 1351 sold their town to Bern. — Beyond Aarberg the road traverses the extensive *Aarberger Moos* and leads through an undulating district to

$9\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ins*, Fr. *Anet* (*Bär*), on an eminence affording an admirable survey of the three lakes and the entire Alpine chain from the *Titlis* to *Mont Blanc*.

Diligence to Morat once daily, to Neuveville twice daily in 1 hr. see p. 10.

Passing the S.W. slopes of the *Jolimont* (1859 ft.) the road now descends to the *Zühl Bridge*, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel. At *Montmirail* there is a well conducted *Moravian Institut* for girls, not far from which, on the lake, is the *Préfargy Asylum* (p. 168).

At *St-Blaise* (*Cheval Blanc*) the lake and the railway (p. 10) are reached.

$9\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 167.

b. High-road from Bern by Morat to Neuchâtel. Diligence to Morat in 3 hrs., in correspondence with the steamboat to Neuchâtel (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.).

Bern is quitted by the Upper Gate and a handsome avenue traversed, running parallel with the railroad to Freiburg (p. 160). To the l. a distant view of the Alps of Bern and Freiburg. The road passes through *Frauenkappelen* (so named from a suppressed convent) and *Mühleberg*.

$10\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Gümminen* (1495 ft.) (3 M. to the S. is Laupen, p. 160), where the road crosses the *Sarine*, which flows into the Aare 3 M. lower down. At *Biberen* the Canton of Freiburg is entered and the N.E. extremity of the Lake of Morat approached, not far from the town.

$6\frac{3}{8}$  M. *Morat* (1387 ft.), Ger. *Murten* (\**Krone* [Post]; *Adler*; *Löwe* on the lake), a small but opulent town, with 2281 inhab. (112 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the lake, to which it gives its name. Its narrow streets, with arcades similar to those at Bern, are overshadowed by an ancient *Castle*, which in 1476 resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for 10 days, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Andr. von Bubenbergr.

The *Battle of Morat* was fought June 22nd, 1476. It was the bloodiest of those three fatal contests (Grandson, Morat and Nancy), in which the puissant duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his glory, and his life. The Confederates numbered barely 34,000 men. The Burgundians sustained a loss of 15,000 men, with the whole of their ammunition and baggage. A story is current at Morat, that Napoleon I., when on his way to the congress of Rastadt in 1797, visited the field of battle, and remarked to a young Swiss officer of his guard: "*Jeune Capitaine, si jamais nous livrons bataille en ces lieux, soyez persuadé que nous ne prendrons pas le lac pour retraite.*"

The government of Freiburg caused a marble Obelisk, 63 ft. high, to be erected in 1822, on the battle-field,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S. of Morat. It bears the following inscription: *Victoriam 22 Junii 1476 patrum concordia partem novo signat lapide Respublica Friburg. 1822.* — The Gymnasium, or grammar-school, contains a collection of ancient Burgundian weapons found here.

The *Lake of Morat* (1339 ft.), termed in the middle ages the *Uecht-See* (comp. p. 161), the *Lacus Aventicensis* of the Romans, is 6 M. long, 3 M. wide, separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by a narrow mountain-ridge, the *Mont Vully* (see below) towards the N., and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the *Broye*. Scenery of no pretension.

From Morat the steamboat steers due N. across the lake towards *Mont Vully* (2129 ft.), which on the side of the Lake of Morat, is covered with vines, and towards the Lake of Neuchâtel with forest. Near *Sugiez*, where the *Broye* issues from the Lake of Morat, the funnel is lowered to allow the steamboat to pass under a wooden bridge. To the W. extends the Jura chain, from the *Weissenstein* near *Soleure* to S. of Neuchâtel. The *Broye*, which connects the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel (the latter lake is only 4 inches below the level of the former) and

flows round Mont Vully on the N., is the channel by which the steamboat enters the **Lake of Neuchâtel** near *La Sauge*, steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to Neuchâtel. The motion in these small vessels is considerable in stormy weather.

**Neuchâtel** see p. 167.

From Morat to Payerne (12 M.), a route historically interesting. The road at first skirts the lake as far as

$5\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Avenches** (*Maison de Ville, Couronne*), the Rom. *Aventicum*, capital of the Helvetii, known as early as the time of Cæsar, now a small Prot. town (pop. 1727).

The remains of the great amphitheatre and other public buildings, and especially the walls with their handsome towers, still easily traced, bear testimony to the former magnificence of the city, and as it was the largest Roman settlement in Switzerland, so is it now the richest field for Swiss antiquarian research.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of the town the road from Morat passes through a fragment of the old wall. In the background to the l. stand the ruins of an old tower, the best-preserved remains of Roman architecture in the place. Close to the town, also on the l., is a solitary marble column of the Corinthian order, 37 ft. high, supposed to be a remnant of a temple of Apollo, and now termed *Le Cigognier*, from a stork's nest having occupied its capital for many ages.

"By a lone wall a lonelier column rears  
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days."

Ch. Har. Pil. Can. III. v. 65.

The antiquities found in Avenches have been greatly scattered; the most important are now in the museums of Bern and Lausanne. A different plan is now adopted: fresh discoveries are preserved in a *Museum* in the vicinity of the amphitheatre. Recent investigations have brought some interesting objects to light, mosaic floors, fragments of pillars, inscriptions, utensils of all sorts, some of them probably sacrificial, but often absurdly misnamed.

For centuries a tradition has been extant that a tombstone to the memory of a daughter of Julius Alpinus was amongst the discoveries made at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (see Ch. Har. Pil. C. III, v. 66, 67). Johann von Müller gives the inscription as follows: *Julia Alpinula hic jaceo, infelix patris infelix proles, Deae Aventia sacerdos; exorare patri necem non potui, male mori in fati illi erat, vixi anos XXIII.* (Here I lie Julia Alpinula, the unhappy daughter of an unhappy father, a priestess of the goddess Aventia; in vain did I supplicate for the life of my father; he was fated to die ignominiously; I lived 23 years). An Englishman was said to have purchased and removed the stone. All this, however, appears now to be an illusion, which modern investigations have rudely disturbed. A certain Paulus Gulielmus in the 16th cent. is said to have imposed upon the credulity of posterity by inventing both, monument and inscription.

$6\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Payerne** (1291 ft.) (*Ours; Reine Berthe; Maison de Ville*), the *Paterniacum* (?) of the Romans, destroyed by the barbarians, and in the 7th cent. rebuilt, is now an unimportant little town in the canton de Vaud with a population of 3108 (French Prot.). The environs abound in reminiscences of *Bertha*, queen of Rudolph II. of Burgundy, the benefactress of the district, who is said to have employed much of her time in spinning. So much traditional interest is attached to this period, that to this day the French Swiss, in speaking of the good old times, frequently make use of the expression: "*Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe filait.*"

### 43. Neuchâtel and the Chaumont.

**Hotels.** \*Bellevue, in an open situation on the lake, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., B. 1, D. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. Omnibus  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr. (luggage included); \*Hôtel des Alpes, near the lake; Faucon, in the town, a commercial inn; \*Hôtel du Lac, on the lake, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ , D. inc. W. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., also a café; Hôtel du Commerce, near the post-office. — Restaurant in the Palais Rougeourt (p. 168).

**Railway-Station** high above the town to the N.E., at a considerable distance from the steamboat-pier. Pedestrians should quit the hot, dusty road near the station, and descend to the lake by the shady walks to the l. — Omnibus to or from the station 30 c., box (under 50 lb.) 15 c. — Steamboat to Yverdon see p. 173, to Morat see p. 165.

**Swimming Baths** at the harbour, opposite the Bellevue Hotel, bath 20 c.

**Wines.** The wine of Neuchâtel is greatly esteemed; the best red wine is grown at *Cortaillod* (p. 174) and *Derrière-Moulins*, the best white between *St. Blaise* (p. 173) and *Auvernier* (p. 171), and at *Bevaix* (p. 175). Sparkling wine is also manufactured here.

**Watches.** The manufacture of watches is the most important branch of industry in the canton, more particularly at *La Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle* (R. 44); many of the watches sold at Geneva are made here. — Ladies' and gentlemen's watches (works warranted) may be purchased at the manufactory of Jeanjaquet Frères, Hôtel des Alpes, ground floor.

Until the 11th cent. the Principality of Neuchâtel belonged to Burgundy; it was then united to the German empire and ceded by the Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg in 1288 to *John of Chalons*, whose great-grandson John III. became Prince of Orange by marriage. After the Chalons family was extinct, the Counts of Freiburg and Hochberg became lords of the principality. It subsequently descended by marriage to the house of Orleans-Longueville, which also became extinct in 1707. It was then adjudged by the states to *Frederick I. of Prussia*, who was selected from among fifteen competitors as being descended on the mother's side from *John III. of Orange*. It remained among the possessions of the crown of Prussia for a century. In the year 1806 *Napoleon* created one of his marshals, Alexander Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel, but eight years later it was restored to Prussia. In the following year (1815) Neuchâtel, which had as early as 1406 been in close alliance with several Swiss towns, and fought side by side with them, formally united with the Confederacy as the 21st canton, though it still remained under the Prussian protectorate. The bond by which it was connected with Prussia was finally dissolved by a treaty signed at Paris, May 26th, 1857.

**Neuchâtel** (1346 ft.), the capital of the canton of that name, with 10,537 inhab., is built on the steep slope of the Jura, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, with the lake (27 M. long, 6 M. wide) at its base. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, is situated on the lake, upon a narrow strip of land formed by the deposit brought down by the *Seyon* from the *Chasseral*. An area for building purposes was reclaimed in 1839, a new channel (500 ft. in length) having been constructed for the Seyon above the town by means of a tunnel (*Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, p. 169).

The **Castle** on an eminence is the seat of the government of the canton. Near it stands the **Temple du Haut**, erected in the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures in stone, erected in 1372 by a Count of Neuchâtel, restored in 1840. There are also monuments to the Prussian Governor, *General von Zastrow*, and the reformer *Faret*.



The **Collège**, a large new edifice on the bank of the lake, contains a small natural history collection, founded by Professor *Agassiz* (comp. p. 136), now resident in America.

In the vicinity, in the open square to the S., facing the lake, is a bronze *\*Statue* (1855) of David de Pury, a wealthy philanthropist and native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed to the city 4½ million francs.

The **\*Collection of Pictures**, formerly exhibited in the *Collège de Filles* (a handsome edifice on the road to the stat.), has been transferred to the *Palais Rougemont* ("Cercle du Musée"), in the N.E. suburb (near it a footpath ascends to the stat., comp. p. 167). The pictures are chiefly by modern Swiss artists, and many exhibit considerable genius. The custodian lives in the house, fee 1 fr.

The Entrance Hall contains a number of casts. — 1st Room. *Max de Meuron*, Lake of Wallenstadt; *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the death of Charles I.; *Grosclaude*, a richly-dressed lady kneeling at the feet of the Doge Marino Faliero; *\*K. Girardet*, A Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; *Girardet*, "The good-for-nothing"; *Calame*, the Rosenlaui Glacier; *Berthoud*, Young Savoyard; *Léop. Robert*, S. Paolo fuori le Mura, the great Basilica near Rome after the fire of 1823; *Meuron*, Pastures between Iseltwald and the Faulhorn; *Aurèle Robert*, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice; *Zücher-Bühler*, "Poetry"; *E. Girardet*, Family-dinner interrupted by bears; *Girardet*, Franciscan Monastery at Alexandria. — 2nd Room (left). Portraits of Prussian regents and generals; Marie d'Orléans in her 4th year, and a portrait of a later date; Henry II. of Orleans. — 3rd Room (right). *Grosclaude*, "Vive le vin de 1834!"; *Ed. Girardet*, A Father's blessing; *Leopold Robert*, Roman oxen; *\*Tschagggeny*, Bridal procession in Flanders of the 17th cent; *M. de Meuron*, Modern Rome. *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the castle of Colombier; *M. de Meuron*, view of Rome from the palace of the emperors and Baths of Caracalla; *Tschagggeny*, Mother and child, pursued by a bull; *\*\*Calame*, Monte Rosa. — 4th Room. Drawings and water-colours.

The adjacent building contains the *\*Musée Challande*, formerly at Bern. An interesting collection of stuffed Alpine animals.

The new *Observatory* was erected for the convenience of the watch-manufacturers; it has telegr. communication with Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle (p. 170).

The **Charitable Institutions** of Neuchâtel are celebrated; the *Civic Hospital*, founded by David de Pury, the *Pourtales Hospital*, near the Bern gate, the *Lunatic Asylum* of Préfargier 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844 at a cost of 1½ million fr., and presented to the canton, etc., are all praiseworthy and admirably conducted establishments.

The *\*Chaumont* (3608 ft.), a spur of the Jura chain, situated to the N. of the town, commands the most beautiful view in the vicinity of Neuchâtel, embracing the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat and Bienné, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fruitful hill-country lying between them, with the entire Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. An afternoon cannot be more agreeably spent than in ascending this mountain; but the traveller must bear in mind that a prospect of the Alps in all their perfection depends upon a state of the

weather which it may rarely be his good fortune to enjoy. \*Restaurant  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. below the summit. The footpath diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Neuchâtel, and leads in 1 hr. to the summit; the carriage-road diverges  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. farther on, leading to the summit in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Char-à-banc there and back 10 fr.

#### 44. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds and back by Les Ponts.

Railway ("Le Jura Industriel") from Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds in 2 hrs. 3 min.; Fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 70 c. Diligence from Le Locle to Neuchâtel by Les Ponts in 4 hrs., fare 4 fr. 25 c.

The railway-journey from Neuchâtel to stat. Hauts Geneveys (1600 ft. above the lake of Neuchâtel) is very delightful in clear weather, as it commands beautiful views of the lake, and the Bernese Alps as far as Mont Blanc. The traveller should secure a seat next the window on the left (S.E.) side. Beyond Hauts-Geneveys the train passes through two long tunnels, and traverses the green valleys in which Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle are situated. The industrial features of these towns alone render them interesting.

Station p. 167. The line skirts the heights behind the town and the castle, for some distance parallel to the Pontarlier and Lausanne lines. To the l. below is the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon* (p. 167). The line then crosses the *Seyon*, the high-road to Les Ponts (p. 171), and the Val de Travers, and passes through a tunnel (1850 ft.) directly above the two viaducts (p. 171) across the gorge of Serrières. As the train emerges a beautiful \*view gradually unfolds itself, embracing the lake and the Alps; the Bernese Alps are distinctly visible to the S.E., and Mont Blanc, towering above the Alpine chain, to the S. First stat. *Corcelles*; the village (1764 ft., p. 175) lies above to the r.

Stat. *Chambrelieu* (the village lies farther to the N.E., above the last tunnel) has a most remarkable situation. To the S., almost perpendicularly beneath it, runs the Pontarlier line (at a horizontal distance of about 250 yds.) through the valley of the Reuse (p. 171). Fine view near the refreshment-room. This station is a terminus, out of which the train is backed. The view, however, still continues on the same side, as the line traverses almost the same line of route, above the two small tunnels before-mentioned. It then skirts a wooded eminence; to the r. is the green and fertile *Val de Ruz* (3 M. wide), with its numerous villages; beyond it, to the E., the *Chaumont* (3608 ft., p. 168).

Next stat. *Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (1696 ft.). Before stat. **Hauts-Geneveys** (2944 ft.) (*Hôtel Renaud*) the line crosses the road from Neuchâtel to *Chaux-de-Fonds*, at the S.E. base of the *Tête de Rang* (4381 ft.).

The road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds, which passes through *Valangin* (2010 ft.), or *Vallengin* (Couronne), in the valley of the *Seyon*, and traverses the Val de Ruz, reaches Les Hauts-Geneveys by *Boudévillers* (2334 ft.). It then ascends to the N.W. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. by steep zig-zags to the \**Col des Loges* (3956 ft.) (\**Hôtel à la vue des Alpes*), which com-

mands an extensive view of the Vosges, the Jura, and the entire Alpine chain from Mont Blanc. The descent to Chaux-de-Fonds is a drive of 1 hr

The Hauts-Geneveys station is the most elevated point of view on the line, and commands an imposing prospect of Mont Blanc. The train shortly after enters a tunnel,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length under the *Col des Loges* (p. 169), through which it passes in 7 min. Stat. *Convers*, at the N. extremity of the tunnel, stand amidst wild scenery, surrounded by almost perpendicular rocks through a small opening in which the road leads to the important village of *Les Convers*, 1 M. distant. Immediately beyond this the train enters a tunnel through *Mont Sagne* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M., 3 min transit); then through another near

**La Chaux-de-Fonds** (3071 ft.) (*\*Fleur de Lys; Hôtel de France Balance*). The traveller is surprised to find in this remote and sterile Alpine valley, situated at the altitude of Snowdon, and imperfectly supplied with water, an important town with handsome houses, numbering 17,000 inhab., the results of whose skill and industry penetrate to the remotest quarters of the globe and who are thus enabled to defy the rigours of a climate in which corn only ripens in the warmest summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each portion of the mechanism of the watch being confided to a separate class of workmen, whilst another class is employed in putting the finishing touches to the perfected work. Upwards of 160,000 watches annually are here manufactured, and about 85,000 in the rival town of Le Locle.

The watchmakers are almost exclusively natives of the canton whilst the other artisans come from other districts, especially from German Switzerland. The hotels are principally frequented by commercial travellers; several extensive firms at Hamburg, Trieste etc. have agents constantly resident here.

The traveller detained here may visit the *Church* with its tastefully vaulted ceiling, and the subterranean *Mills*. At the N.W. extremity of the town is the extensive *School-House*, and many other handsome edifices, the result of the increasing prosperity of the town.

Near Chaux-de-Fonds the railway makes a sharp curve towards the S.W. and traverses a monotonous green Alpine valley (stat. *Eplatures* half-way) to

**Le Locle** (2835 ft.) (*\*Trois Rois*), a considerable town of similar character to the last, entirely burnt down a few years ago, but since rebuilt, with 9336 inhab. (817 Rom. Cath.), almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of watches.

The *\*Roche Fendue*, 3 M. to the W. of Locle on the French frontier, is an aperture cut through the rock, commenced in 1799, and lately completed, by which the road from Locle to Besançon effects a saving of 6 M., and avoids the steep ascent of *Les Breuets*. A visit should be paid to the neighbouring subterranean *Mills of Cul des Roches*, situated one above another in a perpendicular precipice, and worked by the water of the *Bied*, which descends from a height of 100 ft., working each mill successively.

On the road to the Roche Fendue stands *Les Billodes*, an educational estab. for poor children.

41½ M. to the N.W. of Locle is the \**Saut du Doubs*, a picturesque waterfall, 80 ft. high (several inns). It is best seen from the French side. From Locle a drive of 1 hr., char-à-banc 5 fr. Above the waterfall the river expands, presenting the appearance of a lake; below, it flows for a distance of 6 M. through a rocky gorge 1000 ft. in depth, forming the frontier between France and Switzerland. The pedestrian may here enjoy a charming variety of rock and river scenery, and also lower down, as far as *Goumois* and *St<sup>e</sup>. Ursanne*.

The Diligence from Locle to Neuchâtel (19½ M. in 4 hrs.) traverses the monotonous valley for a long distance (to the r. *La Chaux-du-Milieu*), and descends to

63¼ M. **Les Ponts** (3180 ft.), where the road intersects the *Sagne* valley. From *Les Petits Ponts* a road runs S.W. to the valley of Travers (Diligence see p. 169), reaching it between the railway stations of Noiraigue and Travers (p. 172). Near *La Tourne* (\*Inn) the road reaches the ridge of the mountain (view), and then descends to *Montmolin*, where it crosses the line from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 169). It next leads to *Corcelles* (1764 ft., p. 191) and finally to

123¼ M. **Neuchâtel**.

## 45. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

Railway ("*Franco-Suisse*"). In 2¾ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 5 c. Comp. Introd. X. — This is the direct route from W. Switzerland to Paris, by Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon etc.

This Jura-railway (comp. p. 169) is a highly interesting line, and traverses for the most part a very picturesque country; a seat should be selected on the left (S.E.) side. The most remarkable portions of the line are between Neuchâtel and Noiraigue, between Boveresse and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. The other parts of the line traverse green valleys, overshadowed by the fir-clad mountains of the Jura range.

The Pontarlier line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 174) as far as stat. *Auvernier*, crosses the *Seyon* and passes through a short tunnel under the high-road to the Val de Travers and Le Locle. On issuing from this tunnel the traveller enjoys a beautiful \*view of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 169). The line traverses the vine-clad slopes of the hill, and then by a lofty viaduct crosses the *Gorge of Serrières*. Above the latter stands the small castle of *Beauregard*.

The train now descends to stat. **Auvernier**, where the Yverdon railway (p. 174) diverges to the l., and again ascending commands a view of the lake and the Alps. At the entrance of the wooded ravine of the *Reuse* (the l. bank of which the line follows through the Val de Travers to its source near St. Sulpice, p. 172), a lofty viaduct of the Yverdon line is visible far below to the l. The last glimpse at the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. The line then enters a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, with the little river below to the l., almost below the station of *Chambrelieu* (p. 169) on the Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds line. After passing through four more tunnels, the train reaches stat. **Noiraigue** (2214 ft.), at the N. base of

the *Creux du Vent* (4510 ft., p. 175). The valley, which from this to St. Sulpice bears the name of the *Val de Travers*, now suddenly changes its character, and the Reuse flows between comparatively level meadows.

Pedestrians may hence ascend the *Creux du Vent* (p. 175) in 2 hrs. by a steep path, and descend to *Boudry* or *St. Aubin* (p. 175). The view is far more striking when the ascent is made from this side than from the lake.

The line now traverses level meadow-land, with the wooded heights of the Jura on both sides. Along the hill-side to the r. the road to Le Locle by Les Ponts winds upwards (comp. p. 171); the road through the Val de Travers to Neuchâtel has already been visible from above Noiraigue. Next stat. *Travers* (2244 ft.), near which is a tunnel. Near stat. Couvet, on the opposite side of the valley, are mines of asphalt. *Couvet* (2269 ft.) is a picturesque little town, the birthplace of Ferd. Berthoud, the inventor of marine chronometers for determining the geographical longitude. Here, as also at Motiers (see below), excellent *Extrait d'Absynthe* is manufactured. Diligence to Motiers twice daily, to Le Locle see p. 169.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Far down on the opp. side lies *Motiers(-Travers)* (2267 ft.) (telegr. stat.), where Rousseau spent some time by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, after having been expelled from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his "*Lettres de la Montagne*", which caused a great sensation at Geneva.

The lofty stat. *Boveresse* is situated some distance to the S.W. of the village of that name. Below in the valley lies *Fleurier* (2304 ft.), with extensive watch-manufactories. The train traverses a long tunnel, beyond which *St. Sulpice* (2397 ft.) lies below to the l. The scenery is again extremely picturesque. In the defile of *La Chaine*, the Reuse, which probably flows by a subterraneous course from the *Lac de Tallières*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N.E., rises in the form of a considerable stream.

The line here attains its highest point; after the last tunnel it enters a level green valley. Stat. *Verrières (Les Verrières Suisses)*, 2865 ft., telegr. stat.) is the last Swiss village, the line crossing the French frontier before *Les Verrières de Jour* (2829 ft.). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which both the railway and the high-road traverse, is fortified; the line can be closed by a gate, connected by walls with the fortifications on the heights on both sides; on the l. the ancient *Fort de Joux*, strengthened by modern works, and, on a rocky eminence to the r., by a new fort. In the Fort de Joux Mirabeau was imprisoned in 1775 at the instance of his father; the celebrated negro chieftain Toussaint l'Ouverture was also brought by order of Napoleon from Haiti to this place, where he remained a prisoner till his death.

The line crosses the *Doubs* (which drains the *Lake of St. Point*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.W., and here emerges from a valley to the l.), the l. bank of which it skirts as far as Pontarlier; scenery picturesque.

**Pontarlier** (*Hôtel National; Croix Blanche*), a small French town on the *Doubs*. On arriving, passengers' luggage is examined at the station. Opposite the station is the "*Collège*" and *Telegraph Office*. The large building with the turret to the r. of the railway, as the station is approached, is the *Hospital*. (Diligence from the stat. to Salins.)

## 46. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel.

Swiss Western Railway. To Lausanne  $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ , to Geneva  $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares to Lausanne 7 fr. 40, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 80 c., to Geneva 12 fr. 80, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 50 c. Comp. Introd. X. Some of the trains (express) go to Lausanne, others to Morges; there is in any case direct correspondence at Lausanne with the trains to Geneva, at Morges with those to Geneva and Lausanne. — The Steamboat on the Lake of Neuchâtel plies between Neuchâtel and Morat (p. 165), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only.

The Steamboat on the Lake of Geneva from Lausanne (Ouchy) or Morges to Geneva (in 3 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. respectively) is far preferable to the railway, affording a more complete survey of the beautiful scenery. — The railway from Yverdon to Bussigny (where Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy first become visible) is uninteresting. Between Neuchâtel and Geneva a seat on the left should be selected (between Bussigny and Lausanne on the right).

The Lake of Neuchâtel (1339 ft.), the *Lacus Eburodunensis* of the Romans, is far inferior in beauty to the lakes of the higher Alps; the animated N. bank, however, with its vine-clad slopes, surmounted by the precipitous Jura, from which the Alpine chain from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc is visible, is picturesque. The lake is 24 M. in length, and, at its broadest part between *Auvernier* and *Port Alban*, nearly 6 M. in width; greatest depth 450 ft.

At the N. extremity of the lake is situated *St. Blaise*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of which the *Thièle* emerges; in the background rises the Jolimont (p. 10). About 3 M. to the S.E. is the influx of the *Broye* (p. 165). The following steamboat-station is *Cudrefin*, then

**Estavayer** (1419 ft.), a small town of some importance, with the castle of *Chilnaux*, the architecture of which merits attention. The following stations on the S.E. bank are *Font* and *Cheires*; on the opposite side *Concise* and *Corcelles*, see p. 175. On a promontory extending far into the lake, is situated *Yvonand*, where Roman mosaic pavements have been found, one of which is preserved in the Museum at Yverdon. At the extremity of the promontory the *Mentue* falls into the lake.

**Yverdon** (1345 ft.) (\*Hôtel de Londres, R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; \*Crôix Fédérale), the Roman *Eburodunum*, situated at the S. extremity of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the influx of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, affords several picturesque walks and fine points of view. This town (pop. 5029, 420 Rom. Cath.) was for twenty years (1805—25) the scene of the labours of the philanthropic *Pestalozzi*. This truly practical philosopher, a native of Zürich, first devoted his time to theology and jurisprudence, but soon abandoned these pursuits and exclusively interested himself in ameliorating the moral condition of the lowest classes. Pestalozzi's method of teaching, it is well known, turns upon the communication of instruction by an immediate address to the youthful sensations or conceptions, and effecting the development of the child by constantly calling all his powers into exercise. During the life of this great and good man his exertions were not attended by the success they merited; but posterity benefits by the now widely spread adoption of his method, the advantages of which are thoroughly appreciated.

The ancient *Castle*, erected by Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, was formerly the scene of Pestalozzi's exertions, having been placed at his disposal by the government; it is still employed for educational purposes. The hall and library of the *Town Hall* contain some Roman antiquities. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum enjoys a high reputation.

An interesting excursion to the *Lac de Joux* is described in R. 47. The *Chasseron* (4958 ft.), which rises from the Jura range to the S. W. of Yverdon, deserves a visit for the sake of the fine view from its summit. As far as *Ste. Croix* (2 hrs. from the summit) diligence twice daily in 3¼ hrs. *Ste. Croix* is noted for the manufacture of musical boxes, upwards of 50,000 of which are annually exported.

The Railway from Neuchâtel to the first stat. **Auvernier** has been described at pp. 169, 171. The line here quits the lake (the Pontarlier branch diverges to the r.), which it again rejoins beyond Bevaix (see below).

**Colombier** produces one of the most esteemed Neuchâtel wines (p. 167). In the vicinity some remarkable Roman antiquities have been discovered. Beyond the village, on the bank of the lake, the picturesque estate *Le Bied*. After passing the station for *Boudry*, the valley of the *Reuse* is crossed (p. 171) by a lofty bridge. To the l., near

**Cortailod** (1496 ft.), where the best red wine in the canton is produced, is the mouth of the *Reuse*, which descends from the Val de Travers. Near the village of *Troisrods* (1588 ft.), immediately above the station and below the Pontarlier line, is a considerable stalactite grotto. **Boudry** (1448 ft.) (*Maison de Ville*), which had the misfortune to be the birthplace of Marat, lies on the r. bank of the *Reuse*, at some distance to the r. of the line.

The **Crêux du Vent** (4510 ft.), about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the W., is frequently ascended from Boudry (comp. p. 172). The summit is in the form of a basin, 500 ft. in depth, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. Previous to a change in the weather, this crater-like basin is filled with white clouds of vapour, which rise and fall, resembling the steam in a boiling cauldron, but do not quit the hollow. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a peculiar echo, resembling that of volley of musketry. The current of air which prevails in this "hollow of the wind", is frequently so violent as to force back objects of considerable weight thrown from the brink. Rare plants and minerals found here are a source of attraction to the scientific.

Beyond stat. **Bevaix** (1473 ft.) the line re-approaches the lake, which it now skirts as far as Yverdon. The *Crêux du Vent* may also be ascended from the next stat. *Gorgier-St-Aubin* (1459 ft.). Opposite, on the S.E. bank, lies the little town of *Estavayer* (p. 173). To the r., on the slope of the hill, is situated the well-preserved castle of *Vauxmarcus* (1483 ft.); then *La Lance* (to the r.), formerly a Carthusian convent, now a château and park of Count Pourtalès. At **Concise** (1365 ft.) (*Ecu de France*), where the line crosses a portion of the lake by means of an embankment, in 1811, upwards of 800 ancient stone axes, saws, chisels and other tools were found at the bottom of the lake, dating from the period of the lake-villages (*Pfahlbauten*); no trace of iron implements was discovered. Near *Corcelles*, on the high-road to the r., three blocks of granite, 8 to 10 ft. in height, placed in the form of a triangle, are visible from the line. According to some they were erected by the Swiss in commemoration of the battle of Grandson which was fought in the vicinity, but are more probably of Druidical origin.

**Battle of Grandson.** When *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy had by treachery gained possession of the castle of Grandson, and, contrary to the stipulation, put the Swiss garrison to death, he abandoned his secure position at Grandson, and seized the castle of Vauxmarcus, which commands the road. Here he was surprised and signally defeated by the Swiss, justly infuriated by his cruel breach of faith; an enormous booty, valued at upwards of 250,000 L., fell into the hands of the victors, together with numerous trophies now dispersed over the various arsenals of the Confederation. Among other treasures were two diamonds from the crown-jewels of great value, one of which now adorns the French, the other the papal crown.

**Grandson** (*Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge*) is the next station of importance; the line skirts the bank of the lake, and passes through the precincts of the picturesque old *Castle* with its ivy-clad towers, where a collection of antiquities and other objects is preserved. The ancient *Church* with its quaint pillars once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Grandson is undoubtedly of Roman origin. The feudal proprietors of the castle were, as early as the 9th cent., among the most powerful in Switzerland. Otto of Grandson, the last of his race, was killed in a duel in 1399 by Gerhard of Estavayer; his tomb is in the cathedral of Lausanne (p. 192).



The train skirts the S.W. extremity of the lake, crosses the *Thièle*, and enters the stat. of Yverdon near the steamboat wharf.

**Yverdon** see p. 174.

Here the line quits the Lake of Neuchâtel, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, into which the *Orbe* (p. 177) flows near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura, the *Aiguille de Beaulmes*, *Mont Suchet*, and between them in the distance the *Mont d'Or*, the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 178), and *Mont Tendre*. After passing stat. *Châvornay-Orbe* (p. 177) and *Eclépens-la-Sarraz*, the line enters the picturesque, wooded ravine of the *Vénoge* (connected with the *Toile* by means of a canal), near the beautifully situated town of *Cossonay* (*Hôtel d'Angleterre*).

As the valley expands, a distant prospect of the long chain of the mountains of Savoy is obtained. Beyond *Bussigny* a branch line diverges to the r., affording a more direct communication with the line to Morges and Geneva on the N. bank of the lake (see p. 200). From the curve which the line here forms a glimpse is obtained in favourable weather of the snow-fields of Mont Blanc, through an opening in the mountains. The station of *Morges* is 8 min. walk from the steamboat wharf (p. 191). The Steamboat-journey from this point, or from Lausanne (*Ouchy*), is described in R. 50.

The line towards Lausanne unites with the main-line on the N. bank of the lake at *Renens*. The station at Lausanne is situated on the slope between the town and *Ouchy* (p. 191).

**Lausanne** see p. 191.

The train from Lausanne to Geneva returns by stat. *Renens*. Near *Morges* (p. 191) the line approaches the Lake of Geneva, but skirts the N.W. side of the village. To the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which is here crossed, rises the castle of *Vufflens* (p. 191). The next village of *St. Prex* lies to the l. on a promontory extending into the lake. *Aubonne-Allaman* is the station (omnibus 40 c.) for the small town of *Aubonne*, situated on the hill to the N. As *Rolle* is approached, the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 191), a celebrated point of view, rises to the r. The district between the *Aubonne* and the *Promenthouse*, which the line crosses beyond stat. *Gland*, is termed *La Côte*, noted for its white wine, one of the most highly esteemed in Switzerland.

Near **Nyon** the line skirts *Prangins* with its castle (p. 190), and again approaches the lake. To the r. rises the *Dôle* (5175 ft., p. 190), the highest summit of the Jura. *Céligny*, *Coppet* and *Versoir* are the next stations (p. 190). The narrowest part of the lake is at stat. *Genthod-Bellevue* (comp. p. 189). *Chambésy*, the last station before Geneva is reached, is only 1½ M. distant from the French frontier. On the opposite bank the wooded hills and picturesque villas in the environs of Geneva become

visible, above which, in favourable weather, Mont Blanc and the Savoy range are seen. The stat. at Geneva is in an elevated situation on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the extremity of the new Rue du Montblanc, which leads direct to the lake.

**Geneva** see p. 178.

The traveller who desires to return home by Germany, and is already acquainted with the above route, may agreeably vary his journey by proceeding from *Rolle* (p. 191) to *St. Georges*, 9 M. to the N.W. at the foot of the *Col de Marcheiruz* (4664 ft.), over which a good road leads to (9 M.) *Le Brassus* (3201 ft.) (*\*Hôtel de la Lande; \*Hôtel de France*).

The ascent from *St. Georges* to the *Asile de Marcheiruz* affords a succession of magnificent views over the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley, and the descent to *Le Brassus* a prospect of the *Lac de Joux* and the *Dent de Vaulion*.

From *Le Brassus* a road skirts the W. bank of the lake to *Le Lieu* and (9 M.) *Le Pont* (p. 178). Diligence between *Le Brassus* and *Le Pont* twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr. It is, however, preferable to perform this journey by water, from *Le Sentier*, a village at the S.W. end of the lake,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from *Le Brassus* (in 2 hrs., boat with one rower 3 fr.). From *Le Pont* to *Orbe* and *Yverdon* see below.

#### 47. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion.

An interesting excursion for one day: from *Yverdon* to *Orbe* by diligence in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., or by railway (stat. *Chavornay*, p. 176, omnibus from the station to *Orbe* 40 c.); thence on foot in 4 hrs. to *Le Pont*. In the afternoon to the *Dent de Vaulion* and the *Sources of the Orbe*. The next day by diligence from *Le Pont* in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to stat. *Cossonay* (p. 176), or by *Le Brassus* and the *Col de Marcheiruz* to *Rolle*. Diligence between *Le Pont* and *Le Brassus* twice daily in 2 hrs. (see above).

**Orbe** (1376 ft.) (*Guillaume Tell; Maison de Ville*), an ancient town (pop. 1864, Rom. Cath. 37), picturesquely situated on the river of the same name, was in the early part of the middle ages capital of Little Burgundy, to which period the two towers of its castle (fine view from the terrace) and a mosaic pavement discovered in the neighbourhood appertain. The first orthopedic establishment in Europe was here founded by *Venel*, towards the close of the last century.

The road to *Le Pont* passes by **Romainmotier** (2103 ft.) (*Couronne*), a very ancient place which owes its appellation to the monastery founded here in the 6th cent. by *St. Romain* (*Romani Monasterium*). The nuptials of *Margaret of Austria* and *Philibert*, Duke of Savoy, were here celebrated in 1501. She had already been affianced to *Louis*, Dauphin of France, and to the *Infante of Spain*, to which circumstance she jestingly alludes in an epitaph she composed on herself: "*Ci gît Margot la gente damoiselle qu'a deux maris et est encore pucelle*" etc.

The road passes by *Vaulion* and the base of the *Dent de Vaulion* to the village of *Le Pont*. Pedestrians leave the high road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond *Vaulion* and take a footpath to the r., which ascends to the summit of the *Dent* in 1 hr.; descent to *Le Pont* 1 hr.

From *Orbe* by *Vallorbe* to *Le Pont*, good road (almost the same distance; diligence between *Orbe* and *Ballaigues* once daily, between *Ballaigues* and *Orbe* once daily). See also *Ballaigues* and *Orbe* in *Switzerland*. 3rd Edition.

aigues and Vallorbe twice daily, but not between Vallorbe and Le Pont), a pleasant route gradually ascending, passing through the villages of *Montchérand*, *La Russille*, *Lignerolles* (fine view) and *Ballaigues* (fine retrospect of Orbe), in a mountain-valley; to the N. *Mont d'Or*, to the S. the *Dent de Vaulion*.

93/8 M. Vallorbe (2364 ft.) (\**Maison de Ville*; telegr. stat.). 11/2 M. from the Sources of the Orbe (2404 ft.), which gush with considerable force from the rocks, and are doubtless the subterranean discharge of the Lac de Joux (see below). They may be reached by leaving the road 1/4 hr. beyond Vallorbe, and proceeding to the r. for about 1/4 hr. Rejoining the road, the traveller reaches the summit of the pass, bounded on the l. by the lofty and precipitous slope of the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below), the summit of which may be attained in 1 hr. (fatiguing ascent of 1/2 hr. through thickets, then across meadows inclining to the l.; and passing near a chalet). After descending to the road by the same path, the pedestrian reaches Le Pont in 1/2 hr. (The walk from Vallorbe to the sources of the Orbe, the Dent de Vaulion, and Le Pont occupies 4 1/2 hrs.).

14 1/4 M. **Le Pont** (\*Inn; telegr. stat.) lies at the N. extremity of the *Lac de Joux* (3106 ft.), which is 6 M. long, 1 1/2 M. wide, and separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment (with a bridge, which gives the name to the village). On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are seen some apertures, into which flow the waters of the lake, to form 700 ft. lower, after a subterranean course of 4 1/2 M., the sources of the Orbe (see above).

Le Pont is situated on the S. side of the \**Dent de Vaulion* (4580 ft.), presenting on one side a barren and rugged precipice, 1500 ft. high, and on the other a gentle grassy slope. The summit is reached in 1 1/2 hr. from Le Pont and in 1 hr. from Vaulion (guide desirable). The view embraces to the S.W. the Valley and Lac de Joux, more distant the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont and the Dôle; to the S.E. a considerable part of the Lake of Geneva, and in the background the glaciers of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; from the S.E. to the E. the chain of the Bernese Oberland. This is the most beautiful view of the Jura, second only to that from the Dôle (p. 190).

## 48. Geneva,

*Fr. Genève, Ger. Genf, Ital. Ginevra.*

**Hotels.** *On the Left Bank:* \*Hôtel de la Métropole (Pl. b), a large estab. belonging to a company; 200 apartments in 3 stories, R. to the lake 4, L. 1, B. 1 1/2, D. exc. W. at 1 o'cl. 4, at 5 o'cl. 5, A. 1, Pension 8 fr.; \*Ecu de Genève (Pl. c.), of the first class, frequented by Americans; \*Couronne (Pl. d.), R. from 2 fr., L. 3/4, B. 1 1/2, table d'hôte exc. W. at 1 o'cl. 3, at 5 and 7 o'cl. 4, A. 1, Pension 6 fr.; these three large establishments command a view of the lake. — \*Hôtel du Rhône (Pl. h.), view of the Rhone, no table d'hôte; \*Hôtel Garni de la Poste, Place Bel-Air, at the back of the post-office, R. 2, L. 1/2, B. 1 1/4, A. 1/2 fr.; Hôtel du Mont-Blanc, also a restaurant. Lion d'Or (Pl. i.), Grand Aigle (Pl. k.), Hôtel du Nord (Pl. l.), all three in the Rue du Rhône; Balance (Pl. g.); Hôtel du Lac (Pl. n.), with view of the lake.

*On the Right Bank:* \*Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a), opposite Rousseau's island, with view of the lake, protected in winter from the "Bise" (N. wind); \*Schweizerhof (Pl. e), near the station; Hôtel Victoria (Pl. m.), opp. the English Church, R. 2 fr., B. 1 1/2, A. 1/2 fr.; Hôtel de Genève, Rue du Mont Blanc 13, not far from the station; Hôtel de la Paix and



# Genève.







Hôtel d'Angleterre et Beau Rivage, on the Quai du Montblanc; both recently established.

**Pensions Alimentaires**, very numerous on account of the great influx of strangers; 85 to 300 fr. per month. For young persons with supervision: Dempwolff (250 to 300 fr.), Route de Malagnou 1. For families and single persons: Mme. Buscarlet (200 to 250 fr.), Quai du Mont Blanc 9; Bovet (200 fr.), Avenue des Pâquis; Picaud (85 to 200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives, comfortable; Veuve Fatio (180 fr.), Avenue des Pâquis, Campagne Empeyta, small and quiet; Baud (180 fr.), Chemin Pré l'Évêque; Flaegel, Rue Pierre Fatio; Ruegg, Rue du Rhône 92; Froment-Jackson, Rue Pradier 3; Veuve Piccard (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; Soeurs Crochat (80—100 fr.), Plainpalais, Chemin Dancet 184. — For students: Mme Roussy (85 to 100 fr.), rue du Rhône 291; Decosterd, Rue des Allemands 8; Mayor, Rue des Allemands 14, etc. — Farther information may be obtained at the hotels and book-sellers' shops.

**Cafés.** *On the Left Bank:* \*Café du Nord (Pl. o) and Café de la Couronne (Pl. p), both on the Grand Quai; Café du Théâtre (Pl. r), with garden; Café Claret; Café Viziox. — *On the Right Bank:* Café de la Poste (Pl. t), near the English Church; Café du Chemin de Fer (Pl. v), Rue du Mont Blanc. — *Beer.* Excellent Bavarian beer in the Jardin Jutz, Quai des Eaux-Vives; at most of the Cafés Mâcon and Lyons beer may be had; Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates; Pâquis Brewery (Lausanne road, Pl. 1, 3); Treiber (Route de Chêne, Pl. C, 7); at the Stand (Pl. D, 1).

**Restaurants.** *Left Bank:* Café du Nord (Pl. o, see above); Richter, Place de Fusterie 4, adjacent to the Ecu de Genève; Longet, Rue du Rhône 52; Daubenfeld, Juge, both on the island; also at the different hotels. — *Right Bank:* Café de la Perle, near the station.

**Baths.** De la Poste, Rue du Stand, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, vapour baths etc.; Canel, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 11; Marin, Rue du Rhône 29; Jacquier, Rue du Rhône 11; Fray, Rue de Machine 11. — Lake Baths: swimming-school, and separate baths, at the new quay on the l. bank, outside the harbour, on the Vesenz road, p. 186. — Rhône Baths ("Bains flottants") Quai pont de Bel-Air, for gentlemen and ladies, two small swimming-basins ("piscines"), 30 c. per bath with linen; separate baths 45 c. — Baths in the Arve, very cold,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the Place Neuve; Granthiérait and Hasen, both on the Chemin d'Arve, 424 and 473.

**Railway Station** for Switzerland and France (Lyons, Chambéry etc.), at the upper extremity of the Rue du Montblanc, r. bank.

**Post and Telegraph Offices** Quai de Coulouvrenière. *Branch Offices* opp. the rail. station and Rue Pierre Fatio 1, all open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

**Diligences** to Chamouny (the best are those of the Messageries Impériales), every morning at 7,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 8, start from the Grand Quai, the Place du Rhône and the Lion d'Or (p. 214).

**Omnibuses** from every hotel to the station, and also from the post-office, fare 30 c.; each article of *luggage* 15 c.; to Fernex 50 c. and Versoix 50 c., Place Cornavin; Mornex (in summer) at 8. 30 and 11. 30 a. m. and 6. 30 p. m. from the Rue de la Croix d'Or, fare 1 fr. Railway and Steamboat see p. 204. Horse-railway to Carouge 10 c., stat. Place Neuve, near the theatre; Chêne 20 c., from the Cours de Rive.

**Voituriers.** Kölliker, aux Pâquis; Regard, on the Terrassière; Acharard & Co, Place des Alpes 5. — Also the vehicles of the Société Gènevoise, the drivers of which wear a brown livery. One-horse carr. 15 fr. per day, two horse 30 fr. everything included. — *Fiacres* per hour  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , la course  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.

**Steamboats**, Swiss Bank (N.) p. 188; Savoy Bank (S.) p. 204.

**Boats** for excursions on the lake (2 to 3 fr. per hour with, 80 c. without boatman) near the steamboat-wharf on the Grand-Quai, the Quai du Montblanc and the two jetties near the lighthouses. The English "*canots*"



are steadier than the "*voiliers*" or sailing-boats. It is prohibited to approach the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapidity of the stream.

**Shops.** The most tempting are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (l. bank), the Quai des Bergues and the Rue du Montblanc (r. bank). Geneva is celebrated for its watches and jewellery; the designs for the latter are for the most part borrowed from the French, and the principal markets for the articles themselves are Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 70,000 watches are annually manufactured (comp. p. 170). Amongst the watchmakers of repute may be enumerated Vacheron and Constantin, Rue Tour de l'Île 3; Patek, Philippe and Comp., Grand-Quai 22; Golay-Lerèche, Quai des Bergues 31; S. Mercier, Place du Rhône 1; Ekegren, Rue du Rhône 42, au troisième. — Engravers: M. L. Bovy, especially for medals, Rue Rousseau 18; Bovet et Fol, Petite Fusterie 1. Mountain shoes: Müller, Place du Molard.

**Cigars.** L. Wistaz and Comp., "au Château royal à Coutance", on the r. bank; François Huller, Petite Corraterie 7, on the l. bank.

**Booksellers.** Monroe, Place des Bergues 1; Georg, Rue de la Corraterie 10; Müller-Darier, Place du Molard 2.

**Exhibition of Art (permanent)** of the *Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts*, in the handsome new Athénée. Admission 1 fr.

**Physicians.** Dr. Metcalf, Quai du Montblanc 3; Dr. L. Appia, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 8; Dr. Landesmann (homœopathic), Rue du Marché 34. — *Chemists.* Geo. Baker, Place des Bergues 2; Hahn, Place Longemalle, etc.

**Bankers.** Lombard Odier and Comp., Petite Corraterie; Kohler and Comp., Rue de la Corraterie 10.

**English Church** on the r. bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a).

**Geneva** (1165 ft.), with 48,000 inhab. (16,747 Rom. Cath.), capital of the smallest canton after Zug, is the richest and most populous town in Switzerland. The entire canton has a pop. of 83,343, of whom 29,331 are aliens.

The town is situated at the S. extremity of the lake at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhône* emerge with the swiftness of an arrow; the *Arve* flows into the river below Geneva. The Rhône surrounds the little *Quartier de l'Isle* and divides the town into two parts; on the r. bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, the smallest, chiefly inhabited by the industrial classes until the opening of the railway, since which it has been considerably embellished; on the N. side squares of handsome houses occupy the site of the ancient fortifications.

Seen from the lake, Geneva presents a very imposing appearance, the banks of the Rhône being flanked with broad quays and substantial buildings. The interior of the older part of the town by no means presents a corresponding effect; the streets here with some exceptions, are narrow, steep and crooked: *La Corraterie*, the ancient fosse, is celebrated in the annals of the town†; *les Rues basses*, a long series of streets which intersect

† In the night of Dec. 11th, 1602, the Savoyards attempted to obtain possession of Geneva, and would have scaled the wall of the Corraterie if the citizens had not promptly repulsed them. A \*Fountain (Pl. 25)

the town from E. to W. (*Rue des Allemands, du Marché* etc.) and the *Rue du Rhône*.

Where the lake begins to contract, and take the form of a river, about midway between the *Pont du Montblanc* and *Pont des Bergues* is **Rousseau's Island**, united to the latter by a suspension bridge, and planted with trees forming a small promenade; in the centre stands the bronze statue of the "wild self-torturing sophist" himself, executed by Pradier (1834). From the island the view of the lake and mountains is magnificent; to the r. are the Great and Little *Salève*, above the N. ridge of which are the crests of the *Mont Blanc* chain, the group of the *Aiguilles Rouges* rising in front of them; then the *Môle*, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; the snowy summit of the *Aiguilles d'Argentière* and the broad *Buet*; to the extreme l. the long ridge of the *Voirons*. *Mont Blanc* is, however, seen to the best advantage at sunset from the quay on the r. bank (N.W.), where there are walks and seats as far as the pier, which is itself a good point of view. (The most beautiful prospect of *Mont Blanc* is obtained from the *Pavillon de Prégny*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town, see p. 186.)

Near the *Pont de la Machine*, the next bridge below the island, is a large building containing an **Hydraulic Machine** which supplies the public fountains and a great number of houses with river water. At the extremity of the island are the **Slaughter-houses** (*Boucheries*, Pl. 4); at the entrance are five eagles in a cage, the heraldic emblems of the canton, supported at the expense of government.

Returning to the E., to the Grand Quai, a *Column* with a barometer, thermometer and hydrometer, is seen in front of the *Hôtel de la Couronne*. The new *\*Montblanc Bridge* here connects the l. bank with the broad *Rue du Mont Blanc*, leading to the station. Farther E. are the grounds of the *Jardin Anglais*, considerably enlarged since the construction of the *Mont Blanc bridge*. In the *Kiosque*, opposite the *Hôtel de la Metropole*, is a *\*Relief of Mont Blanc* which merits a visit (on Sundays and Thursdays from 11 to 3 admission gratis; at other times  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), made of lime-wood, 42 ft. in length, and affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the "monarch of mountains" and his vassals. It comprises the mountains from the *Col de Bonhomme* to the Great St. Bernard.

In this vicinity two granite blocks appear above the surface of the lake, the **Pierres du Niton**, on which, as tradition affirms,

in granite (designed by a sculptor of Munich), erected in 1857 at the W. extremity of the *Rue des Allemands*, commemorates this event. Beneath are two reliefs representing the defeat of the assailants, and *Théod. de Bèze* returning thanks to God; above, a group of soldiers scaling the walls, surmounted by a statue (emblematical of the town of Geneva), armed with lance and buckler.

the Romans offered sacrifices to Neptune. They are doubtless erratic blocks (comp. p. 132.), similar to those met with on the Salève and other places in the neighbourhood, deposited by glaciers which probably covered the whole country at a very remote period (see *Introd.* XIV.).

On this side of the town the ancient ramparts are in good preservation and afford shady promenades, with magnificent points of view. In a neighbouring street, Rue Verdaine 15, is the **\*Public Library** (Pl. 3), open from 11 to 4 (fee 50 c.), occupying the upper story of the *Collège*. It was founded in 1551 by Bonivard (p. 198), and united in 1858 to the grammar-school founded by Calvin.

In the first room are the portraits of the most celebrated characters of the wars of the Reformation; in others those of the Swiss reformers etc. Carefully preserved under glass cases are numerous *Autographs* and manuscripts of Calvin, Beza, Melancthon, Luther, Bonivard, Rousseau, St. Francis de Sales, St. Vincent de Paul etc.; also a variety of curious documents and miniatures, being part of the treasures of Charles the Bold (p. 175) taken at Grandson.

The **\*Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*, Pl. 5), completed in 1024 by the Emperor Conrad II., is in the purest Romanesque style; the exterior was disfigured in the 18th cent. by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The sacristan's (*concierge*) residence is behind the church, or he may be found in the "*loge du concierge*" adjacent to the church (fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.).

Interior. Stained-glass windows and carved stalls of the 15th cent.; the monument of the Duke *Henri de Rohan* (chief of the Protestants under Louis XIII) who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 18) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully* and his son *Tancrede*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the duke is represented in a sitting posture; the monument has been restored since its destruction in 1798. Beneath a black marble tombstone in the nave, lies *Jean de Brognier* (d. 1476), president of the Council of Constance. A black monument in the S. nave is sacred to the memory of *Agrippe d'Aubigné* (d. 1630), an eminent author and confidant of Henry IV. of France; the Republic of Geneva, where he died in exile, erected this monument in gratitude for services which he had rendered. The pulpit is that once occupied by Calvin.

No. 11 Rue de Chanoines (Pl. 16), to the W. of the Cathedral, is the *House of Calvin*, occupied by him from 1543 until his death in 1564. He was interred in the now disused cemetery of *Plain-Palais*, but the spot cannot be recognised, as the great reformer expressly forbade that any monument should be erected over his remains.

In the immediate neighbourhood, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house where *Jean Jacques Rousseau* was born.

The **\*Musée Académique** (Pl. 19), Grand' Rue 11, may be visited daily, fee 1 fr.; the zoolog. department is open to the public on Sund. and Thursd. 11—3.

Among the most remarkable of its contents are Swiss specimens of natural history, geological collections by *Saussure*, collections of fossils by *Brogniart* and *de Candolle*, zoological collections by *Boissier* and *Necker*, a physiological cabinet by *A. Pictet*; also an elephant killed in 1837 by a cannon ball, after it had escaped from a menagerie. European objects are

indicated by white letters, Asiatic by yellow, African by blue, American by green, and Australian by grey. — The Museum of Antiquities and Medals, on the first floor, contains in addition to some Egyptian relics, a silver shield with figures in bas-relief, found in the Arve in 1721. — The Reading Room, on the upper story, is accessible to visitors provided with a card from a member.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. 13), a massive building in the Florentine style, is only remarkable for inclined planes in the interior being substituted for staircases, and by which singular arrangement the counsellors in ancient times were enabled to descend on horseback or be conveyed in litters from the council-chambers. The edifice, recently restored, is appropriated to the use of the judicial and administrative authorities.

Opposite to the Hôtel de Ville is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 1), containing ancient and modern armour, the ladders used in the foiled enterprise of the Savoyards (p. 180) etc.; open to the public daily at 11. 30 a. m.

Adjacent to the Hôtel de Ville a gate leads to the shady promenade of **La Treille**, which affords a beautiful view of the **Salève**. Adjoining this terrace is the **Botanic Garden**, established 1816 by the celebrated *de Candolle*; it is entered from the *Bastion Bourgeois* and also serves as a promenade. Botanists will here find a valuable collection of living and preserved plants. The façade of the greenhouse is ornamented with marble busts of celebrated Genevise: *Chambrey*, *Trembley*, *Ch. Bonnet*, *de Saussure*, *Senebier*, *Rousseau*; opposite to these is a bust in bronze of *de Candolle*. — Near the bastion opposite to the Botanical Garden, a new edifice, destined to comprise the Academy, Library and Museum, was commenced in 1867.

In the neighbourhood, in the *Place Neuve* is the **Theatre** (Pl. 24), erected in 1782, closed during the summer. Theatrical representations were long forbidden at Geneva by the austere regulations of Calvin. When *Voltaire* caused his pieces to be performed at *Fernex* (p. 187), almost in sight of the Genevise, *Rousseau* thus remonstrates with his great contemporary: "*Je ne vous aime pas; vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles.*"

Immediately opposite is the **\*Musée Rath** (Pl. 18) containing a collection of pictures, casts etc., founded by the Russian general *Rath*, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters; admission on Tuesdays and Sundays from 10 to 3, at other times for a fee of 1/2 fr.

Vestibule: on the l. casts of modern sculptures, chiefly by *Pradier*; also a picture by *Odier*, representing *Charles the Bold* entering a church on horseback; to the r. the gates of the Baptistery of Florence by *Ghiberti*, the *Graces* by *Canova*, *Plato* by *Pradier* (original). Hall to the r.: casts from celebrated

antiques: the Laocoon, the Athlete, the Venus de Medicis, the Gladiator, the Listening Slave, the Extraction of the Thorn, Torso from the Vatican, the Apollo Belvidere, the Diana of Versailles etc. — Picture Hall I. (on the W. side): \*27. Mill in a forest, *Diday*; 71. Bonivard's release, *Lugardon*; \*55. Battle scene, *Humbert*; 117. A smoker, *D. Teniers*; (N.) 65. Portrait of himself, by *Liotard*, in chalks; 67. Maria Theresa, in chalks, *Liotard*; 49. Death of Calvin, *Hornung*; 50. Catherine de Medicis contemplating the head of Admiral Coligny, *Hornung*; (E.) \*28. Oaks in a storm, *Diday*; above the latter (without number), *Topper* lectured by his wife, *Grosclaude*; \*29. Cascade of the Salenche (Pisse-Vache), *Diday*; adjacent to it, 51. Bonivard in prison (p. 198), *Hornung*; \*19. Forest at the Handeck (p. 134), *Calame*; \*72. Arnold von Melchthal, *Lugardon*. In the centre of the hall a bust of General Rath. — Hall II. (E.): 100, 101. Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*; 130. Portrait of the Princess Palatine Elisabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans (d. 1722), *Rigaud*.

Passing between the Musée Rath and the Theatre, the traveller reaches the Place Neuve, in the new suburb *Plain-Palais*. On the S.W. side is the **Conservatoire de Musique**, behind which stands the handsome building of the former Freemasons' Lodge, now a club-house and café. To the S. of this is the new **Palais Electoral**, inscribed with the motto of Geneva: "*Post tenebras lux*"; to the N. the new **Synagogue**.

Opposite to Rousseau's island (p. 181), on the r. bank, is the **Palais Fazy**, forming the S. corner of a handsome row of buildings, converted in 1868 into an hotel (*Hôtel de Russie*).

Ascending the broad Rue du Mont Blanc, which is connected with the l. bank by the new *Mont Blanc Bridge* and passing by the small Gothic *English Church* (opposite the Hôtel Victoria) and the adjoining *Théâtre des Variétés*, the traveller arrives at the *Railway-station*. To the l. of the station is the handsome new **Rom. Cath. Church (Notre-Dame)**, in the Gothic style.

**History.** The sights of Geneva may easily be inspected in a day. It possesses few monuments and attracts interest solely from the prominent position it held during important historical periods. The principles which since the 16th cent. have shaken Europe to its foundation, chiefly emanated from Geneva. Calvin (who resided at Geneva from 1536 to 1564) and Rousseau (born at Geneva in 1712) were the great advocates, one of religious, the other of social reform; but, though kindred in genius, these two illustrious men had no other qualities in common. The former, after Luther the most eminent of the old reformers, exercised his powerful intellect in propagating that pure faith which is now so widely extended, whilst the other employed his transcendent powers of mind in disseminating principles, universally considered to tend neither to the good nor the happiness of mankind. Geneva has also produced the naturalists *de Luc*, *Bonnet*, and *de Saussure*, the botanists *de Candolle* and *E. Boissier*, the political economist *Say*, the historian *Sismondi*, the natural philosophers *de la Rive*, *J. Pictet*, and many other distinguished savants. *Necker*, minister of Louis XVI., and his daughter, *Madame de Staël*, were also natives of Geneva. A country so limited in extent (the canton is only 15 miles long

by as many broad) could never have much prominence in a political point of view. "*When I shake my wig, I powder all the republic*", is the well known sarcasm of Voltaire. "*It is a tempest in a glass of water*", was the contemptuous exclamation of the Emperor Paul, on hearing of some commotion in the little republic.

The history of this small state may be thus briefly summed up. We find it mentioned for the first time by Cæsar: "*Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Genava. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet, quem Cæsar jubet rescindi*" etc. (de Bello Gall. l. 6—8). Like the Allobrogi, Geneva fell under Roman rule; in 428, owing to the decay of the Roman empire it became subject to Burgundy; in the following cent. the Franks gained possession of it, which they retained until the division of the empire. After subduing Burgundy (1034), the Emperor Conrad II. caused himself to be here proclaimed king for the second time, and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan.

Succeeding ages were witnesses of a series of struggles between the Bishops of Geneva who aimed at the temporal power, the Counts of Geneva, in their capacity of Prefects of the Empire, and the Counts or Dukes of Savoy, by whose influence the Episcopal throne was always occupied by a member of their own family. In the midst of these dissensions, the citizens of Geneva concluded an alliance with Freiburg (1518) and Bern (1526). Two parties were thus formed in the town, the Confederates (Ger. Eidgenossen, pronounced by the French Higuénos, whence the term "*Huguenots*") and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

From these discords, which the treaty of St. Julien in 1530 only superficially appeased, the Reformed Religion, to which Geneva immediately attached itself, sprang. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex. From that time the supremacy of the Romish Church ceased at Geneva; the new doctrine was vigorously and successfully propagated by *Farel*, and the Bishop deprived of his rights.

About this time a theologian, expelled from France on account of his tenets, sought refuge at Geneva; this was Jean Calvin, properly *Caulvin* or *Chauvin*, born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509. He attached himself to *Farel* and soon obtained so great an influence in all the affairs of church and state, that he may be said to have exercised a complete sway in Geneva. He maintained his authority until his death (1564). His preaching was incessant, and his zeal against the corruptions of the Romish Church unbounded; his rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and he exercised an irresistible influence over his fellow-citizens. Austere in his own mode of life, he imposed a most rigorous code upon others, and if the Bishops sway had been tyrannical, Calvin's was no less so. But whilst vindicating the liberty of conscience, he too frequently forgot his own principles and the behests of the Gospel he advocated. *Castelino*, one of his earliest friends and fellow-labourers, but who differed from him on the doctrine of predestination, was banished by him in 1540; *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of a treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and who had only sojourned in Geneva for a short time, was arrested in 1553 by his order and condemned to the stake, a judicial murder which has left an indelible stain upon the memory of the stern and unforgiving reformer. The execution took place on the *Champel*, a hill to the S. of the town.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the commencement of the 17th cent. to bring Geneva again under their sway were abortive. Many Protestant princes, who recognised Geneva as the bulwark of the Protestant church, sent considerable sums of money towards the fortification of the town.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by intestine troubles. Jean Jacques Rousseau, the son of a watchmaker, was born here in 1712, and remained in his native town during his early youth. His writings exercised a great influence over the theoretical opinions of the age; but splendid as his literary talents were, the tendency of his works was

highly injurious to society, and he passed a troubled and agitated existence. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, and by order of the magistrates of Geneva, his *Emile* and *Contrat Social* were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, as being "*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*". He died at Ermenouville, near Paris, in 1778.

On the 15th of April, 1798, the French entered Geneva, annexed the town to the French Republic and made it the capital of the *Département du Léman*. The events of 1814 restored its liberty, and incorporated it in the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton.

## 49. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Mont-Salève.

*Comp. Map p. 188.*

Omnibus and carriages, see p. 179.

In the vicinity of Geneva, both banks of the lake are occupied by a succession of villas, in the erection of many of which much taste and enormous sums have been expended.

**Right (W.) Bank.** At *Les Délices*, the Villa Trouchin, property of Voltaire from 1755–1760, now in possession of the brother of M. J. Fazy; at *Le Bouchet*, Prévost-Cayla; at *La Tour de Belessert*, Sarasin-Maurice; at *Petit Sacconex* (see below), de Budé-Ostermann, de Budé-Conclair; at *Morillon Dupan*, Duval; at *Varambè*, Revilliod, Mac Culloch ("Château de l'Impératrice", formerly occupied by the Empress Joséphine); at *Le Rivage*, the Villa of the Countess Pasparrin; at *Sécheron* (on the lake), Du Roux, Robert Peel, Bartoloni; at *Prégny*, Adolf Rothschild (a superb château recently built, visible from the lake; magnificent view of Montblanc from the pavilion in the park; may be visited on Sundays and Thursdays from 12 to 3 by cards, procured gratis at all the hotels at Geneva), Selon, Favre-Rigaud ("Château de Tournay", formerly the property of Voltaire); at *Grand-Sacconex* (s. below) Sarasin-Rigaud; at *Chambésy* (railway station, p. 176), Saladin-Melly; at *Vangéron* (on the lake), Saladin-Grud; at *Bellevue* (on the lake), Riancourt; at *Genthod* (railway-station, p. 186), Dominicé and two Villas Pictet de la Rive (formerly Charles Bonnet); at *Le Creux de Genthod* (on the lake), H. de Saussure; at *Malagny*, Marcet.

**Left (E.) Bank.** At *Les Eaux Vives*, Merle d'Aubigné, Favre-Sarasin (a magnificent property), country residence of the Hungarian bishop and ex-minister Mich. Horváth; here is also the Russian church; at *Plongon*, Navile, Pourtalès de Neuchâtel; at *Frontenex*, Revilliod, Boissier, Turretini; at *Cologny* (on the lake, see below), Diodati (Villa of Lord Byron); at *Vandoeuves*, Streckeisen, Th. de la Rive; at *Préssy*, Chapeaurouge; at *Miolan*, Dr. Buttini. — Those who wish to visit any of these country residences should carefully observe the name of the locality in which it stands; for almost every foot of ground in the environs has its particular appellation.

The most beautiful walks are: on the right bank by **Petit- and Grand-Sacconex** (see above) along the ridge of the mountain, which commands a view of the lake and Mont Blanc, as far as **Versoix** (p. 190) on the border of the lake, whence Geneva may be regained either by railway or steamboat in 2 hrs. (omnibus p. 179); on the left bank: from the Jardin Anglais (p. 181) along the quay, beneath the shade of the avenue of plane-trees, skirting the lake as far as (1 hr.) **Vesenz** (inn with garden by the lake); return by **Cologny** (\*Restaurant at the *Chalet Suisse*, beautiful view of Geneva and the lake), or farther to the E. by **Chougnay**; from both these roads Mont Blanc is visible.

Omnibuses leave the Place de Bel-Air every hour for **Fernex** (*Couronne*), situated  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. of Geneva. On the road, from the highest part of *Petit-Sacconex* there is a charming view over Geneva, the lake and Mont Blanc. *Fernex* is in French territory. *Voltaire* may be regarded as the founder of this little town. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted industrious colonists, founded manufactures, built his own dwelling, which he dignified with the title of Château, and erected a church, over the portal of which he affixed the ostentatious inscription: *Deo erexit Voltaire*. The "patriarch" was proud of his new creation and often boasted of it. All these reminiscences have now disappeared under the new proprietorship of a M. *Septmoncel*. Within the last 30 years an old gardener, who had been in the service of Voltaire and retained a perfect remembrance of him, still resided at Fernex, and retailed to the curious many anecdotes and traits of character of the man whose stupendous talents exercised so great, though injurious an influence over the age in which he lived.

Omnibus to *Carouge* (p. 179) 15 c.; horse-railway from the Place Neuve in Geneva to the Grande Place at Carouge 10 c.

The **\*Salève**, a long ridge of limestone rock, rises  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. S.E. of Geneva, in the territory of Savoy (France); its N.W. side is nearly perpendicular, whilst that of the S.E. presents a gentle slope, covered with pastures and numerous habitations. The *Petit-Salève* (2804 ft.), which forms its N. extremity, reaches to the Arve; it affords a beautiful view, but much surpassed by that from *Les Pitons*, the summit of the *Grand-Salève* (4257 ft.), which embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France; on the S.E. the prospect is bounded by Mont Blanc. As the W. side of the mountain is precipitous, and is thus destitute of foreground, the general effect of the picture is very singular, as though viewed from a balloon. The upper part of the mountain is scantily wooded, and is composed of sandstone with numerous irregular fissures. Refreshments on the summit.

The most direct road to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by *Carouge* and *Crevin* (leaving the pond at the end of the village to the r.); then through the *Grande Gorge* by a winding path. — The road passes by *Chêne* (p. 215) and ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Mornex** (*\*Ecu de Genève*; *\*Ecu de Savoie*), a charming village on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, a favourite summer resort of the Genevèse; thence to **Monnetier** (*\*Reconnaissance*), situated in the defile which separates the Petit from the Grand-Salève; the ruined towers at the end of the new road have been converted into a pension (*Bovet*, comp. p. 179). From this point the ascent of the *Petit-Salève* may be made in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., that of the *Grand-Salève* in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Omnibus to Mornex from the Place de Bel-



Air at 8.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., fare 1 fr. 20 c., to Monnetier 2 fr. 40 c. Donkeys at Mornex 1 fr. per hr.

\***Les Voirons** (4480 ft.), a long mountain ridge N.E. of Geneva (see p. 181) affords a very pleasing prospect, extending from the Dent d'Oche to the mountains of the Lake of Annecy, and embracing the Mont Blanc chain. On the E. side, 200 yds. below the summit of the ridge, are situated two \**Pensions* (also hotels), whence beautiful walks may be taken to (1 hr.) *Pralère* (the W. summit), the ancient monastery on the E. slopes and the pavilion on the highest peak.

The mountain is reached by a carriage-road from Geneva by Boège, another *viâ Bons* is in course of construction. — The shortest way is from Geneva to *La Bergue* on the road to the Val de Sixt, by carriage in 1½ hr. (on Sat. and Sun. morning omnibus, fare 3 fr.); thence by a good bridle-path on the N. side of the mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the lake and environs of Geneva, to the hotel in 2½ hrs. — From Geneva to Boège 6 M., whence the hotel may be reached by a steep foot-path in 2 hrs.

The *Fort de l'Écluse* and *Perte du Rhône* (in France) may be reached by railway (Geneva-Lyons) in 1 hr., see p. 208.

## 50. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (*Northern Bank*).

**Railway.** In 4¼–5½ hrs. [to Lausanne 1½–2¼, to Vevay 2¼–3¼, to Sion (R. 03) 5¼–6½ hrs.], fares: 12 fr. 35, 8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20 c. (to Lausanne 4 fr. 90, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 40 c., to Vevay 6 fr. 90, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 45, to Sion 15 fr. 50, 10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 75 c.). From Geneva to Bex and from Bouveret to Sion (comp. R. 51) return-tickets available for the same day only are issued (on Sundays to Bex at reduced fares available for 2 days), but between Bex and St. Maurice return-tickets are not issued. — It should be particularly observed that passengers by all trains to and from *Bex* change carriages at *St. Maurice*. — Comp. *Introd. X*.

**Steamboats** on the Northern Bank far preferable to the railway, as affording a more perfect survey of the scenery: to Morges (3 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60 c.) in 2½ hrs., to Ouchy (Lausanne, 4 fr., 2 fr.) in 3–3¼ hrs., to Vevay (5 fr. 20, 2 fr. 60 c.) in 4–4¼ hrs., to Villeneuve (6 fr., 3 fr.) in 4¼–5 hours; to Bouveret (6 fr., 3 fr.) in 4¾–5 hours. Return-tickets for the same day at a fare and a half. Landing and embarkation free. — Stations on the N. Bank (those printed in italics are provided with piers): Versoix, Coppet, *Nyon*, *Kolte*, *Morges*, *Ouchy (Lausanne)*, *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Vevay*, *Clarens-Montreux*, *Chillon*, *Villeneuve*. — The steamboats "Rhône I." and "II." ply between the N. and S. banks. Between *Evian* and Geneva once daily (the "Simplon" and "L'Italie" also make this trip twice daily, see p. 204): Stations *Belotte*, *Bellerive*, *Asnières*, *Hermance*, *Nermier*, *Thonon*. (From *Evian* to Morges or Ouchy 1 fr., or 60 cent.). — Service along the Southern Bank see p. 204. There is no table d'hôte on board these boats, but a plain dinner may be procured for 2 fr. exc. W. — The service along the N. bank is preferable to the S. (R. 51), affording a more extensive view of the Alps (comp. p. 204).

Those who wish to visit the lake, and the valley of Chamouny from Geneva as expeditiously, and at the same time as inexpensively as possible, without retracing any portion of the route, will require 3 or 4 days for the purpose. 1st day: by the first boat along the S. bank (R. 51) to Bouveret and thence by railway to Martigny, or from Geneva to Martigny direct by the first train; arriving at Martigny at noon, the traveller has still time, in the middle of summer, to cross the Col de Balme (R. 56) or the Tête Noire (R. 53) to Argentières in the valley of Chamouny. 2nd day, early in the morning by Les Tines to the Chapeau, over the Mer de Glace to Montanvert and Chamouny. In the afternoon to the Flégère, returning to Chamouny in the evening (R. 54). 3rd day, by diligence to Geneva (R. 53). Excursion-tickets, see p. 214.









The **Lake of Geneva** (1154 ft.), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfer See*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 55 M. long by the N. bank, 48 M. by the S.,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  wide between Rolle and Thonon, 8 M. between Ouchy and Evian, and only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive, 500 ft. deep near Chillon, 600 ft. near Meillerie, 300 ft. between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 260 sq. M., 34 sq. M. greater than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape it resembles a half-moon, the two horns of which are inclined to the S.; this form is most distinctly and beautifully observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 191). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex: the deposit brought down by the Rhone has, however, insensibly filled up this part of the lake, and the alluvial soil thus formed daily increases in extent.

The Lake of Geneva differs in its deep blue colour from the other Swiss lakes, which are all more or less green. This is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy who lived some years and died at Geneva, to the presence of iodine: the Swiss naturalists, however, do not take this view. There are 21 different kinds of fish in the lake, the most abundant and highly esteemed of which are the *Ferraz*. The Navigation of the lake is considerable, but there are many vessels of 190 tons; the graceful lateen sail, rarely seen except at Leghorn and on the Scottish lakes (where they are termed "goose-wings") is here employed and has a very picturesque appearance. On the banks are seen the sweet and wild chestnut, the walnut, the magnolia in great luxuriance, also the cedar of Lebanon and the vine.

The lake of Geneva, like the lake of Constance, is subject to occasional changes of level (*seiches*). At particular spots the water rises several feet without any apparent cause, nor is there any perceptible motion; it remains at this height for a period never exceeding 25 min., and then again subsides to its original level. This phenomenon is usually attributed to the action of the wind upon the surface of the water: it occurs more frequently during the night than in the day, in spring and autumn than in summer, and seems also dependent upon other atmospheric influences. The waves of the lake in stormy weather are termed by the natives "*moutons*". In the early months of the year the water is lowest; in July, August and September the melting of the snow occasions a rise of 5 or 6 ft. The currents (*ardres*) caused by the rising of subterraneous springs are frequently so strong, that no oar can resist them. Waterspouts are also of occasional occurrence. It has been ascertained that when the temperature of the lake at the surface is  $76^{\circ}$  Fahr., at a depth of 923 ft. it is only  $46^{\circ}$ . The lake has never been entirely frozen over.

The Lake of Geneva has been for centuries a theme for writers of all countries. Its connection with some of the greatest names of modern times is universally known; Voltaire and Goethe speak of it with enthusiasm; Rousseau makes it the scene of his impassioned romance the "*Nouvelle Héloïse*"; the exquisite stanzas of Byron, who dwelt for some time upon its shores, fairly describe its varied beauties; Alexander Dumas deems it worthy of comparison with the bay of Naples: indeed the arts of the poet and painter have been ransacked to do justice to this lovely expanse of water which combines the sunny softness of the Lago Maggiore with the imposing grandeur of the Lake of Lucerne. *Mont Blanc* is visible only from the W. bank, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and more especially from Morges (p. 191).

The steamboat starts from the Grand-Quai on the l. bank opposite "Rousseau's Island" (p. 191) and soon afterwards an imposing view of the city and a charming survey of the beautiful

sloping bank, sprinkled with innumerable villas, are obtained. The vessel skirts the W. bank.

**Versoix** (1186 ft.), a considerable village, which formerly belonged to France. The *Duke of Choiseul*, Minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here. The streets were even mapped out, but this futile design was never matured.

**Coppet** (*Croix Blanche; Ange*; telegr. stat.) opposite to Hermance (p. 204). The castle formerly belonged to *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who from being a banker at Paris was appointed minister of finance by Louis XVI.; in 1790 he quitted Paris and retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated *Madame de Staël* (d. 1817), the first female writer of her age, likewise resided here for some years, and attracted a brilliant circle of wits and savants around her. Her desk, her portrait by David and a bust of Necker are shown to those interested in names which fill no mean place in the page of history. The father and daughter with other members of their family, are buried in a chapel hidden from view by a group of trees and surrounded by a wall to the W. of the castle. The whole is now the property of the *Duc de Broglie*, son-in-law of *Madame de Staël*.

**Nyon** (*\*Couronne*, carriage to St. Cergues, see below; *\*Ange*; telegr. stat.), the *Colonia Julia Equestris* or *Noviodunum* of the Romans. The ancient castle, in the Romanesque style, with walls 10 ft. in thickness, and 5 towers, now the property of the town, was built in the 12th cent. *Carnot* (d. 1823, at Magdeburg), the able and devoted adherent of Napoleon, found a refuge here. Farther on, among the trees stands the château of *Prangins*, formerly the property of Joseph Buonaparte; *La Bergerie*, a portion of it, now belongs to Prince Napoleon; the remaining portion has been converted into the "*Pension Grand Château de Prangins*".

On a promontory stands *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 204). The Jura mountains gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (5175 ft.), the highest summit of the chain, 500 or 600 ft. higher than the adjoining ridge, and to the N. of this the *Noir-Mont* (4802 ft.). The lake forms a semi-circular bay from the mouth of the *Promenthouse* to the *Aubonne* beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width (comp. p. 213). On the banks of this bay, which are termed *La Côte*, one of the best Swiss wines (p. 176) is produced.

Ascent of the *\*Dôle* (5175 ft.), a delightful excursion: Diligence or Omnibus from Nyon in 3 hrs. to St. Cergues (*Post; Union; \*Restaurant Amat*, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old castle of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, commands a lovely view), a small village at the N.E. base of the *Dôle*, 2/3rds of the way from the top; thence with a guide



(4 fr., the pedestrian who prefers finding his way alone should take care to pursue a W.S.W. direction) to the summit of the Dôle and back in 5 hrs. (including rest), which still leaves time to reach Nyon the same night if desired. A carriage-road runs direct from Nyon by *Gingins* (where, as well as at *Grens* to the S.E., there are several unpretending Pensions) to the Dôle; a carriage may be taken as far as *Trélex*, on the road to St. Cergues, but the ascent thence to St. Cergues is more agreeably accomplished on foot. The view is picturesque in the highest degree, embracing Mont Blanc, which is also visible from the Restaurant Amat below. Diligence from St. Cergues by *Les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, *Le Brassus* (p. 177), *Le Sentier* (p. 177), the *Lac de Joux* and *Le Lièvre* (p. 177), to *Le Pont*, a pleasant and diversified route, traversing the valley of *Dappes* (at the E. base of the Dôle), a district adjudged to Switzerland in 1815; but until recently a source of contention between that country and France.

**Rolle** (\**Tête Noire*; *Couronne*), birthplace of the Russian general *Laharpe*, tutor of the emperor Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates of the separation of the canton of Vaud from Bern (1798), comp. p. 193. His native town has erected an *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, on a small island in the lake to his memory.

3 M. to the N. of Rolle on the ridge of a vine-clad hill, above the village of *Bougy*, is a celebrated point of view, the \*\**Signal de Bougy* (2730 ft.), 1850 ft. above the lake, of which it commands a noble prospect, with the mountains of Savoy, and Mont Blanc towering behind them. *Aubonne* (\**Couronne*; telegr. stat.), a small town of great antiquity, lies 2 M. E. of the Signal. The church contains a monument to the French Admiral Duquesne (d. 1687). The castle formerly belonged to the celebrated traveller Tavernier. Omnibus from Aubonne to stat. *Allaman*.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is almost flat. On a promontory stands the village of *St. Prex*, then, in a wide bay, *Morges* (*Hôtel des Alpes*, at the quay, pension 4 fr.; *Hôtel du Port*; *Couronne*), a busy manufacturing town, with a harbour and old castle, now used as a magazine for artillery. The venerable castle of *Vufflens* stands on an eminence at some distance to the N.; tradition attributes its construction to Queen Bertha (p. 166). From this point \**Mont Blanc* is visible, when the weather is clear, in all its majesty to the r., through an opening in the mountains. The railway station (p. 176) is 8 min. from the steamboat-wharf.

The steamboat next reaches *Ouchy* (1154 ft.) (\**Hôtel Beau-Rivage*, on the quay, R. from 3 fr., L. 1, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *Ancre*; in the lake a \**Bathing-estab.* for gentlemen and ladies, bath 50 c.; the bather can swim out into the lake), formerly *Rive*, the port of Lausanne. Omnibuses await passengers for Lausanne (25 min., see below).

From Lausanne to Ouchy the road descends on the E. side of the church of St. Francis; from Lausanne to the Station to the W. by the *Hôtel Gibbon*. This road leads to the lake where the ladies' baths are situated, and is interdicted during bathing hours to the other sex. The whole length of the vine-clad slope is adorned with villas. Almost every entrance bears the inscription: "*Le juge de paix défend sous peine d'amende de passer*" (entrance forbidden under penalty). Walks 400 paces in length have often such a notice at the extremity, frequently subjecting the stranger to no little inconvenience.

**Lausanne** (1583 ft.), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, with 20,720 inhab. (1658 Rom. Cath.), is the capital of the Canton de Vaud.



**Hotels.** \*Faucon (Pl. a), R. 2 1/2 fr., L. 1, B. 1 1/2, D. at 1 o'clock, 3, at 5 o'clock, 4, A. 1 fr.; \*Hôtel Gibbon (Pl. b.), opposite the post-office. In the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787. — \*Bellevue (Pl. c.); \*Hôtel du Grand-Pont (Pl. e), near the bridge, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. with W. 3, A. 1/2 fr., a café below; \*Hôtel Riche Mont, to the l. on the way from the station to the town; Hôtel d'Angleterre; Hôtel du Raisin; all of the second class. — Hôtel des Alpes (also Café), at the station, in a garden. *Pensions:* Pension Chevallier 5 fr., and others.

Omnibus from the station into the town or to Ouchy (to the steam-boats), 1/2 fr., box 1/2 fr.

**Post and Telegraph-Office**, at the entrance of the town from the station.

**English Church Service** at the English Chapel erected by Mr. Haldimand.

*Lausanne*, visible on the lake from a great distance, is most delightfully situated on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town produces a less agreeable impression. The streets are irregular and the houses in the older part insignificant. The two quarters are connected by a handsome \*bridge (the *Grand-Pont*), erected 1839—1844, also named the *Pichard* bridge after the architect who designed it. The almost level causeway intersecting the town passes under the castle by a tunnel, 50 paces long, near the *Place de la Riponne*, in which, as well as the new *Rue de Berne* and the *Casino Promenade*, the houses are large and handsome.

The \***Cathedral** (Pl. 8), erected 1235—1275, and consecrated by Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolf of Hapsburg, is a Gothic edifice of simple but massive construction. The terrace, on which it stands, is approached from the market-place by a flight of 164 steps of mean appearance. The sacristan (*marquillier*) lives at No. 7, *Escalier du Marché*; the church is open on Thursdays.

In 1536 a celebrated Disputation took place in this church, in which Calvin, Farel and Viret participated, and which resulted in the episcopal seat being transferred to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the suppression of the supremacy of Savoy. The interior of this Prot. church (333 ft. long, 143 ft. wide) is strikingly symmetrical in its proportions. The vaulted roof of the aisle, 61 ft. in height, is supported by clustered columns of different designs, 20 in number. Above the graceful triforia runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the groups of the upper windows. The choir is adorned with columns arranged in a semicircle; in the arcades which surround the choir appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style of architecture. The beautiful circular window and the W. and S. portals with their carving also merit inspection. Above the cupola rises a clock-tower, covered with wrought iron. The old tower was destroyed by lightning in 1820. The most remarkable \*Monuments are those of Duke Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle (p. 2) elected pope under the title of Felix V.; farther on in the choir are monuments to Otto of Grandson, who fell in a judicial duel (p. 175) (the absence of hands to the figure has no symbolical signification); the bishop Guillaume de Monthoz (d. 1406); the Russian Princess Orlov (d. 1782); the Duchess Caroline of Curland (d. 1783); Harriet Stratford-Canning (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at that period ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini, and not by Canova, as is commonly believed); Countess Wallmoden-Gimborn (d. 1783), mother of the Countess of Stein, wife of the celebrated Prussian minister, etc. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept

# Lausanne



1. Académie 10.7
2. Bâtie militaire 10.9
3. Bâtie civile 10.9
4. Bâtie militaire 10.9
5. Bâtie civile 10.9
6. Bâtie militaire 10.9
7. Bâtie civile 10.9
8. Bâtie militaire 10.9
9. Bâtie civile 10.9
10. Bâtie militaire 10.9
11. Bâtie civile 10.9
12. Bâtie militaire 10.9
13. Bâtie civile 10.9
14. Bâtie militaire 10.9
15. Bâtie civile 10.9
16. Bâtie militaire 10.9
17. Bâtie civile 10.9
18. Bâtie militaire 10.9
19. Bâtie civile 10.9
20. Bâtie militaire 10.9
21. Bâtie civile 10.9
22. Bâtie militaire 10.9
23. Bâtie civile 10.9

Map 11

- a. de la Pénitence 10.9
- b. de la Pénitence 10.9
- c. de la Pénitence 10.9
- d. de la Pénitence 10.9
- e. de la Pénitence 10.9



near these monuments bears the following inscription: "*A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois.*" a tribute paid to his memory by Laharpe (p. 190), who succeeded in effecting that for which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The *Terrace* (formerly the churchyard) commands a fine \*view of the town, the lake and the Alps of Savoy; still more extensive from the summit of the tower, 154 ft. in height. The adjoining episcopal palace (*Evêché*, Pl. 12) is now used as a prison and court of justice. The view from the ancient episcopal **Castle** (Pl. 9) (now the Cantonal Council Hall) which stands higher up, is also very fine. It was erected in the 13th cent., but from repeated alterations has lost much of its original character.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1) (open 11—3 on Sundays, Wednesdays and Saturdays), in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains a cabinet of natural history, a valuable collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855); also relics from Aventicum (p. 166) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and a number of interesting *Celtic Antiquities*, relics of the ancient lacustrine habitations.

The **Arlaud Museum** (Pl. 19), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a large building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-exchange (*Grenette*), is open 11—3 gratis on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, on other days fee 1 fr. It contains a small collection of pictures by the old masters, and also some good modern works: *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlaui, *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see above), etc.

The admirably organized **Blind Asylum** (*Asyle des Aveugles*), 1/2 M. from the town, on the high-road to France, was founded by Mr. Haldimand, a wealthy and benevolent Englishman (d. 1862). The **Blumer Institution**, for children physically or mentally diseased, in the castle of *Vennes*, is 1 1/2 M. above Lausanne, on the road to Bern. The **Penitentiary**, erected in 1828, is a model of good order. The *Schools* of Lausanne are also in high repute.

The **Montbenon**, a ridge in the immediate vicinity of the town, at an equal elevation, on the road to Geneva which diverges to the W. near the *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, is laid out with avenues on the W. side, commands a charming view of the lake, and serves as promenade, exercising-ground and place of assembly. The environs of Lausanne are more beautifully wooded than those of the towns on the E. bay of the Lake of Geneva.

The \***Signal** (1994 ft.), 1/2 hr. walk above the town, commands a justly celebrated view. From the post-office to the castle 1/4 hr.; over the tunnel (by a bridge); by the road for about 100 paces; then an ascent to the r. by a paved path, from which a flight of steps on the l. ascends to the carriage-road; this is followed to the r. as far as the summer-house and pleasure-grounds (on the r.), to which a footpath finally leads. Descent to the N. through the wood, then to the r. to (15 min.) *Montmeillan* (restaurant), and back in 1/4 hr. more by a shady path, to the castle. The

view embraces a great portion of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the **Grandes Roches** ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the town, to the r. of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view.

On the steep and lofty mountain-slopes (at the base of which lie the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully* and *St. Saphorin*), which bear the name of *La Vaux*, one of the best and strongest of the Swiss white wines is produced. Between *Pully* and *Lutry*, higher up, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne-Freiburg line, across the valley of the *Paudèze*. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances; the Moléson, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, the Tour d'Ay and the Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Cagne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mont Velan.

**Vevey**, Fr. *Vevey*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

**Hotels.** \*Trois Couronnes, or Hôtel Monnet, on the lake, beautifully situated and well organized, R. 2-4 fr., L.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , déjeuner à la fourchette 3, table d'hôte at 1, 5 and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  o'cl. 4 fr. exc. wine, A. 1 fr., pension from 15th July to 1st Oct.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr., reading, smoking and billiard-rooms, warm baths; \*Hôtel du Lac, on the lake, with new Pension contiguous, smaller, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr. and upwards, L.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , table d'hôte exc. W. at 1 o'cl. 3, at 5 o'cl. 4, at 8 o'cl.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; \*Hôtel Senn, on the lake, at the E. end of the town, R. 2-3 fr., reading-room, baths etc.; Trois Rois, not far from the station, no view; Croix Blanche, near the post-office; \*Hôtel du Pont, at the station, with a small garden, unpretending; Hôtel de la Poste, in the town. — *Pensions* see p. 196.

**Cafés.** Café du Lac; Bellevue; Des Alpes; all on the new quay, with terraces. — Rinsoz, Rue du Lac.

**Baths** at the E. extremity of the town; small bath-houses on the lake; farther on, a swimming-bath (7-12 a. m. for ladies only). *Warm Baths* at the Hôtels Monnet, Senn and Trois Rois.

**Station** on the N. side of the town, on the l. bank of the Veveyse.

**Post Office**, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Telegraph Office** opposite the N. side of the Hôtel de Ville. — *Banker*: Geo. Glas, Place de la Maison de Ville.

**Omnibus** from the station to the hotels 20 c., box 10 c.; to the Tour-de-Peilz 30 c., box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office, 1 fr. (see pp. 164, 199).

**One-Horse Carriage**, half-a-day 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee.

**Rowing-boats** may be hired at the quay and the Place du Marché: without a rower 1 fr. per hr., with 1 rower 2, with 2 rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon, with 1 rower 6, with 2 rowers 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 206) same charges; to the rocks of Meillerie (p. 206), with 2 rowers 12, with 3 rowers 15 fr.

**Pianofortes** at Ratzenberger's, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. — Nestler's *Atelier de peinture*, Rue d'Italie 62, and that of Mag. Hegg, Rue du Panorama 26.

**Bookseller.** R. Lessèr, at the Hôtel Monnet, reading-room and circulating library. — Views etc. sold by Mack, Kolesch, Noth etc.

**Physicians.** Dr. De Montet, Dr. Curchod, Dr. Guisan, Dr. Muret etc. — *Grape-cure* see p. 197.

**English Church Service** at the Church of St. Clair.

**Vevey**, charmingly situated at the influx of the Veveyse (1154 ft.), is the second town of Vaud, with a population of 6538 (800 Rom. Cath.). Rousseau has helped to immortalize this spot. The views from the small terrace at the market, the quay and the new *Château of M. Couvren* (beautiful \*garden

with plants of southern growth, adm. Mon., Thurs., Frid. 10 to 12 gratis, at other times for a fee of 1 fr.) embrace the whole scene of the "*Nouvelle Heloise*", the "burning pages" of which depict with the utmost force and accuracy all the features of this lovely neighbourhood; to the E the Tour de Peilz, Clarens Montreux and Chillon are visible; next Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Môt Velan (adjoining the Great St. Bernard) and Mont Catogne (the "Sugar-loaf"); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; at the foot of the mountains the village of St. Gingolph (p. 206). The *Quai Sina* and *Perdonnet* afford a beautiful walk, protected from the N. wind.

The Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498, on an eminence (the "*Terrace du Panorama*") among vineyards outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees, commands a lovely prospect. It is only used for service during the summer. A mountain-index ("*Indicâteur des Montagnes*") has been erected here.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ("*potestatis arbitrarie oppuginator acerrimus*" as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The republicanism of Ludlow was of the purest kind; he opposed the ambitious views of Cromwell, and was free alike from hypocrisy and fanaticism. Broughton read the sentence to king Charles ("*dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsi patriam suam*" is the canting inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II. he demanded the surrender of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss Government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, at the E. extremity of the town, bore the following inscription chosen by himself: "*Omne solum forti patriam*"; it has however, been purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

In the best wine-years the guild of vintners (*l'Abbaye de Vignerons*) celebrates a peculiar festival, probably a relic of the superstitions of the Roman age. The last occasion of the kind was in 1865, when thousands of visitors were attracted by the novelty of the spectacle; it will not probably occur again for many years. The principal feature of the ceremony consists in a grand allegorical procession, in which sacred and mythological subjects are often incongruously blended together.

The château of \**Hauteville*, 1½ M. to the N.E. of Vevay, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher up, is the ancient castle of *Blonay*, which has been in the possession of the family of that name for centuries; the path from Hauteville to Blonay inclines to the r. through vineyards, walnut groves, and picturesque villages. (Near Blonay the path to the r. beyond the bridge may be followed; this descends to the carriage-road beneath, which in 20 min. leads to the bridge below *Chatelard*, where the path, described at p. 196, from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon may be followed). 3 M. farther to the N.E. are the *Pléiades* (properly *Pleyaux*, 4213 ft.), a celebrated point of view, and at the E. base of which is *L'Alliaz* (3215 ft.), a small sulphur-bath establishment.

To the E. of Vevay is the *Bellerive* Educational Estab., well known to many English and American families, founded by

M. Sillig; the little fleet belonging to the pupils is visible from the Hôtel Monnet, lying at anchor or cruising about on the lake. The tower among the trees beyond, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was, previous to the separation of the cantons of Vaud and Bern, used as a prison. The neighbouring castle contains a collection of ancient weapons, the property of M. Rigaud. In the vicinity is a villa erected in 1857 by the *Princess Liegnitz*, widow of Frederick William III of Prussia by a morganatic marriage.

(From Vevay to Freiburg see R. 41; over the Jaman into the valley of the Sarine and to Thun R. 38. An agreeable excursion to St. Gingolph (1½ hr. by boat) and Novel (on foot), in the valley of the Morgé, thence ascending the Blanchard (p. 206). Inn at St. Gingolph very poor; at Novel nothing can be procured; the traveller should therefore provide himself with refreshments at Vevay.)

Pedestrians proceeding from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon (7½ M.) will do well to avoid the hot and dusty high-road, and select the shady path along the slope of the hill, which winds among villas and gardens, commanding lovely views of the lake. It is now intersected by the railway in many places and is therefore somewhat difficult to find. The first vineyard-path to the l. 1 M. beyond La Tour; then towards the r.; in 1½ min. to the l.; 12 min. direction-post to the r. to Maladeyre and Clarens; 7 min. l. inland, to the r. a new château; immediately afterwards across a bridge; 17 min. cross-way, where the broad path must still be followed; 3 min. below the castle of Chatelard, built towards the end of the 15th cent.; then across a bridge, to the r. and down a paved way; 5 min. to the l., a slight ascent; 3 min. Churchyard of Clarens (with several handsome monuments) commanding a lovely view: the path continues at the same elevation, traverses a grove of walnut-trees, and (30 min.) leads to the church of Montreux, thence to Veytaux, and down to the high-road.

Not far from the lake, 3¾ M. from Vevay lies the beautiful village of **Clarens**, immortalized by Rousseau. On a promontory to the W. is situated *Les Crêtes*, a chestnut copse, popularly believed to be identical with Rousseau's "*Bosquet de Julie*". The genuine "*Bosquet*", however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to the indignant comments of Lord Byron, replaced by vineyards by the monks of St. Bernard to whom the land appertained. Beautiful view from above Clarens, near the churchyard (see above).

On this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva a large number of **Pensions** (see Introd. III) have established themselves. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevay. At Vevay: *Pension du Château* (6–8 fr.), three houses to the E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden on the lake; some houses farther *Pension du Quai*; then *Pension Maillard*, all with a view of the lake (5 fr.); *Pension Delessert* (4–6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, opp. the church of St. Martin (p. 195), especially recommended to ladies travelling alone. — Near Vevay at La Tour de Peilz: *Pension Victoria*, on the lake; *Pension Burckhardt*, in the little town of La Tour; *Bellevue*, beautiful garden, fine view; *Du Rivage* (*Prélat*), new. — Au Basset, near Clarens, the new *\*Pension Ketterer*, sheltered. At Clarens: to the r., *\*Hermitage*, on the lake; l., *Hôtel et Pension Rousseau* (5–6 fr.): r., *\*Pension Murry* (4 fr.), unpretending; l., *Pension Genton* (3½ fr.); *Maison Punzieux*, suites of apartments of 4 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, bed and table-linen, at 150–200 fr. per month. In the village: *Major-Vincent* (3½ fr.). Between the village and the railway-station: *Reymond* (5 fr.). Opp. the station, *Hôtel des Crêtes* (4½–6 fr.), well shaded. Between Cla-

rens and Vernex (all on the lake): \**Pension Clarentzia* (5 fr.), delightfully situated; *Richelieu* (5—8 fr.); *Belle-Rive* (Dr. Roche); \**Lorius*, (two houses), adjoining the residence of Dr. Carrard. At Chernerx (above Vernex, shaded by fruit and walnut-trees), several pensions at 3 fr. — At Vernex (telegr. stat.): l., *Pension Germann*; r., \**Cygne*, pension 6—7 fr., also an inn (R. 1½, B. 1, A. ¾ fr.), boat to Chillon (2½ hrs. incl. rest.) with 1 rower 2½ fr.; in the village, *Monod* (3½ fr.); next to the post-office, *Mademoiselle Mooser* (4 fr.); higher up, close to the station, \**Hôtel et Pension de Montreux* (4½—6½ fr.). — Between Vernex and Territet, on the bank of the lake: to the r., *Monney*, well fitted-up (4½—6½ fr.); l., *Rolandais*; l., *Bellevue* (4½ fr.); l., *Plaine de Montreux* (4—5 fr.), opp. the steamboat-pier; l., above the road, *Haute-Rive* (5—6 fr.): farther on, r., \**Beau-Rivage* (late *Ketterer*) (5—6 fr.), the two latter with fine view; r., \**Bon Port* (5—6 fr.). — In Montreux itself: *Henchoz* (4 fr.); *Mooser*, fine view; \**Vautier*, attentive landlady. — At Territet: \**Hôtel des Alpes*, numerous apartments, well fitted-up, rendezvous of the fashionable world, table d'hôte at 1 and 6 o'cl.; opp. to it the *Maison des Alpes*, in which suites of apartments may be hired at 200—400 fr. per month; l. *Fabry*; r., *Mounond*; *Röhring* (*Hôtel Bonnavard*); \**Masson* (4—5 fr.). — Between Chillon and Villeneuve, *La Printanière* (4—5 fr.), shady walks; the handsome \**Hôtel Byron* (7½ fr.). — At Glion (28½ ft.), in a healthy and beautiful situation, \**Hôtel Righi Vaudois* (5—10 fr.), highly recommended for the whey-cure; near it another of the same name; a good carriage-road (¾ hr.), and a steep footpath (½ hr.) lead to the hotels. In Glion itself, *Hôtel du Midi* (4 fr.) and other pensions at moderate charges.

Most of these Pensions receive passing travellers at hotel prices, but in autumn they are often full. The grape-cure usually commences at the end of September and lasts about 4 weeks. Grapes charged 50 c. per lb. Bex (p. 200) has lately become a place of considerable resort (*Hôtel de l'Union*; *Pension des Bains*; \**Pension Crochet*; *Bellevue*); its promenades are better shaded than those at Montreux, but the absence of the lake renders it less attractive. — In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the Pensions at Château d'Oex (p. 155) are much frequented. There are also similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 179.

All the villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the mountain, *Clarens*, *Chernerx*, *Vernex*, *Montreux*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux* etc., are in the parish of *Montreux*. This district is separated into two divisions by the brook of *Montreux*; the portion on the r. bank is named collectively *Châtelard* (p. 196), that on the l. *Les Planches*. *Montreux* (\**Hôtel de l'Union*; *Pont*), in the centre of these scattered hamlets, on the lake, possesses a handsome church which commands a superb \*view of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne. Figs, pomegranates and laurels flourish here in the open air, and the wine is much praised. Consumptive patients are frequently sent to Montreux, its sheltered situation rendering it peculiarly adapted for a winter residence.

Excursions from Montreux. \**Rochers de Naye* (6495 ft.), the S. neighbour of the Jaman, ascent in 4 to 5 hrs., descent 3 hrs., view embracing the entire chain of the mountains of Bern, Valais and Savoy, Mont Blanc only partially visible. — *Mont Cubly* (3629 ft.), N.E. of Chernerx; to the summit and back in 4 hrs. — By *Sonzier* to the *Pont de Pierre*, by the *Baie de Montreux*, returning by the *Hôtel Mirabaud* (Righi Vaudois), or in the reverse direction, 3 hrs. walk. — By *Chernerx* and *Chautin* to the *Bains de l'Aliaz* and the *Pleiades*, returning by *Blonay* (p. 195), 8 hrs. — To the *Val d'Iliez*, see p. 207. By *Aigle* to *Ormonts*, see p. 158. — Ascent



of the *Jaman* see 158. Mules may be hired. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorge du Trient* (p. 202) by railway and back in one day.

The \***Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers stands on an insulated rock ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Montreux), at a distance of 60 ft. from the shore with which it is connected by a bridge.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,  
And thy sad floor an altar — for 'twas trod,  
Until his very steps have left a trace  
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,  
By Bonnivard! — may none those marks efface,  
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The noble author of these exquisite lines has invested this spot with much of the peculiar interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonnivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and by him confined in these gloomy dungeons for a period of six years, with Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon". The author calls his poem a *Fable*, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonnivard or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. The following brief particulars of a man with whose name these gloomy walls are so intimately associated may be acceptable to the traveller as he contemplates the spot. Francis Bonnivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonnivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of 16 inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonnivard warmly espoused its cause and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée where he remained two years. — On being restored to liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues; the city of Geneva supplied him with the munitions of war, in return for which Bonnivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. Bonnivard was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, and in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy the Duke of Savoy, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was restored to liberty by the Genevese forces under Nögelin; he returned to the republic and was made a citizen. Bonnivard's subsequent existence was a stormy one, and he died in 1571 at the age of 75 years.

On the exterior of the building on the S. side the arms of Vaud are painted, and above the Castellan's entrance are the following words inscribed by the Bernese in 1643: "*Gott der Herr segne den Ein- und Ausgang*". (May God bless all who come in and go out). In the interior is a range of dungeons in which the early reformers and subsequently prisoners of state were confined; across one of the vaults is a beam blackened by age, on which the condemned were formerly executed. In the dungeons are eight pillars, one of which is half built into the wall; to these pillars the prisoners were fettered, and in the pavement the steps of Bonnivard and other illustrious captives have left their traces. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these gloomy precincts. Amongst the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars, Byron's appears conspicuous — whether it

is the genuine autograph of the great poet or not, is best known to the concierge.

It is an historical fact that in the year 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbé of Corcier, who instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only heaven, the Alps and Lake Lemán were visible (*Pertz, Monum. II. p. 556*); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the ancient Roman style and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resid in it; it was subsequently converted into a state-prison, and since 1798 has served as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 197). The *Ile de Paix*, a small island 30 paces long and 20 wide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. W. of Villeneuve, commands a complete panoramic view. It was laid out and protected by a wall by a lady a century ago; three elms now flourish on it. Byron's lines are vividly recalled to the mind:

"And then there was a little isle  
Which in my very face did smile,  
The only one in view."

*Prisoner of Chillon. S. XIII.*

In the E. bay of the lake (1154 ft.), 9 M. from Vevay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (*Hôtel du Port* at the landing-place; \**Beau Site* and *Victoria*, at the station; *Aigle*) a small town surrounded by a wall, the *Pennilucus* or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The railway stat. is behind the town, to the E., see p. 225. Footpath to Montbovon (p. 156) by the *Col de la Tinière* in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 155) in 6 hrs.

Railway (comp. p. 188) from *Geneva* to *Lausanne*, see p. 176. **Lausanne** see p. 191.

The line generally skirts the bank of the lake as far as Villeneuve; a seat should therefore be selected on the right (W.) side. After the station at Lausanne is quitted, the Freiburg railway (p. 163) diverges to the l. Before reaching stat. *Lutry* the line crosses the *Paudèze* [the viaduct of the Freiburg line with nine arches (p. 163) is above, to the l.], passes through a small tunnel, and then winds round the steep vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux*, which produce the excellent wine mentioned at p. 194. On the opposite (S.) bank are the rocks of *Meillerie* (p. 206). Then another tunnel. The high-road traverses the vine-yards below to the r.

From stat. *Cully* to *Rivaz St. Saphorin* the line runs close to the lake. (Here the line from Lausanne to Freiburg, which has been gradually ascending, leaves the bank of the lake and turns inland to the N.E.). Near Vevay the line quits the lake; the train crosses the impetuous *Veveyse*, frequently dry in summer, and stops at

**Vevay** (p. 194), behind the town.

The line skirts the foot of the mountain for some distance, and passes through a tunnel before stat. *Clarens* (p. 196). On

emerging from this, the view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. extremity of the lake is very beautiful. The next stat. **Vernex-Montreux** (p. 197) is at a considerable elevation above the lake. The line now again approaches the lake; stat. **Veytaux-Chillon** (p. 198) is some distance from the castle. The *Hôtel Byron* is near the line, on the l., between Chillon and Villeneuve.

**Villeneuve**, see p. 199. The line passes in the rear of this village and enters the *Rhone Valley*, here 3 M. wide, bounded on both sides by high mountains. The valley is perfectly level and in most parts marshy.

On the W. side of the valley, near Bouveret, the Rhone flows into the lake; its grey waters, which in the course of ages have brought down considerable masses of deposit, present a curious contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the valley of the Rhone is *Roche*. Near *Yvorne* (1464 ft.) a large mass of the mountain was precipitated by an earthquake upon the village below in 1584. An excellent wine is grown in the gorge. This large and thriving village extends along a vine-clad ridge near Aigle, a short distance to the l. of the railway. On the r. the jagged summit of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 207) is visible.

Stat. **Aigle** (1290 ft.) (*\*Hôtel du Midi; Croix Blanche; \*Victoria, \*Beau Site*, both new), on the romantic *Grande-Eau* (p. 158), the *Aquila* or *Aquileja* of the Romans, was a Roman cavalry station. The village is built of black marble found in the neighbourhood.

Very agreeable excursion to the Ormonts (p. 157), by carriage as far as *Sepey* or the *Hôtel des Diablerets* (one-horse carr. there and back 15 fr., fee 1 fr.; or 12 fr. only if the traveller alights 3 M. before the hotel is reached, that portion of the route being rugged), on foot to the Ormonts-Dessus (and back in 5 hrs.), by carriage back to Aigle.

On an isolated wooded eminence rising in the valley of the Rhone near stat. *Ollon-St-Triphon*, stands a tower, 60 ft. in height, of Roman origin, the remnant of an ancient castle. The village is situated on the S. slope of the eminence. A direction-post points to the r. to *Colombey* (p. 207) on the l. bank of the Rhone, connected with the r. bank by a suspension-bridge.

An interesting excursion to the *Blocs Erratiques*, near (3 M.) *Monthey*, in the *Val d'Illeaz*. Ascent of the *Dent du Midi* see p. 207.

Next stat. **Bex** (1293 ft.), pronounced *Bay* (*Union; Aux Bains*, with saline and alkaline baths; *\*Pension Crochet; Bellevue*), a small town on the *Avençon*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the station (restaurant; omnibus 30 c.); 3 M. to the N.E. are the considerable salt-works of *Devens* and *Bevieux*, approached by a shady path of gentle ascent. A visit to these works takes half a day, fee to the guide 5 fr. Visitors usually drive to *Devens*, inspect the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by steeping it in fresh water. — A hill

to the S.E., 2 M. from Bex, surmounted by the ruined *Tour de Duyn*, commands a pleasing prospect of the Val d'Illicz, the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles etc.

From Bex to Sion by the *Col de Cheville*, see R. 60.

The line now approaches the *Rhone*, crosses it by a wooden bridge, and unites with the railway on the S. bank (Bouveret-Sion, p. 206). Before the tunnel is entered (cut through the rock, which here descends towards the Rhone, scarcely leaving room for the high road), the single-arched stone bridge by which the high-road crosses from the r. bank of the Rhone to the l., and the picturesque situation of the little town are seen to advantage. The fortifications were constructed in 1832 and 1847, previous to the war of the Separate League. Above the castle, half-way up the hill, is situated the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern said to be 2 M. long. Card of adm. (1 fr.) obtained from the castellan of the fortress.

The bridge, popularly supposed to be of Roman origin, but really built in the 15th cent., rests with its E. buttress on a spur of the *Dent de Morcles* (9044 ft.), and its W. extremity on one of the *Dent du Midi* (10,107 ft., see p. 207), and has a span of 70 ft.

On emerging from the tunnel behind the town, little of which is visible from the line, the train stops at stat. St. Maurice. Passengers by all trains to or from Bex change carriages here. Half-way up the apparently inaccessible precipice to the r. (at the foot of which the station stands) is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sax* (sax = rock), to which a narrow footpath has been hewn in the rock.

**St. Maurice** (1259 ft.) (*Dent du Midi; Ecu du Valais*), an ancient town with very narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the precipice, the *Aganum* of the Romans, capital of the *Nantuates*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commandant of the Theban legion, who, according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here in 202 (near the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient ecclesiastical establishment on this side the Alps, is said to have been founded about the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, the first bishop of the Valais. Some ancient works of art preserved here are worthy of mention: among them a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a pastoral staff in gold with elaborately wrought figures, each one inch in height, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich M.S. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and the tower of the ancient church are Roman inscriptions.

The Baths of Lavey (1333 ft.), on the r. bank of the Rhone,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the S., above the bridge of St. Maurice, are much frequented. The

warm (1000° Fahr.) spring, first discovered in 1831, containing chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, rises in the bed of the Rhone.

Beyond this, to the r. of the line, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz* with rude frescoes, supposed to stand on the spot where the 6000 soldiers of the Theban legion once suffered martyrdom. On the opp. bank of the Rhone, are the *Baths of Lavey*, see above. The line now approaches the Rhone and winds round the spot where, in August 1835, a gigantic stream of mud from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley, covering it with debris of all kinds and huge blocks of stone. The train here runs through a cutting, where the nature of the mass of debris may be well observed on both sides.

Stat. *Evionnaz* stands on the spot where in 563 a similar mud-stream destroyed the town of *Epaunum*, at which the great Council of 517 assembled. In front rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (p. 235). Near the little village of *La Barma* both railway and high-road wind round a projecting rock close to the Rhone, and the beautiful fall of the *Sallenche*, known as the *\*Pissevache*, becomes visible on the r. The *Sallenche*, which drains the glaciers of the Dent du Midi, here precipitates itself into the valley of the Rhone from a height of 120 ft.

The *Pissevache* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station. The path to the r. above the waterfall, formerly accessible only to goats, is now protected by a balustrade (50 c.); from the height above the fall, where a red flag is usually waving, the glacier of *Mont Velan*, the true summit of the Great St. Bernhard, is distinctly visible.

Beyond stat. *Vernayaz* (Inn),  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. distant, the traveller perceives the barren rocks at the mouth of the *\*Gorge du Trient*, which may be ascended to a distance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. (where the gorge widens) by means of a wooden gallery (similar to that at Pfäfers, p. 285) attached to the precipice, immediately above the foaming Trient. Admission 1 fr.

The view at the entrance of the gorge is very imposing. The rocks, here about 400 ft. high, approach so closely to each other at every turn, that the traveller continually expects to find himself in a mighty vaulted cavern. The sunshine never penetrates into this gully. The report of a small cannon awakens the most deafening reverberations. At the point where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40 ft. deep; at the extremity of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30 ft. in height. The gorge itself is 9 M. long, extending as far as the *Hôtel de la Tête Noire* (p. 225), from which its entrance is visible. At the mouth of the gorge in the valley of the Rhone, a path winds upwards to the l. to the summit of the rocks, which enclose the chasm, whence the traveller can look down into the abyss. At the mouth of the gorge is a restaurant; the wine and beer are kept cool in a grotto in the gorge itself. — The interval between the arrival of one train at Vernayaz and the departure of the next suffices for the inspection of the *Pissevache* and the Gorge.

Near Martigny, at the extremity of the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, stands on an eminence to the r. of the line *La Batia* (1860 ft.), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected by Peter of Savoy (p. 198) in 1260, dismantled in 1518. The

steep ascent occupies 15 min. from the Dranse bridge. It commands a \*view of the broad lower valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, and a part of the Bernese Alps (the Sanetschhorn and a small portion of the Gemmi particularly prominent); on the hills on the S. side stands the Pierre-à-voir (see below), which resembles a tower; below are Martigny and Martigny le Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the path to the Forclaz (p. 226), above which rise the peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Dranse, and beyond it the Trient, empty themselves into the Rhone. The train crosses the *Dranse*, an impetuous mountain-torrent, one arm of which rises on the Great St. Bernard (p. 236). It falls into the Rhone, N. of Martigny. The station of Martigny is a long distance from the town (Omnibus 50 c.)

**Martigny** (1302 ft.) (\*Hôtel Clerc; \*Hôtel de la Tour, R. 2, L. 1/2, B. 1/2, D. 3, A. 3/4 fr.; \*Grande-Maison-Poste, Bellevue, at the stat.; Cygne; Baths near the Hôtel de la Tour 2 fr.), the Roman *Octodurus* or *Civitas Vallensium*, capital of the Veragri, is now an animated little town in summer in consequence of the great influx of tourists, being the point of intersection of the routes over the Simplon to the Lago Maggiore (R. 63), over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta and Turin (R. 58), and (bridle-path) over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 55, 56) to Chamouny. The monastery of Martigny relieves from time to time the Augustine monks who occupy the Hospice of St. Bernard (p. 236).

Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (Lion; Trois-Couronnes), in the vicinity of which excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *la Marque*, with both of which the Romans were acquainted) is produced.

In this angle of the Rhone valley, cretinism in its most repulsive form was formerly prevalent; the rising generation is happily tolerably exempt from this loathsome malady, which has gradually retired before the introduction of the airy dwellings and sanitary improvements of modern times. The brown cotton material of which the men's dresses are made in this district is peculiar. A small kind of gnat with black, gauzy wings is a source of great annoyance in the marshy districts of the lower Rhone Valley in summer, especially towards evening; the windows of bedrooms should therefore be closed early.

The *Pierre-à-Voir* (7591 ft.) is frequently ascended from Martigny and the Baths of Saxon (p. 252), or Sembranchier (p. 234). Guide from Martigny 8, mule 8 fr.; ascent 5 hrs.; from the Col (\*Restaurant), 1/4 hr. below the summit, the descent may be made in a rapid, but not very pleasant manner by means of a kind of sledge to the Baths of Saxon in 20 min. or on foot in 3 hrs. This limestone-peak, a summit of the chain which separates the Valley of the Rhone from the Bagne Valley, commands a beautiful view of the Alps of the Valais (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Gétroz, which occasioned a great inundation in 1818 (p. 234). On the wall at the back of the Hôtel de la Tour at Martigny the height which the water attained is indicated.

Railway to Sion, see R. 63.

## 51. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva (*Southern Bank*).

*Comp. Map p. 188.*

Steamboat to Bouveret by the S. Bank in  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 hrs.; fares 5 fr. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr. The afternoon steamboat from Geneva, on reaching Bouveret, starts again for Vevay on the arrival of the last train from Sion. From Bouveret to St. Maurice by Railway, 4 trains daily in correspondence with the steamboats, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.

Those who are already acquainted with the N. Bank (R. 50) should choose this interesting route by way of variety. Leaving Geneva by the first boat, they will reach St. Maurice (and also Martigny and Sion) as soon as the train by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Excursion-tickets from Geneva to Chamouny by Martigny and back by Sallanches (or vice versa) see p. 214. *Comp. also p. 188.*

The High-road from Geneva to Bouveret, the Simplon route constructed by Napoleon I. to connect Geneva with Milan (*comp. R. 63*), passes, at a considerable distance from the lake, through ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Douvaine*, and *Thonon* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M., nearly half way), possessing few attractions thus far, excepting the first portion as far as *Vesenaz* (p. 186). But from *Amphion to Bouveret* it skirts the rocky bank of the lake and is replete with interest.

As the steamboat quits the wharf, a fine retrospect of the town is obtained. On the E. bank, along which the boat steers, are numerous villas, see p. 186, surrounded by plantations. The steamboat passes *Cologny* and *Vesenaz* (p. 186), making its first halt at *Bellerive*, the stat. for *Collonge*, which lies at some distance from the lake (the village on the opp. bank is *Genthod*, p. 176). Next stat. *Anières*, opposite *Versoix* (p. 190); then *Hermance* (opposite *Coppet*, p. 190), near which a rivulet of the same name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the canton of Geneva and Savoy. Opposite stat. *Nernier* *Nyon* (p. 190) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (between *Rolle* and *Thonon*  $\frac{9}{4}$  M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in favourable weather. A large bay opens to the S., in which, to the r., stands the village of *Excenevrex*. The mountains of Savoy here become more conspicuous, towering in the back ground to the E. The steamboat now approaches *Thonon* (1231 ft.) (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, capital (pop. 4825) of the Savoyard province of *Chablais*, and formerly residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper part of the town, the site of the ancient ducal château, destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

From *Thonon* to *Servoz* (two good days' walking, a very interesting excursion), by the Valley of the Dranse to *Morzine* (about 7 hrs.), then over the Col de *Jourplaine* (6230 ft.) to (4 hrs.) *Samoëns* (2186 ft.) (*Croix d'Or*). The road through the valley of the Dranse is of great interest to geologists, as it intersects the moraine of a glacier (an arm of the glacier of the Rhone) which formerly extended in this direction.

Tolerable accommodation on the Col de Jourplaine at the *Chalet de la Gelaize*, a short distance S. of the ridge of the mountain, to the l. of the path. [From this point to Champéry in the Val d'Illiez by the Col de Couz (6064 ft.), which forms a rt. angle with the Col de Jourplaine, with a guide in 4 hrs., see p. 207.]

The path from Samoëns to Sixt passes through the valley of the *Giffre*, the first half (as far as *Vallon*, where *François Riondel*, an excellent guide, resides) being an ascent (carriage-road). The environs of Sixt (2293 ft.) (*Hôtel du Fer-à-cheval*, good but expensive), at the W. base of the Buët (p. 216), are of the grandest description. In spring, when the streams are abundantly supplied with water, not fewer than 30 waterfalls may be counted in the valley behind Sixt, but in dry summer-weather these dwindle down to 6. At the extremity of the valley, 9 M. from Sixt, near *Fond de la Combe*, there is a waterfall in a snow-vault 100 paces long; a carriage may be taken to this point. From Sixt a path (for those only who are not liable to giddiness) runs to the N.E. over the Col du *Sagerou* (7419 ft.) to Champéry, see p. 207. [From Geneva to Sixt by St. Jeoire and *Tanninges* (1985 ft.), a good carriage-road, 9 hrs. drive; a slow and uncomfortable public conveyance also performs this journey two or three times a week. From Cluses to Sixt, comp. p. 215.]

From Sixt to Servoz (p. 216), a walk of about 9 hrs. (6 hrs. ascent to the Col d'Anterne, 3 hrs. descent to Servoz); bridle-path part of the way only, but mules are occasionally used for the entire distance. Guide necessary between the Chalets d'Anterne and the Col d'Anterne only. The traveller need not make a digression to Sixt in order to reach the Col d'Anterne from Samoëns, but should quit the high-road to the r., 20 min. before reaching the village, following the course of the brook towards a waterfall, visible in the distance. The path passes under this fall after having ascended the first height, and enters a mountain-valley, at the extremity of which a cascade (*la Pisse*) is precipitated over the rocks. On reaching a point on the same level as the waterfall, the path quits the brook, turns to the l., and skirts the summit of the precipice which lay on the l., during the ascent. Magnificent view of the Buët, and shortly afterwards, a third waterfall to the E. Then to the r. towards the insignificant *Chalets d'Anterne*. Thence (with guide), passing a lake, in 1½ hr. to the Col d'Anterne (6790 ft.), the summit of which is indicated by a cross. Fine view of Mont Blanc. Descent to Servoz very monotonous.

Farther to the N., the steamboat passes the ruins of the castle of *Ripaille* on the bank of the lake, formerly the seat of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy* (p. 192), who died at Geneva in 1451. On the site of the hermitage founded by him in the vicinity, the Carthusians erected a convent in 1630, now converted into a farm-house, the church being employed as a barn. The promontory round which the steamboat now steers, has been formed by the deposits of the *Dranse*, which here flows into the lake (not to be confounded with a stream of the same name in the Valais, which falls into the Rhone near Martigny). The high-road crosses it by a long bridge of 24 arches, 1½ M. from the lake. In the bay, situated on the high-road, are the sulphur-baths of *Amphion*, in the midst of a grove of chestnuts.

The steamboat now stops at **Evian** (*Hôtel des Bains*; *Hôtel du Nord*; *Hôtel de Fonbonne*, on the lake), picturesquely situated, with a lofty spire visible from a long distance. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house*, with alkaline baths; the garden-terraces in the rear afford a beautiful view.



On the lake, near stat. *Tour-Ronde*, stands the old castle of *Blonay* with its park (not to be confounded with the castle of *Blonay* near *Vevay*, p. 195). On the opposite bank lies *Lausanne* (p. 191), picturesquely situated on an eminence; more to the E. the arch of the lofty *Paudèze viaduct*, on the *Oron-line* (p. 163), is visible. The mountains of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become more precipitous. In a romantic situation close to the lake is *Meillerie*, or *Millerez*, where, in Rousseau's "*Nouvelle Heloise*," St. Preux is represented as taking shelter during a storm at the house of Madame Wolmar. Napoleon I. caused the rocks to be blown up, in order to provide material for the *Simplon route*. Formerly *Meillerie* was accessible from the lake only. Charming view near *Les Vallettes*, still more extensive from the *Dent d'Oche* (7493 ft., ascent in 5 hrs.).

**St. Gingolph** (*Poste*), on a promontory opposite *Vevay* (p. 194), belongs partly to *Savoy*, partly to the canton of *Valais*, the *Morge*, which flows through a deep gorge, forming the boundary. The grotto of *Viviers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

A delightful excursion, with a succession of fine views, may be made by ascending the ravine of the *Morge* and crossing the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below) (thence to *Bouveret* or *Vouvry*). Those who wish to extend their walk, may follow the l. bank of the *Morge* for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Novel* (no inn), ascend the *Blanchard* (3 hrs. there and back, guide necessary), and return by the r. bank of the *Morge* through beautiful forests to *St. Gingolph*. From *Novel* to the summit of the *Dent d'Oche* in 3 hrs.

**Bouveret** (*Tour*; restaurant at the stat.) lies at the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which converts the neighbouring district into a marsh. Its impetuous current (*la Battaglière*) may be traced for upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. in the lake. Travellers here disembark and enter the train which is in waiting on the bank.

The railway enters the valley of the *Rhone* to the S.E., remaining on the l. bank of the river. (Railway on the r. bank see p. 200.) Soon after leaving *Bouveret*, the train passes an eminence on the r., on which stands *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, then on the lake, now  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant from it. The Helvetian chief *Divico* here conquered the Romans under *Lucius Cassius*, 105 B. C. Near *La Porte du Sex* (1208 ft.) the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the high-road which passes through a "Porte" between the precipice and the *Rhone*. In ancient times this entrance was fortified, and formed the key of the Canton of *Valais* on this side. The railway is constructed on the bed of the river, which it crosses by a wooden bridge to *Chessel* on the r. bank. To the r. the *Dent du Midi* (p. 207) is visible.

The first stat. is **Vouvry** (*Poste*) on the r.; beautiful view near the church. At this point the *Rhone* is joined by the *Stockalper Canal*, commenced a century ago by a family of that

name, for the purpose of draining the district and facilitating commerce, but unfinished to this day. As far as *Colombey* (beautiful view from the convent, the vestibule of which merits inspection) it runs to the r., parallel with the railway. To the r. of the line, before *Colombey* is reached, are the villages of *Vionnaz* (to the l., on the opposite slope of the r. bank, *Yvorne*, p. 200, to the r. of which rise the jagged *Diablerets* and the snow-clad *Oldenhorn*) and *Muraz* at the foot of the mountain. A suspension-bridge, 200 ft. in length, connects the two banks of the Rhone between *Colombey* and stat. *St. Triphon*, on the railway of the r. bank (p. 200).

On an eminence near stat. *Monthey* (1362 ft.) (*Croix d'Or*) is an ancient castle, occupied until 1798 by the bailiff. About 20 min. walk above *Monthey*, in a chestnut-grove (guide advisable), among a number of boulders (comp. p. 132), is the huge *Pierre Adxo* (*pierre suspendue*), balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

*Monthey* is situated at the mouth of the *Val d'Illeiez*, 15 M. long, which winds to the S.W. towards the mountains of Savoy, remarkable for its wild and romantic scenery, rare plants, and robust and bardy race of inhabitants. (One-horse carr. from *Bex* (p. 226) to *Champery* (see below) 16 fr. and driver's fee.) Near *Monthey* the new road ascends through vineyards, and afterwards for nearly 3 M. through a chestnut wood, by numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the footpaths and the old paved track. Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, *Bex* and *Aigle*, the *Diablerets* and the *Grand Moveran*. A more level district is then traversed for 1½ M. to the beautifully situated village of *Troistorrents*, near the church of which is a good spring. Here opens to the W. the *Val de Morgin*, in which are situated the baths of the same name, 9 M. from *Monthey*; the waters are impregnated with iron, and are more adapted for drinking than for external use. (Inn tolerable and moderate.) The road in the upper part of the *Val d'Illeiez* becomes more rugged. It gradually ascends the slope of the *Dent du Midi* commanding a beautiful view all the way, to (3 M.) *Val d'Illeiez* (Inn with pension), the church of which possesses a fine peal of bells, and (3 M.) *Champery* (3760 ft.), the highest village in the valley, 10½ M. from *Monthey*. At the entrance of the village stands the *\*Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. exc. W. 3, pension 5 fr.; *\*Croix Fédérale*, moderate. Mountain-paths from this point cross the *Col de Couz* (6064 ft.) into the *Dranse Valley*, the *Col de Golèze* (6230 ft.) to *Samoëns*, and the *Col du Sagerou* (7419 ft.) to *Sixt* (see p. 205).

The *\*Dent du Midi* (10,107 ft.) is ascended in 8 (descent 5) hrs. from *Champery*, guide necessary, fee according to the tariff 15 fr. In unfavourable weather the ascent is only made as far as the *Chalets of Bonavaux*, the fee for which is 7 fr. Travellers proceed on the previous evening to the *Chalets of Bonavaux* (2 hrs.) (several beds; coffee and milk only to be had; provisions should therefore be brought from *Champery*). The last 3 hrs. over rocks and loose stones are very fatiguing, but without danger to the practised walker. In the latter part of summer the path is almost entirely free from snow. The view is grand; *Mont Blanc* presents the same appearance as the *Jungfrau* from the *Faulhorn*; the background to the S. is formed by the *Alps of Dauphny and Piedmont*; the *Lake of Geneva* is visible from *Villeneuve* to *Vevay*.

The line crosses the *Viège*, which descends from the Val d'Illeiez, by an iron bridge. Near *Massonger* the mountains on the r. and the Rhone on the l. approach the line. Near St. Maurice the railway of the r. bank joins that of the l. (route by Bex, p. 200).

St. Maurice see p. 201.

## 52. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

Railway to Aix-les-Bains in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (10 fr. 35, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c.), to Chambéry in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 50, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 45 c.), to Chamousset (p. 211) in  $5\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (14 fr. 85, 11 fr. 20, 9 fr. 85 c.). The express trains to Lyons convey 1st-class passengers only; tickets, however, need only be taken to Culoz (7 fr. 50 c.), where a change of carriages takes place and a halt of 20 min. The trains thence to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, etc. have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-class carriages. Return-tickets, available for the same day, issued as far as Bellegarde; to Collonges and back 4 fr. 15, 2 fr. 95, 1 fr. 95 c.; to Bellegarde and back 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 30, 2 fr. 95 c. Diligence daily between Aix-les-Bains and Annecy, Chamousset and Albertville, Albertville and Annecy, Annecy and Geneva.

With the exception of the portion between Geneva and Collonges, and between St. Julien and Geneva, the entire route is attractive; the diligence-communication is regular (no supplementary carriages); the coupé is, if all the places be secured, suitable for ladies; no time is allowed by the diligence for refreshments on the road. Annecy with its shady avenues on the bank of the lake, is beautifully situated, and forms a pleasant and not expensive resting-place.

The railway (Geneva-Lyons) first traverses an uninteresting country, and passes through numerous cuttings. First stat. *Meyrin*. Beyond stat. *Satigny* the Rhone is frequently visible to the l., and is in several places skirted by the line. Near stat. *La Plaine* the valley of the *London* is crossed. Following stat. *Chancy* (the village lies on the opposite bank of the Rhone) and *Collonges*.

The steep declivities of the *Mont de Vuache* (3475 ft.) on the Savoy side, and the huge masses of the highest portion of the Jura chain are here separated by the Rhone. The lofty **Fort de l'Ecluse**, to the r., commands this entrance into France. The train now passes through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, crosses the *Valserine Viaduct*, and stops at stat. **Bellegarde (Post)**, where passports and luggage are inspected. The line crosses the rocky valley of the *Valserine*; to the l. far below is the single-arched bridge of the road.

Above the union of the Valserine with the Rhone, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the hotel, and visible from the high-road to Collonges, is the so-called *Perte du Rhône*. When the river is low, the water disappears for about 100 paces in a cleft in the rock, which, however, has recently been considerably widened.

Four tunnels are passed through before reaching stat. *Pyrimont* (asphalt-mines in the vicinity), before entering the last of which the train crosses a lofty viaduct. To the l. the Rhone in its narrow channel. To the l., on a lofty rock beyond the river, rises the church of *Bassy*. The valley of the Rhone now expands,

and becomes flat and marshy. At stat. *Seyssel* the banks are connected by a double suspension-bridge. On an eminence to the r., near stat. *Culoz*, stands a small castle.

The carriages of the Lyons railway must now be quitted for those of the Victor-Emanuel line, which here diverges S.E. towards Turin; until the completion of the tunnel of Mont Cenis, St. Michel (p. 211) is the last station in this direction. (Seats on the r. should be secured). The train now traverses the broad valley of the Rhone, crosses the river by an iron bridge, and reaches stat. *Châtillon* (with its old castle, situated on a wooded promontory to the r.), at the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (699 ft.), which is 12 M. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, and 240 ft. deep. The line skirts the rocky E. bank, affording a charming survey of the lake and mountains of the W. bank. The lake is now quitted by the branch-line to

**Aix-les-Bains** (797 ft.) (*Hôtel Impérial*; *Hôtel Guillard*; *Hôtel Venat*, the nearest to the stat., R. 2 fr., D. 5 fr.; *Hôtel du Parc*; numerous pensions with baths), known to the Romans as *Aquae Allobrogum*, or *Aquae Gratianae*, a celebrated, but not very attractive watering-place with 4000 inhabitants, and visited annually by upwards of 3000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur springs. The waters are drunk and used for douche-baths. Several Roman remains still exist: a triumphal arch erected by T. Pompeius Campanus in the 3rd or 4th cent.; a block of marble with inscription, in the Avenue which leads to the W. at the back of the town; Roman baths, entered from the garden of Mad. Chabert. Access to these relics of antiquity is, however, not easily obtained, as they are situated on private property.

A pleasant excursion may be made to **Haute Combe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the *Lac du Bourget*, at the foot of *Mont du Chat*, which bounds the W. bank of the lake. It was formerly used as the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy, until the Superga near Turin was employed (1731) for this purpose. The monastery, destroyed in the French revolution, was rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, king of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy, archbishop of Canterbury, the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles* (see p. 130). On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road leads across the *Mont du Chat*. The traveller may agreeably combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the country by taking a boat from Aix to Haute-Combe, whence it should be sent on to the village of *Bourdeaux*, at the S. end of the road, over *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and intermittent spring, he may descend by footpaths to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads to *Bourdeaux*, and thence return by boat to Aix. *Tariff*: boat with 2 rowers, to Haute-Combe, incl. stay of 1 hr., 8 fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. to *Bourdeaux* 4 fr. 50 c.; a previous understanding with the boatmen is recommended. — A *Steamboat* plies round the lake on Sundays, stay of 1 hr. at Haute-Combe.

Branch-line from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., fare 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 45 c.) by stat. *Grévy-sur-Aix*, *Albens*, *Blaye*, *Rumilly* (where

the *Chéran* is crossed); then through the picturesque valley of the *Fier* (stat. *Marcellaz, Lovagny*) to *Annecy* (p. 215).

Aix being a terminus, the train now returns to the main line, which skirts the lake, till the S. end is reached. It then enters the broad valley of the *Laise*, and passes stat. *Vogliers*; to the l. are the beautifully wooded slopes of *Mont d'Azi* and the *Dent de Nivolet* (4313 ft.).

**Chambéry** (813 ft.) (*Hôtel de France*, near the station; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; \**Petit Paris*, opp. the latter, more moderate; *Poste*; *Hôtel des Princes*), formerly the capital of Savoy, is now the chief town of a French department with a pop. of 20,000. On the promenade, between the railway and the town, stands a large monumental \**Fountain*, in memory of General *de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to his native town a fortune of about 3½ mil. francs, which he had amassed in the East Indies in the service of the Raja Scindia. The *Rue de Boigne*, a handsome broad street with arcades, leads from the monument to the Palace (at the commencement of the arcades is a side-street, leading to the cathedral, see below). At the end of the street, on the r., is the post-office. The square tower and a remnant of the façade belonging to the ancient *Castle* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, erected in 1230, still remain, and are reached by flights of steps and terraces. The chancel of the palace-chapel, to the r. (termed the "holy chapel" from having been the depository of the "holy napkin", now in the palace-chapel at Turin), is a good specimen of late Gothic. A good survey of the neighbourhood, *Dent de Nivolet*, and *Mont d'Azi* (see above), is obtained from the terrace in the palace-garden (the traveller goes to the l. round the palace, through the gate, and ascends the avenue). The palace is now the residence of the prefect of Savoy. The Gothic *Cathedral*, completed in 1430, is small, but interesting, although disfigured by later additions. Chambéry is the seat of an archiepiscopal see. The church of *Lemane*, situated on a height near the town, contains the tombstone of General *de Boigne* (see above). *Madame de Warèns*, whose name is so intimately connected with the early history of Rousseau, is also buried here. She occupied the country-house *Les Charmettes*, situated on an eminence, 1½ M. from the town, where the young philosopher resided with his benefactress for some years.

The railway from Chambéry traverses a picturesque district, passing the castles of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (5700 ft.) remains to the r., forming the boundary between the valleys of Chambéry and *Graisivaudan*; it owes its remarkable form to a landslip in 1248, which buried 16 villages, and the effects of which are still visible on the vine-clad hills. A branch-line diverges to the r. from stat. *Route de Grenoble* into the beautiful valley of the *Isère*, here called the *Valley of Graisi-*

*vaudan*, to Grenoble. The railway now turns to the l., and arrives at the *Isère* close to stat. *Montmélian*, where a highly-esteemed wine is produced. The ruined castle on a wooded height long served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French. Geoffrey Benso (an ancestor of the able Italian minister Cavour) defended it for 13 months against the army of Louis XIII. It was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. The line now crosses the *Isère*, passes stat. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, and reaches *Chamousset*, at the mouth of the *Arc*, where the train is quitted.

The Railway to Mont Cenis (and Turin) ascends the valley of the *Arc* to the r., terminating for the present at *St. Michel* (*Hôtel de Londres; Hôtel de la Samaritaine; Rail. Restaurant*), whence a Diligence runs (in connection with the trains) to *Susa*, 3 times daily in 9 hrs., crossing *Mont Cenis*. From *Susa* to *Turin* by railway in 2 hrs. Fares from Geneva to Turin 49 fr. 75, 43 fr. 45, 36 fr. 40 c.) Numerous conveyances are to be found at the railway stations of *St. Michel* and *Susa* for the conveyance of passengers and luggage over *Mont Cenis*. Comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The High-road from *Chamousset* to *Albertville*, which affords a fine view of the picturesque valley of the *Isère*, crosses a handsome stone bridge over the *Isère* then skirts the r. bank of the river, which is here converted into a canal. On a prominent rock, opposite the bridge, to the E. of the small town of *St. Pierre d'Albigny* at the foot of the mountains on the r. bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Miolans*, commanding an extensive view of the valleys of the *Isère*, and the *Arc*, which falls into the *Isère* near *Chamousset*. From the 9th to the 16th cent., this castle belonged to the *Miolans* family, was afterwards used as a state-prison by the dukes of Savoy, and finally destroyed during the French Revolution.

*Gressy* (945 ft.), also situated at the S. base of the mountains, is the largest village in the valley, with the exception of *Albertville*. The white church-tower of *Confians* (see below) is a conspicuous object in front, in the direction of the road. Near *Ste. Hélène*, on the slopes of the l. bank, stands a small château, now occupied by a farmer.

*Albertville* (1037 ft.) (*Hôtel des Balances*) is a small town of some importance, with broad streets (pop. 1500). It was formerly called *l'Hôpital*, and received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert. On the opposite mountain-buttress which separates the valleys of the *Isère* and the *Arly*, lies the highly picturesque and once fortified *Confians* (1104 ft.), with its green overgrown battlements, and only divided from *Albertville* by the *Arly*, which flows into the *Isère* a short distance below. — On leaving *Albertville*, the diligence from *Chamousset* continues to ascend the valley in a S.E. direction to *Moutier en Tarentaise*. Road thence by *Bourg-St-Maurice* and the *Petit St. Bernard* to *Pré St. Didier* and *Aosta*, see p. 232.

The road to *Annecy* now ascends the picturesque valley of the *Arly*, which opens to the N. To the l., on an abrupt emi-

nence above the road, stands the church of *Palud*; on the r. the *Doron* emerges from the *Vallée de Beaufort*, which extends E. towards the Col de Bonhomme (p. 229). At *Ugine* (1650 ft.) (*Aux Balances; Hôtel de la Grande Maison*), a small, badly built town, with 3000 inhab., commanded by the ruins of a castle on the N., the road quits the Arly valley and enters that of the *Monthoux* to the l.

From *Ugine* to *Sallanches* or to the Baths of *St. Gervais* (241½ M.). The following is the best route for travellers proceeding from Geneva to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and afterwards to Chamouny. A bridle-path leads from *Ugine* to (3 hrs.) *Flumet* (carriage-road in process of construction); from *Flumet* (where carriages may be hired) to *Sallanches* a good carriage-road. The bridle-path from *Ugine* ascends through the Arly valley, planted with beautiful walnuts, to *Héry* (Inn), *St. Nicolas de la Chapelle*, and *Flumet* (2840 ft.) (*Petit*), a market-town, 2 hrs. from *Héry*, situated at the mouth of the *Flon*, which descends to the Arly from a lateral valley on the l. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of *Faucigny*. *Flumet* is on the frontier of the Haute-Savoie Department. Travellers from Chamouny are here subjected to the formalities of the custom-house, as the Hautes Alpes Department is free from French imposts. From *Flumet* the carriage-road leads to *Praz*, *La Motte* and *Mégève* (6 M.), with two very unpretending inns. The road then ascends very slightly to the culminating point between the valleys of the Arly and Arve. One mile beyond *Mégève*, a path to the Baths of *St. Gervais* (p. 216) diverges to the r., traversing woods and pastures on the mountain-slope, affording a charming view of the Arve valley, and effecting a considerable saving to pedestrians proceeding to Chamouny, as they reach the road at *Chède* (p. 216), or may cross the Col de *Forclaz*, or the Col de *Voza* (p. 223). On the descent to *Sallanches* near *Combloux*, one of the grandest Alpine \*views is enjoyed: opposite to the spectator rise the *Aiguilles de Varen*s (8404 ft.), to the l. the Arve valley is visible as far as *Magland* (p. 216), to the r. the entire *Mont Blanc* chain, with its numerous peaks and glaciers, together with the summit of *Mont Blanc* itself; below lies *Sallanches* and the bridge over the Arve to *St. Martin*. *Sallanches* see p. 216.

In the *Monthoux* valley, the lower slopes of the mountains to the S. are covered with vineyards. The road leads past (r.) *Marlens*. In a lateral valley on the r. is situated *St. Ferreol*, at the base of grotesquely shaped rocky peaks. The culminating point between the *Monthoux* and the *Eau Morte*, by which the road now descends, is hardly perceptible. The extensive old castle of *Faverges* (1807 ft.) (*Post*) is a conspicuous object in the landscape. Beyond *Faverges*, to the l. of the road, several villages are picturesquely situated at the base of the mountains.

The traveller now reaches (6 M. from *Faverges*) the *Lac d'Annecy* (1367 ft.), 9¾ M. long, into which the *Eau Morte* empties itself. The level of the valley here is so low that inundations are of frequent occurrence. The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, and affords charming views. To the r., on the opposite bank, rise the grotesque rocky peaks of *Mont Tournette* (7068 ft.). On a promontory extending far into the lake, stands the *Château Duing* (1385 ft.), by which the road passes. Its beautiful situation renders it a favourite resorts of the inhabitants of *Annecy*. On the opposite bank lies *Talloires* (1346 ft.), birth-

place of the chemist Berthollet, and somewhat farther N., on an eminence above a village of the same name, is *Château Menthon* (1756 ft.), birth-place of St. Bernard. The road now gradually quits the banks of the lake, but again approaches it beyond *Sevrier*, skirting the precipitous bank as far as

**Annecy** (1416 ft.) (\*Hôtel de Genève on the promenade close to the lake, R. 2, D. inc. W. 3, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; Hôtel d'Angleterre; Hôtel de l'Europe), a picturesque, antiquated town (pop. 9000) with linen manufactories, the oldest in Savoy. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Geneva, and bore the name of *Anneciacum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciacum Vetus*, which was situated in the neighbourhood to the N.E., on the slope of a beautiful hill, where numerous Roman remains have been found. The old *Castle* rising above the town, once the residence of the Genevois-Nemours family, is now used as barracks. The Gothic *Cathedral* with modern tower, and the ancient episcopal palace deserve mention. In the modern church of *St. François*, to the r. at the end of the principal street leading from the lake through the town, rest the bones of St. Francis de Sales (Bishop of Geneva, d. 1622). From the extremity of this street an avenue,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in length, extends from the N. end of the lake to the E. bank, and commands an uninterrupted view of the lake and town. To the l. of this avenue, shaded by old trees, is a bronze statue of the eminent chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1829). The avenues and grounds by the lake afford delightful walks and beautiful views of the lake and mountains. In front of the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, near the promenade, is a handsome fountain, with the inscription: "*Vive l'Empereur, Vive la France!*" In acknowledgment of this compliment, the emperor has presented the town with a small steamboat which plies on the lake. Fish is abundant here, the *lotte* and the *vairon* being the most esteemed varieties. One of the favourite water-excursions (by land hardly inferior) is to *Château Duing* (see p. 212). Eugène Sue has described the environs of Annecy in his novel "*La Marquise d'Affry*".

About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Annecy the high road to Geneva crosses the *Fier* by a handsome stone bridge, and ascends the *Mont des Bornes*. Several châteaux are situated on the hill to the l.; fine retrospect of Annecy and its environs. The road now traverses a picturesque, undulating district, and crosses the \*suspension-bridge of *La Caille* (2021 ft.), or *Pont Charles Albert*, perhaps the highest in the world, 656 ft. above the river, and 636 ft. in length, constructed in 1839. It spans the *Usses*, thus avoiding the long circuit described by the old road. The traveller then soon reaches

12 M. **Cruseilles** (2429 ft.), a small town (pop. 1300) with the ruins of an old castle, situated at the S. base of *Mont Salève*. The road now skirts the mountain, high above the



picturesque landscape which extends to the l.; in the distance to the W. rises *Mont de Vuache* (3475 ft., p. 208). The pass (1976 ft.) between *Mont Sion* (2185 ft.) and *Salève* (p. 187) is now ascended, beyond which a magnificent prospect is obtained as the road descends: to the r. rises *Mont Salève*, in front lies the rich plain of Geneva with the town, lake, and Jura chain.

9 M. *St. Julien* (1442 ft.) is the frontier town of Savoy. *Carouge* (1182 ft.) (*Balance; Ecu de Savoie*), the Swiss frontier town, once threatened to become a rival of Geneva. King Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy attracted (in 1780) a number of workmen from Geneva hither, by offers of superior advantages; this plan was, however, frustrated by the union with France in 1792, and subsequently with Geneva in 1816. The Roman antiquities are the only objects which repay a visit from Geneva. Omnibus (p. 179) between Carouge and Geneva, 15 c.; horse-railway 10 c.

The road now crosses the *Arve* by a bridge constructed under Napoleon I., and (1 M.) reaches.

6 M. *Geneva* (see p. 178). To the l. on entering the town are the Palais Electoral and the Conservatoire de Musique.

### 53. From Geneva to Chamouny.

Distance 50 M.: Bonneville 15, Cluses 24, Sallanches 33 M. Thence to Servoz 9 M. and to the village of Chamouny 8 M. more. The road is uninteresting as far as Bonneville (p. 215), beyond which the beauty of the landscape continually increases. Good walkers should take the diligence only as far as *St. Martin* (p. 216), which is reached about 1 p. m., and proceed thence on foot. They will reach Chamouny almost as soon as the smaller carriages by which the diligence passengers are conveyed from Sallanches, as the delay at *St. Martin* and Sallanches occupies 1 hr., and there is also a stoppage of 20 min. at Servoz. Passengers are, moreover, generally requested to ascend on foot from *Chède*, for a distance of 3 M., and also from the *Pont-Pelissier*, 2 M.

**Diligence** to Sallanches in 6½ hrs., to Chamouny in 12 hrs. The return-journey to Sallanches occupies 4 hrs., and from Sallanches to Geneva 5 hrs. only. The *Banquette* (to Chamouny 26 fr.) affords the best view on all sides; the *Cabriole* or *Berline* (23 fr.) is at the back; *Coupe* (25 fr.). These diligences run as far as Sallanches only, where the passengers are transferred to lighter vehicles. Here the traveller should immediately select a four-seated carriage from the number which are in waiting, and make an arrangement with the conductor and three other passengers; chais-à-bancs should be avoided, as affording a view on one side only. — *Excursion-tickets* from Geneva to Chamouny and back by Martigny (R. 55 or R. 56) and Bouveret (RR. 50, 51), or vice versâ, are issued. Second-class tickets entitle ladies only to a mule between Chamouny and Martigny.

**Carriages** (p. 179). The ordinary cost of a one-horse carr. from Geneva to *St. Martin* or Sallanches is 30 fr., thence to Chamouny 15 fr. Of late years the traveller has been charged 40 fr. to *St. Martin*, and 20 fr. for the return-journey on the following day; one-horse carr. from *St. Martin* to Chamouny 25 fr., return-journey on the following day 15 fr.; for the entire journey to Chamouny and back the exorbitant sum of 100 fr. is charged, with 5 fr. additional for the driver. — Those who return to Geneva by a hired conveyance should make an arrangement with the driver for the entire journey; if the agreement be only to Sallanches or *St. Martin*, the driver can exact what he pleases for the second half of the journey.

The high-road to Bonneville traverses the new suburbs (p. 180), passing villas and well-kept grounds in almost uninterrupted succession as far as the large village of **Chêne** (1271 ft.), where the *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. **Annemasse** (1300 ft.),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Geneva, the first Savoyard village, is the seat of the French custom-house. Beyond the village, in the distance to the r., the castle of *Etrambière* is visible, with its four towers, at the base of the *Petit-Salève*, and then *Mornex* (p. 187). The road approaches the *Arve* and crosses the *Menoge* by a handsome bridge.

The country now becomes more picturesque. In the background the pyramid of the *Môle* (5745 ft.) bounds the landscape. Beyond **Nangy**, on a small fir-clad eminence, stands the *Château de Pierre*, the property of an Englishman; near **Contamine** (1278 ft.), to the l. on the slope of the hill, is *Château Villy*; beyond the village, on a rocky eminence, are the two ruined towers of the ancient castle of *Faucigny*, from which the province derives its name. The road here approaches the stony bed of the *Arve*.

15 M. **Bonneville** (1369 ft.) (*Couronne; Balance; Asti*, a kind of sparkling wine, 1 fr.), a small town of some importance (2127 inhab.), capital of the province, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, flanked by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Brezon* (5680 ft.) on the r., and the slopes of the *Môle* on the l. A handsome bridge here crosses the *Arve*, and beyond it is a *Monument*, 95 ft. high, in honour of King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

The road now traverses low meadow-land, frequently inundated, beyond which it enters a broad and fruitful valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite **Vougy** the *Giffre* enters the *Arve*, on its r. bank. **Scionzier**, a village where horses are changed, lies at the entrance of the romantic *Reposoir* valley. On a wooded eminence to the l. are the ruins of the castle of *Moussel*. Near

9 M. **Cluses** (1524 ft.) (*Hôtel des Balances; Union* at the farther end of the village), a little town rebuilt since the fire of 1844, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers, the road crosses the *Arve* and enters a rocky ravine.

From Cluses to *Sixt*. Travellers from Geneva to *Sixt* should avail themselves of the diligence to Cluses, whence they proceed on foot over the hill on which the castle of *Châtillon* stands (\*view) to *Tanninges* (1985 ft.), from which an omnibus runs daily to *Samoëns* (p. 204) and *Sixt*.

Beyond **Balme** (1524 ft.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Cluses, two cannons planted by the roadside near an inn make a rude assault upon the nerves and the echoes for a fee of 1 fr. In the precipitous bluish-yellow limestone rock, 800 ft. above the bank of the river, the entrance to a grotto is perceived on the l.; it is however difficult of access and possesses no very remarkable features (3 fr. each pers.).

Before **Magland** is reached, a large stream issues from the rocks at a side of the road, which Saussure conjectured to flow from the small *Lac de Flaine*, on the height. There is a fine echo here. On the l. the rugged precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8404 ft.). The cascade of *Arpenaz*, which after rain assumes imposing dimensions, is visible for a long distance, and bears some resemblance to the Staubbach.

The valley now expands. The road traverses a district devastated by torrents of mud and detritus (comp. *Introd.* XIII). As the village of **St. Martin** (*Hôtel du Montblanc*) is approached, Mont Blanc becomes visible. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve* to the small town (1981 inhab.), rebuilt since the fire of 1840, of

9 M. **Sallanches** (1681 ft.) (*Bellevue; Léman*. As there are tables d'hôte at Chamouny at 8 p. m., travellers will do well to avoid the hurried meal at Sallanches. Small café near the post-office). From the bridge the dazzling peaks of *Mont Blanc* are distinctly visible. Its stupendous dimensions seem to annihilate the intervening space, which is no less than 12 M. in a straight line. Above the broad bed of the *Arve*, in the same direction, rises *Mont Forclaz* (5620 ft.), with its fir-clad slopes. Beyond it are the *Aiguilles du Gouté* and the *Dôme du Gouté*.

Pedestrians do not pass through Sallanches, but proceed direct from **St. Martin** to *Chède*, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant.

The **Baths of St. Gervais** (1939 ft.), on the l. bank of the *Arve*, are situated 1 M. to the r. of *Chède*. One-horse carriage from Sallanches or **St. Martin** to **St. Gervais** 6 fr. The environs are charming, and the baths much frequented. The buildings contain upwards of a hundred rooms, several saloons, a collection of coins etc. Behind the bath-houses (sulphureous water, 1040 Fahr.) the *Bon-Nant* (from *nature*; all mountain-streams in *Savoy* are termed "*Nant*") forms a picturesque waterfall, the "*Cascade de Crépin*". Pedestrians may visit the baths in returning from Chamouny, by leaving the road near *Folly*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. W. of *Les Ouches* (p. 217), returning to Sallanches and **St. Martin** by the *Col de Forclaz* (not to be confounded with a pass of that name near *Martigny*, p. 226), or still better by the *Col de Voza* (p. 228). From Sallanches to Chamouny by the *Col de Forclaz* or the *Col de Voza* in 7–8 hrs.; guides to be procured at the baths, fee 4–5 fr. per diem.

Near **Chède** (1924 ft.) the road ascends more rapidly, winding for  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. up the mountain, over the debris (now in cultivation) of a landslide which descended from the *Derochoir* on the l. in 1751. It then crosses the bed of a torrent, the *Nant-Noir*, which occasionally renders the passage impracticable after heavy rains.

9 M. **Servoz** (2463 ft.) (*Univers; Balance*). Adjoining the *Balance* is a *Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle*, where minerals etc. are for sale; a larger collection at Chamouny

From **Servoz** to **Sixt** over the *Col d'Anterne* see p. 205: to the chalets of *Villy* in 4 to 5 hrs., where the night should be spent; ascent of the *Buet* (9568 ft.) the following morning (fatiguing; good guide necessary; magnificent prospect from the summit), and descent to **Sixt**: the reverse is far more difficult.

Beyond Servoz the road crosses the *Dioza*, which rises on the *Buet*. To the l. is a monument to the memory of *F. A. Eschen*, a German translator of Horace, who perished in 1801 whilst endeavouring to ascend the *Buet*. The road now passes a copper-*forge* (ruined castle of *St. Michel* on the eminence to the l.), and crosses the *Arve*, which here issues from a beautiful gorge, by the *Pont-Pelissier*. The valley of Servoz was formerly a lake.

The road now ascends *Les Montets*, a steep, rocky ridge which separates the valleys of Chamouny and Servoz. From the summit ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.), the vast proportions of *Mont Blanc*, now in the immediate vicinity, are strikingly imposing.

**Les Ouches**, or *Les Houches* (2949 ft.) (*Hôtel des Glaciers*), the first village in the valley of Chamouny, half-way between Servoz and the village of Chamouny, is celebrated for its honey. By degrees the glaciers become visible, but the nature of the surrounding objects is so stupendous that the mind cannot at first expand sufficiently to comprehend the vastness of their proportions. The first are the *Glaciers de Gria* and *de Taconay*; then, near the village of the same name, the *Glacier des Bossons* with its lofty pyramids of blue ice, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the most extensive. In the distance is the *Glacier des Bois*, an arm of the *Mer de Glace* and covering the largest surface. A short distant beyond the *Glacier des Bossons* the road crosses the *Arve* and then continues on the r. bank.

5 M. **Chamouny** (3238 ft.) or **Chamonix**, or **Le Prieuré** (so named from a Benedictine abbey founded in the 12th cent.) numbers 2310 inhab. and is the capital of the valley.

## 54. Chamouny and its Environs.

**Hotels.** \**Hôtel Royal de l'Union*; *Hôtel Impérial*; \**Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre*, R. 2, L.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 2, table d'hôte at 5 and 8 o'clock 3, bottle of wine 3, beer  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel de Saussure*; *Hôtel du Nord*; \**Hôtel Mont Blanc*; \**Hôtel de France*, moderate, pension 5 fr. — *Aux Balances*; *A la Réunion des Amis*. — As much is usually charged for a slight meal as for the table d'hôte dinner.

**Guides.** A guide is unnecessary for the ordinary excursions to *Montanvert* and the *Flégère*. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that it is almost impossible to mistake them, whilst they are so frequented that the opportunity of making inquiries constantly occurs. Should a guide be considered necessary for the *Chapeau* one may be engaged at *Les Tines*, where a boy may also be hired for 1 to 2 fr. The following extract is made from the "*Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix*", of March 2nd, 1862. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in four cases: (1) When a *Course extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2) When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3) When the traveller speaks no French and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4) When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same, or when ladies alone wish to engage a particular guide. — Each guide must be furnished with a badge, with his number and the words:

"*Compagnie des Guides de Chamonix*". Hotel-keepers, waiters etc. are forbidden to recommend particular guides. A guide who loses his way in favourable weather is excluded from the "*compagnie*". Complaints to be made to the "*Guide Chef*".

The excursions are divided into Courses Ordinaires and Courses Extraordinaires:

<i>Courses Ordinaires:</i>			
Glacier des Bossons 3 fr., ditto incl. Cascades du Dad and du Pélerin . . . . .	4 1/2 fr.	Martigny by Col de Balme or Tête Noire (ret. fee included) . . . . .	12 fr.
Source de l'Arveiron 3, ditto incl. Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Mauvais Pas and Chapeau . . . . .	8 fr.	Sixt by the Brevent and Col d'Anterne in one day (ret. fee incl.) . . . . .	18 fr.
Flégère and Source de l'Arveiron . . . . .	6 fr.	Sixt by Servoz and Col d'Anterne . . . . .	16 fr.
Brevent by Plampraz 8, by the Flégère and desc. by Plampraz . . . . .	10 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de Voza or Prairion . . . . .	6 fr.
Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau and Flégère in one day . . . . .	12 fr.	Contamines by the Col du Tricot . . . . .	15 fr.
Pierre de l'Echelle . . . . .	10 fr.	<i>Courses Extraordinaires:</i>	
Jardin, back by the Chapeau . . . . .	12 fr.	Mont Blanc . . . . .	100 fr.
Col du Géant . . . . .	10 fr.	Grands-Mulets and back in one day . . . . .	20 fr.
Col de Balme, incl. Cascades de Barbarine and de Bérard in one day 9, in two days . . . . .	12 fr.	Courmayeur by the Col du Géant . . . . .	60 fr.
Buet and desc. to Sixt in one day 15, in two days . . . . .	20 fr.	Col du Tour and back . . . . .	20 fr.
		Glacier - excursions on the Mont Blanc chain, above the zone of vegetation, per diem . . . . .	10 fr.

The guides are not bound to carry anything, but seldom object to an ordinary travelling-pouch.

Guides from Martigny are prohibited from acting as such at Chamouny: but this prohibition does not extend to guides from Ger. Switzerland. The majority of the Chamouny guides are well-informed and respectable.

**Mules.** With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, returning to Chamouny in the evening (7 fr.), the same charges are made as for the "*courses ordinaires*" of the guides.

**Minerals** on sale at several places, also Rhenish agates. Fragments of coloured glass are often sold as crystals from the mountains.

**English Church Service** at the English Church during the season.

The three principal objects of a sojourn in the valley of Chamouny are to visit the finest points of view of the Montblanc group (such are the Flégère, Breven, Col de Balme), of the enormous glaciers [Montanvert, Chapeau, Source of the Arveiron (*Hôtel des Pyramides*, p. 219) near the Glacier des Bossons], and to ascend the glaciers themselves and examine them in detail (excursion from Montanvert over the Mer de Glace to the Chapeau, and to the Jardin). Many tourists spend one day only at Chamouny: they ascend the Montanvert (p. 220), in the morning (2 3/4 hrs.), thence cross the Mer de Glace (p. 221) to the Chapeau (p. 222) (1 1/4 hr.), then descend to Les Tines (p. 224) (3/4 hr.) and by (30 min.) Les Prés (p. 220) ascend the Flégère (p. 219) (2 1/2 hrs.) and descend in 1 3/4 hr. Early in the morning the path to Montanvert is in the shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère at least partly so, and by this arrangement the traveller reaches the Flégère just at the time most favourable for observing Mont Blanc. If time and strength allow, the traveller may visit the Source of the Arveiron (p. 220, 30 min. from Les Prés, 1 hr. from Chamouny), on his return from the Flégère. For this excursion a guide is













only necessary across the Mer de Glace (see p. 221). Those who ride must send their mule round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau. The excursion to the Flégère alone occupies about 5 hrs. (ascent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hr., rest  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., descent  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), to the Montanvert or the Chapeau and the Source of the Arveiron also 5 hrs. — It is, however, needless to say that one day does not nearly suffice for the thorough appreciation and enjoyment of this excursion, which is also a severe tax upon the strength and energies of the traveller. The Jardin (p. 222) occupies an entire day. Travellers usually spend the night at Montanvert, in order to gain time and economize their strength. — Those who come from an E. direction and have spent the night at the Tête Noire (p. 225) or the Col de Balme (p. 227) should leave the high-road near Lavancher (p. 224) and proceed by way of the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace and Montanvert to Chamouny. Or they may visit the Source of the Arveiron from Les Bois (p. 224) and then ascend the Flégère. — Good walkers may, on the first day (from Chamouny) visit the Breven (p. 222), 9 hrs. there and back, the Source of the Arveiron, then mount the steep ascent to the inn at Montanvert, spend the night there, and on the next day cross the Mer de Glace to the Jardin and return to Chamouny in the evening, about 12 hrs. each day. For the Breven and Jardin a guide is indispensable. — The Cascade du Pélerin, which was formerly a curious waterfall, near the Glacier des Bossons, 1 hr. S. of Chamouny, has been so much injured by an inundation as scarcely to repay a visit. An excursion to the Glacier des Bossons itself (p. 217) is an agreeable mode of spending a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed. There and back 3 hrs.: by the road to Les Ouches till the Arve bridge is crossed (*Pont Perolata*), then to the l. to the *Hôtel des Pyramides* (a chalet visible from a Cascade du long distance), thence across the glacier (with guide), and back by the Pélerin.

The **Valley of Chamouny** (3238 ft.), 15 M. long,  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. wide, is traversed by the *Arve*, and stretches in a direct line from N.E. to S.W. towards *Les Ouches* (p. 217); it is bounded on the S.E. by the chain of Mont Blanc with its gigantic ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour*, *d'Argentière*, *des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*), *des Bossons*; on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Breven*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent. So bad was its reputation in those early days that travellers came armed, and spent the night in tents which were strictly guarded, in preference to trusting themselves under the roofs of the inhabitants, who were little better than a horde of bandits. The sobriquet of *Les Montagnes Maudites*, acted as a ban upon the vicinity. On one occasion *St. Francis de Sales*, bishop of Geneva (1602 to 1622) visited the then pathless wilds on foot, which was considered an act of the greatest temerity; indeed had the saintly man come with his mitre and crosier it is doubtful if his visit would have been so free from disastrous consequences. The valley became better known in 1740, when the celebrated traveller Pococke, and another Englishman named Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions and published the result of their observations in the *Mercur de Suisse*. An impulse was thus given to the curiosity and enterprise of the public, which was still further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists *de Saussure*, *de Luc*, *Bourrit*, *Pictet*, and others. Since that time Chamouny, like the Bernese Oberland (R. 29), has become a great central point of attraction for travellers, especially English and French. Chamouny is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers; in this respect Zermatt (R. 68) alone can vie with Chamouny.

The **\*Flégère** (5806 ft.) (ascent from Chamouny 3, descent 2, or including a visit to the Source of the Arveiron 3 hrs.) is a

spur of the mountains to the N. of Chamouny, and rests against the *Aiguilles de Charlanoz*, one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The road from Chamouny ascends the valley to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Prés* (p. 224), and here crosses the *Arve* by a bridge (the footpath on the r. bank is often marshy, and is therefore better avoided, especially as the saving effected is inconsiderable). In the village the road divides, to the r. to the Source of the *Arveiron* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.), to the l. to the *Flégère*; on arriving at a small fir-wood (10 min.) the road is quitted and the path to the l. followed, which recrosses to the r. bank (5 min.), at the base of the *Aiguille de Charlanoz*; a zigzag path then ascends the stony slope for 45 min., then enters the forest to the r., crosses (8 min.) the *Grand-Nant* and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) reaches the *Croix de la Flégère*, where there is a small inn (3 beds, high charges). The view embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc from the Col de Balme, the inn (p. 227) on which is clearly discernible, to the *Glacier des Bossons*, which extends into the valley to the S.; Mont Blanc with its vast snow-fields is visible from summit to base. From no point of view do the jagged needles which surround the *Aiguille Verte* (12,564 ft.) appear so striking as from here; the rugged peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also have a singular aspect. A great portion of the *Glacier des Bois* (*Mer de Glace*) is surveyed. The view is seen to the best advantage by evening light. Comp. Panorama, copied from the admirably executed original of Goupil and Co. of Paris, taken from a photograph by Martin.

For the descent from the *Flégère* to the foot of the mountain 1 hr. amply suffices. After the *Arve* is crossed, a path to the l., before the village of *Les Prés* is reached, leads by the village of *Les Bois* and an ancient fir-clad moraine of the *Glacier des Bois*, in 45 min. to the **Source of the Arveiron**, which here issues from the *Glacier des Bois* through a lofty arch of ice (illumination  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) usually closed in winter. When this arch is open, it well merits a visit ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *Les Prés*, 1 hr. from Chamouny). On the road, near the glacier, is an inn, *\*Au Touriste* (moderate); carriage with four seats to Chamouny 5 fr. The precipitous footpath of *Le Filiaz*, which descends from Montanvert, is extremely rugged and should not be attempted by ladies. It is dangerous to venture under the ice-arch, as blocks of ice frequently become detached. At the end of last century a young Genevese lost his life in this manner, and his two companions were seriously injured. On the r. side of the glacier, about 1 hr. above the source, the *Arveiron* occasionally forms a beautiful fall.

The *\*Montanvert* (5866 ft.) (ascent  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , descent 2 hrs.), an eminence opposite the *Flégère*, on the E. side of the valley, is visited solely for the view it affords of the immense sea of ice



Col de Balme  
6784'

Gl. du Tour

Col de Tour  
10904'

Col du Piar  
12265'

Col d'Argon  
12374'

Col de la  
12365'

Col de la  
12327'

Col de la  
12322'

Col de la  
12367'

Col de la  
12263'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12322'

Col de la  
12030'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12322'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12307'

Col de la  
12307'



Gl. d'Argentiere

Mer de glace

Gl. des Boes  
Montanvert  
5306'

Gl. des Bossons  
Chamonix

Gl. des Bossons

La Chaîne du Mont-Blanc vue de la Flégère

which fills the highest gorges of the chain of Mont Blanc in three arms (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Lechaud*, *Glacier du Talèfre*), and, at length uniting in the form of a stream of ice about 12 M. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, extends into the valley of Chamouny. The upper portion of this stream is termed the *Mer de Glace*, the lower the *Glacier des Bois*. From Montanvert the motionless billows, for so they may be called, of the Mer de Glace are visible for a distance of 6 M., but the huge pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois are concealed from view. The path from Chamouny (improved in 1861, previous to the visit of the Emp. Napoleon) passes the Hôtel de l'Union, crosses by a bridge to the l. bank of the Arve, and runs diagonally across the meadows (the middle track preferable) to a house (15 min.) where it turns to the r. towards the mountain. It then ascends through a pine-forest, at times very steep, passing places where the earth has been torn up by the avalanches of winter. Half-way is a spring of fresh water, the *Caillet*, formerly shaded by trees which have been swept away by avalanches (refreshments at a hut). The path turns to the r. about 1 hr. farther, and the *\*Mer de Glace* and the mountains which enclose it are now immediately opposite to the spectator.

The surface of the Mer de Glace, de Saussure observes, "resembles that of a sea which has become suddenly frozen, not in the moment of a tempest, but at the instant when the wind has calmed, and the waves, although very high, have become blunted and rounded. These great waves are nearly parallel to the length of the glacier and are intersected by transverse crevasses, which appear blue in the interior whilst the ice is white on its external surface".

In 1779 the illustrious Goethe visited this magnificent scene. He mentions in his journal the fact of an Englishman named Blaire having erected a convenient hut upon the spot, from the window of which he and his guests could survey the sea of ice. This hut still exists and affords accommodation for the guides. Behind it is an *Inn* (240 ft. above the glacier), where refreshments (good "bière de Sallanches", 1 fr. per bottle) and tolerable accommodation may be procured. The path of *Le Filiaz*, which leads to the *Source of the Arveiron* (p. 220) is precipitous and difficult, and scarcely practicable for ladies.

From Montanvert it is usual to cross the Mer de Glace (in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) to the *Chapeau* (p. 220) which lies opposite. The route across the glacier ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) which is now traversed almost daily by ladies, has of late been so greatly improved by the guides by means of steps hewn in the ice, waymarks etc., as to be perfectly safe. The services of a guide should, however, in no case be dispensed with. The difficulty of the route varies according to the direction taken by the crevasses, which are always changing their form. The *Mauvais Pas*, where for a short distance the path is hewn in the rock on the N.E. side of

the glacier in the form of steps, near the Chapeau, is the most difficult point. Yet even here the danger is more imaginary than real, as iron rods are attached to the rocks by which the traveller guides his steps.

The **\*Chapeau**, a limestone precipice on the N.E. side of the glacier, nearly opposite Montanvert, at the base of the *Aiguilles du Bochart*, has since the erection of the small but comfortable inn become almost as favourite a point of view as the Montanvert itself. The Chapeau is, indeed, considerably less elevated than the Montanvert, but it commands fine views of the *Aiguille de Charmoz* (10,269 ft.) and the *Aiguille de Bletière* as far as Mont Blanc, and the beautiful *Glacier des Bois* with its innumerable ice-pinnacles, and the valley of Chamouny below. The route from Chamouny diverges from the high road near (3 M.) *Les Tines* (p. 224), and then ascends, partly traversing a former moraine, in 1 h. to the inn. This path can scarcely be mistaken. Across the Mer de Glace to Montanvert, see above.

The **Jardin** (8484 ft.) is a triangular rock rising out of the midst of the *Glacier du Talêfre*, and walled in by its moraine on all sides. In August several species of flowers bloom on the edge of this oasis in the wilderness of ice. The main object in visiting the Jardin is to penetrate more deeply into the icy solitudes of Mont Blanc (guide indispensable). From *Montanvert* (p. 220) the moraines and glaciers (Mer de Glace) must be traversed for  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. to the foot of the *Couvercle*; then S.W. across the great basin of ice to the *Pierre Béranger*, at the base of the *Aiguille du Talêfre* (where a hut has recently been erected). The latter is ascended for a short distance, and the *Talêfre Glacier* crossed to the *Jardin* (which is reached in 2 hrs., from the *Couvercle*; Montanvert may be regained in 4 hrs., so that the excursion occupies an entire day). This magnificent walk requires some perseverance, but is almost daily undertaken, even by ladies. The previous night should be spent at Montanvert. A supply of provisions necessary.

The **Breven** (7856 ft.), 2 hrs. S.W. of the Flégère, should never be attempted without a guide. The view resembles that from the Flégère. From Chamouny to the summit in 5 hrs.; to ascend it and return in one day is very fatiguing, and many prefer to spend the preceding night at the Chalets of *Pliembras* or *Plampraz*, 3 hrs. from Chamouny, up to which point riding is practicable. Many will be satisfied with the view from the chalets, as it is little inferior to that from the summit, and the remainder of the ascent is difficult.

**Mont Blanc** (14,807 ft.), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 14,278. Finsteraarhorn 13,160, Ortler 12,020, the Pic de Nethou, the highest of the Pyrenees, only 10,722 ft.),



which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by an intrepid guide named Jacques Balmat. On his return a serious illness succeeded to the fatigue and exposure which he had undergone, and he was skilfully attended by a local physician, Dr. Paccard, to whom he made known his discovery. On the recovery of Balmat he accompanied the doctor to the summit, which they reached after a succession of perils and fatigues. Jacques Balmat, whose name is a household word amongst the fraternity of guides, lived 49 years after his first ascent, and at the advanced age of 70 met his death in pursuit of the chamois. In 1787 the ascent was made by the celebrated naturalist de Saussure, accompanied by 17 guides, and the results of his expedition were received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1825 the summit was attained by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill; in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo, who published a highly interesting account of his undertaking; these may be considered the principal pioneers of a route now annually trodden by numbers.

On the first day it is usual to ascend to the *Grands Mulets*, on the second to the summit and back to the *Grands-Mulets*, and on the third to descend to Chamouny. Those who make the ascent from *St. Gervais* (p. 216), by the *Pavillon de Belleue* (p. 228), spend a night on the *Aiguille du Goûte*, where the guides of St. Gervais have erected a hut. The two routes, from Chamouny and from St. Gervais, unite on the *Grand Plateau*, an ice-valley forming the source of the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 217) and the *Glacier de Tacul* (p. 217), which separate near the *Grands Mulets* (see above). The ascent from St. Gervais is said to present fewer difficulties than from Chamouny across these two glaciers. The view from the summit is not commensurate with the fatigue necessary to reach it; in consequence of the great distance all objects appear indistinct; even in the most favourable weather only the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, the Apennines are distinguishable. The ascent is moreover very expensive; one traveller requires 3 guides, each of whom receives 100 fr., for each additional person, one guide. Besides this there are other expenses for provisions, wine etc., so that the ascent of Mont Blanc cannot be made under 400 to 450 fr. for each person.

On July 15th, 1863, several members of the Swiss Alpine Club accomplished the ascent of Mont Blanc from Courmayeur (p. 231) for the first time, and pronounced it "not very arduous." Starting from the *Pavillon du Mont Blanc* (good beds), 21½ hrs. above Courmayeur, on *Mont Frety*, at 4 a. m., they reached the *Cabane du Tacul*, at the base of the *Aiguille du Midi*, at 10 p. m. On the following morning at 5. 40 the *Tacul* and then the *Mont Maudit* were surmounted. At 10. 20 they attained the *Corridor*, and about 12 the summit of Mont Blanc. Returning by the *Grands Mulets* they regained Chamouny at 6. 30 the same evening.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 57.

From Chamouny to Courmayeur (p. 231) direct by the *Col du Géant* (11,431 ft.), a very difficult and fatiguing glacier-pass, not to be attempted except by experienced mountaineers. This pass was long considered the highest among the Alps, and although recent discoveries have deprived it of this rank, it continues to be one of the grandest and most interesting. It traverses the *Mer de Glace* on the W. side of the lofty *Tacul*, the *Glacier du Géant* between *Rognon* on the r. and the *Aiguille du Géant* on the l., and then descends almost perpendicular rocks into the *Val d'Entrèves*; altogether 12—15 hrs. This excursion is no longer



attended with serious danger; for, as it is frequently made, the older guides are thoroughly acquainted with the route. The fatal accident, by which three Englishmen lost their lives on this pass in 1861, was occasioned by their neglect of the necessary precaution of binding themselves together with the rope, instead of which they merely held it with their hands.

## 55. From Chamouny to Martigny. Tête-Noire.

*Comp. Map p. 218.*

9 hrs. Carriage-road as far as Argentière, thence a bridle-path. If a carriage be taken as far as Argentière (one-horse 5, two-h. 8 fr.), the remainder of the distance can with ease be accomplished on foot in one day, even by ladies who are good walkers. At the *Hôtel de la Cascade* (p. 225), half-way, guides with horses returning to Martigny, offer their services for a few francs. The following directions render a guide unnecessary. Those who leave Chamouny early can reach Geneva on the same day by taking the railway at Martigny (or by steamboat from Bouveret or Villeneuve, see RR. 50, 51); they may also reach Vispach (R. 63) by railway (as far as Sion) and diligence, or the Baths of Leuk (on foot from Sierre, see p. 150). — By making a digression of 2 hrs. the view from the Col de Balme (with a guide) may be combined with the Tête-Noire. The guides know this route perfectly well, but occasionally feign ignorance, as it entitles them to no additional pay.

Of the two bridle-paths which connect the valley of Chamouny with the Valais, that by the Tête-Noire is by far the more interesting and beautiful, as well as less arduous, whilst the other by the Col de Balme commands a view, one of the finest in Switzerland, of the Valley of Chamouny and Mont Blanc, which are not visible from the Tête-Noire route. These, however, being familiar to tourists quitting Chamouny, they will do well to select the route by the Tête-Noire, while those who come from Martigny should choose that of the Col de Balme, if the weather be favourable. In misty weather all hope of a view from the Col de Balme must be abandoned. The inn on the Col de Balme is far inferior to the hotels of the Tête-Noire.

The road ascends from Chamouny (3238 ft.) by the Arve, which it crosses by a bridge near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Prés*. The village and *Glacier des Bois* [Source of the Arveiron (p. 220), a digression of 20 min.] are left on the r.; ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Les Tines* (*Au Touriste*, tolerable); ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Lavancher* (3857 ft.). At the end of the defile the Arve is crossed near *Les Isles* (1 hr.) **Argentière** (3910 ft.) (\**Couronne*, R. and B.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fr.; *Bellevue*), the third largest village in the valley; near it is the huge glacier of the same name, which descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (12,564 ft.) and the *Aiguille de Chardonnet*.

Beyond the village the path to the r. follows the course of the Arve to *Tour* and the *Col de Balme* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., see p. 226: the inn on the Col is visible almost all the way); the path to the l. traverses a wild ravine, which, like that on the W. side of the valley (p. 217) also bears the name of *Les Montets*. Beyond the (15 min.) hamlet of *Trélechamp*, the (20 min.) summit of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4522 ft.), indicated by a cross, is reached. From this point flow two streams, one to the N. which falls into the Rhone, another to the S. which joins the Arve. A number of large boulders afford indication of (comp. p. 132) the glaciers which once occupied the bed of this valley. Near

*Poyaz* (to the r. of which the path afterwards passes) a wild and barren valley opens (*Vallée de Bérard*), from which the *Eau-Noire* descends. This stream forms a \*cascade,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher up, which is worthy of a visit. At the end of the valley the snow-clad summit of the *Buet* (p. 216) is visible to the r. by the side of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The path traverses this desolate and stony Alpine gorge, enclosed by wooded mountains, and follows the course of the *Eau-Noire*. The first chalets are near the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) bridge over the *Eau-Noire*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond is the church of *Valorcine* (3968 ft.), protected from avalanches by walls. This village, the largest in the valley (640 inhab.), consists of a long row of chalets.

The valley now contracts, and the path descends to the stream which rushes foaming over the rocks. The scenery becomes grander; (25 min.) confluence of the *Barberine* and the *Eau-Noire*; the former forms a beautiful waterfall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the \**Hôtel de la Cascade*, an inn by the roadside, halfway between Chamouny and Martigny. (5 min.) Bridge over the *Eau-Noire* (3854 ft.), boundary of the canton of Valais; (10 min) old gateway and rampart, which once defended the frontier; small waterfall in the vicinity. The now abandoned *Mapas (mauvais pas)*, a path of dangerous character, descends to the l., whilst the new route penetrates the rocks and leads to the (30 min.) *Tête-Noire (La Roche-Percée)*. (The Summit of the *Tête-Noire*, 6184 ft., lies to the S., and is a peak of the chain which extends to the N. of the Col de Balme, terminating in the Croix de Fer, p. 227). On the opposite side of the stream rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8077 ft.), N. of which are the *Dent de Morcles* (9044 ft.) and *Grand Moveran* (9423 ft.)

Those who are acquainted with the route by Trient, may, without greatly increasing the distance, vary it (with guide) as follows. Beyond the frontier gate (see above) the path ascends to the l., by continuous windings. View of Mont Blanc. It then leads to the hamlets of Finhaut (3808 ft.) (to the left at the stone steps), Trinquet (3060 ft.) and Salvent (2847 ft.), where wine and Kirschwasser may be obtained (beyond the village, a beautiful waterfall in a wooded ravine), and finally descends to Vernayaz (rail. station, p. 202) in the valley of the Rhone. Gorge du Trient (p. 202). From the Hôtel de la Cascade to Vernayaz  $\frac{1}{4}$ , in the reverse direction 5 hrs.

About 10 min. beyond the *Roche-Percée*, 3 hrs. from Argentièrre the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (3754 ft.) is attained. The path here turns suddenly to the r. into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, and winds round the base of the Tête-Noire. Deep in the valley below, the roar of the *Trient* (which joins the *Eau-Noire* a little farther on) is audible. On emerging from the forest, the valley widens and (35 min.) *Trient (Inn)* is reached, not far from which the two paths from Chamouny over the Tête-Noire and the Col de Balme (p. 226) unite.

From this village the path ascends the (30 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known by the name of *Col de la Forclaz* (4689 ft.) (small inn kept by the gendarmes; good wine). The view from the summit is limited, but 35 min. lower a celebrated prospect is disclosed, embracing the valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, extended like a map beneath the eye of the spectator, with Martigny immediately below. The path to Martigny (descent  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , ascent  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) at first traverses pastures and forest, and then meadows planted with fruit and chestnut-trees. *Martigny le Bourg* and *Martigny*, see p. 203.

## 56. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme.

*Comp. Map p. 218.*

9 hrs. (comp. pp. 188, 224). Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be carefully observed, although the path is somewhat more difficult than the preceding. Mule 24 fr. Comp. p. 261. Ascent of the Col de la Forclaz (see above)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , descent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

The road leads S. to *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 203) and crosses the *Dranse*, which flows from the Great St. Bernard and ascends gradually through vineyards, orchards and meadows. The new path, though somewhat longer, is preferable to the old, and is even practicable for light vehicles as far as the Col de la Forclaz. It diverges to the r. from the old route immediately after the Dranse is crossed, and rejoins the latter near La Fontaine. From Martigny 1 M. to *Martigny le Bourg*, 3 min. bridge over the *Dranse*, 7 min. by the direction-post to the r. (the road to the l. leads to the Great St. Bernard), 45 min. village of *La Fontaine*, 10 min. *Sarmieux*, 10 min. the new path diverges from the old to the r. by a group of houses, and rejoins it near (1 hr.) *Chavans en Haut*, where refreshments may be procured (extensive view of the Rhone valley); 20 min. several chalets, 15 min. *Col de la Forclaz* (see above). In the background to the l. the *Glacier du Trient*, the most N. arm of the ice-fields of Mont Blanc; to the r. Trient in the valley, and beyond it the gorge through which the path leads to the Tête-Noire; slightly to the l., the hollow is visible, along the l. side of which lies the route to the Col the Balme.

In descending the path divides (5 m.), the r. leading to Trient and the Tête-Noire (p. 225); the l. to the Col de Balme; in 15 min. a bridge is crossed, opposite to the upper houses of the long village of *Orient* (4050 ft.). The path then ascends the meadows to the l.; 10 min. to the r. (the path to the l. leads to the Glacier du Trient) across the *Nant-Noir*, which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères* (not to be confounded with another stream of the same name near Servoz, p. 216). The path ascends the r. bank for about 200 paces, and then, turning to the l., winds upwards by zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, con-

siderably thinned by avalanches. The path is precipitous and fatiguing for 1 hr., until it almost attains the summit of the mountain, on the N. side of which it traverses green meadows and slopes carpeted with the Alpine rose (rhododendron); 30 min. the poor *Chalets des Herbagères*, or *Zerbazière* (6249 ft.), where milk may be procured. A fine retrospective view of the Col de Forclaz and the Bel-Oiseau to the l.

After a steep ascent of 30 min. the path (that to the l. is the better) attains the summit of the pass, the \**Col de Balme* (6784 ft.) (*Pavillon du Col de Balme*, a chalet with hotel prices), the boundary between Switzerland (Valais) and France (Savoy). In favourable weather the entire chain of Mont Blanc is visible from summit to base, surrounded by the Aiguilles de Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, du Midi etc., with its mighty glaciers extending, like frozen rivers or waterfalls, down to the green valley of Chamouny. This entire valley is also visible as far as the Col de Voza. On the r. are the Aiguilles Rouges and beside these the Breven, by which the valley is bounded; in the rear, the snow-clad Buet (p. 216) is visible to the r. The retrospective view over the Forclaz embraces the Valais and the gigantic mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks; the Jungfrau, the Finster-Aarhorn, Grimsel and Furca.

The view from a second eminence to the r., with a white boundary stone, about 25 min. N. of the inn, is still more extensive. To the N. extends the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7203 ft.), the extremity of the precipitous chain which rises above the Col de Balme. Mont Blanc appears still more grand and distinct, and the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is visible to the N.E., rising like a huge white wall with countless battlements. The descent may be commenced immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is difficult and not to be recommended. The cross erected on it is a monument to the memory of Escher von Berg, a native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent, contrary to the advice of the guides.

In descending from the inn, the *Arve* (which rises on the Col de Balme), lies to the r. Several small brooks are crossed, and the route then passes ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) a heap of stones, the *Homme de Pierre*, which serves as a landmark when the paths are hidden by snow;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. a heap of stones, resembling a hut without a roof, is passed;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Tour*, to the l. of which is the beautiful glacier of that name. By the Arve lie numerous fragments of black slate, brought down by the river; these are carefully collected and piled up in heaps by the peasants. In spring they cover their fields with these fragments, and the rays of the sun, acting on their black surfaces, engender a heat which melts the snow beneath them several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the

case. 10 min. from Tour, the path crosses the *Buisme*, which flows from the *Glacier du Tour*, and in 25 min. *Argentière* is reached, where the path joins R. 55 (p. 224). From the Col de Balme to Chamouny 4½ hrs. walk.

Excursion from Chamouny to Trient by the Tête-Noire, and back by the Col de Balme 12 to 13 hrs. From Chamouny to Argentière a carriage may be taken (comp. p. 224).

## 57. Tour du Mont Blanc.

**From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col de Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.**

*Comp. Maps pp. 218, 234.*

Bridle-path. Four days' walk: 1st, to Contamines 7 hrs.; 2nd, to Chapiu 7½ hrs.; 3rd, Courmayeur 8½ hrs.; 4th, Aosta. Good walkers whose time is limited may reach Courmayeur from Chamouny in 2 days, spending the night at Nant-Borant (p. 229) or La Balma (p. 229). This may also be accomplished by taking a mule. On the second day the route by the Col des Fours (p. 229) should be taken instead of that by Chapiu (p. 230), to save time. From Courmayeur to Aosta a good carriage-road; carr. for 2 pers. 12, for 3 pers. 15, for 4 pers. 20 fr. Guides at Chamouny see p. 245. Experienced mountaineers dispense with a guide in favourable weather, but mist or snow renders the Col de Bonhomme dangerous. A good guide is very desirable on this route. *Fréd. Tairraz* is recommended as respectful, obliging and trustworthy. The tour of Mont Blanc is reckoned by the guides as 5 days journey, and costs 30 fr.

Within the last few years this expedition, termed the **\*Cour of Mont Blanc**, has been more frequently undertaken than formerly, especially by travellers from Chamouny to Aosta, or those who desire to visit the Great St. Bernard without retracing their steps. Unless the rare good fortune of an uninterrupted view from the Col de Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne is enjoyed, the traveller will probably find the interest of the excursion inadequate to the fatigue. The Allée Blanche and the neighbourhood of Courmayeur, however, rank with the grandest portions of the Alps.

The high-road to (5 M.) *Les Ouches* is described at p. 217. The path diverges from this to the l. and winds up through a small wood; it then traverses fresh green meadows, passes the footpath to St. Gervais (p. 216), in view of the *Chalets de la Forclaz*, and reaches (2½ hrs.) the **Col de Voza** (5571 ft.). The *Pavillon de Bellevue* (\*Inn with 4 beds) commands a magnificent \*view (best by evening light) of the valley of Chamouny as far as the Col de Balme, Mont Blanc and the valley of the Arve, St. Gervais, Sallanches etc. Lower down on the Col de Voza is situated the *Pavillon Français*, view more limited.

From the Col de Voza a steep descent by the path to the l. over the *Clhampe* in 3 hrs., *Bionnassay* being left a little to the r.; a longer path leads by Bionnassay, and descends to the r. to Bionnay (2894 ft.). The *Montjoie Valley*, through which the stream flows, resembles that of Chamouny, bounded on the E. by the vast grey *Glacier of Bionnassay*, a wild waste of rock and snow. On the *Hermance*, the N. slope of *Mont Joli* (7900 ft.),

which bounds the view on the W., stands the picturesque village of *St. Nicolas de Veroce*.

**Les Contamines** (*Col de Bonhomme*, at the N. extremity; *Union*, in the village, both tolerable), a large village with picturesque church. [Instead of the direct route from the Pavillon to Contamines through Bionnassay, the digression by the *Prairion* (route to St. Gervais), about 300 ft. higher, is recommended by some. It commands a beautiful view towards Sallanches.]

The view on the descent from Contamines embraces the entire valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. Contamines lies high up on the E. slope of the Montjoie valley, which is watered by the *Bon Nant* (p. 216). The path (steep and stony) crosses the brook near the hamlet of *Pontet*; the Valley then contracts, and, near the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge*, terminates in a deep ravine at the foot of Mont Joli. Numerous pilgrims resort to this chapel on Aug. 15th. Wrestling-matches see Introd. XV.

The path, passing frequent traces of glacier-friction (see Introd. XIV.), ascends through forest to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets de Nant Borant* (4242 ft., 4 hrs. from the Baths of St. Gervais); the inn is tolerable. About 1 hr. beyond, near the chalets of *La Balma*, where the signal-posts begin, is another small inn of humble pretensions.

Above Nant Borant the valley again contracts; the path traverses the forest which encircles the base of Mont Joli, and afterwards meadows, to the *Chalets du Mont Joli*, and farther on the *Chalets du Mont Joie*, near which the huge and imposing *Glacier de Trelatête* descends from the mountain of that name (12,990 ft.). The upper portion of the valley is bounded by the Bonhomme (the beautiful mountain to the r. is *La Rosalette*); below, the view extends over the whole of the Montjoie Valley as far as the Aiguilles de Varens (p. 216). Those who are easily fatigued should take a mule from Nant-Borant to the top of the Col de Bonhomme (5 fr.), as this is the steepest and most arduous portion of the route (4 hrs.).

The path now ascends steep rocky slopes. Vegetation disappears, and the rhododendron finds a scanty subsistence on the stony soil of the *Plaine des Dames*. Two conical heaps of stones are here pointed out by the guides, who inform the traveller that they denote the spots where a lady and her servants perished in a storm; at the same time they do their best to support the tradition by casting a stone on the heaps, and inviting the traveller to follow their example.

The summit of the pass now lies before the traveller. The path ascends by windings on the slope to the r. On reaching the first terrace (3 hrs.) it traverses for nearly 1 hr. a barren, stony and desolate plain, partially covered with snow. This is the ridge of the *Col de Bonhomme* (7558 ft.), which no one

should attempt to ascend, even with a guide, in unfavourable weather. Two rocks, the *Pic du Bonhomme* and the *Pic de la Bonnefemme*, here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. Magnificent panorama of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 232).

The descent may be accomplished by two routes; either by keeping to the l. to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Col des Fours* (8342 ft.), the entire way over rocks, and thence descending to (2 hrs.) *Mottet* (see below), at first a steep and rugged descent over loose stones, afterwards through meadows, keeping Chapiu on the r.; or by Chapiu (2 hrs.), partly over loose stones, 1 hr. longer than the former, but preferable to it, on account of the greater facility of the descent and the good inn at Chapiu, the shelter of which will be doubly acceptable to the traveller after his experience of the desolate waste of rocks above. From the pass to Chapiu 2 hrs.

At the foot of the slope lies **Chapiu** (4667 ft.), properly **Les Chapieux**, an Alpine village (*Hôtel du Soleil; Le Pavillon*).

From Chapiu to Pré-St-Didier over the Little St. Bernard (12 hrs.; preferable to the route over the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather); the very stony path as far as *Bourg-St-Maurice* (3 hrs.) afterwards improves, and commands a beautiful view of the upper Isère valley (*Tarentaise*) the whole way, until at length it unites with the high-road. From *Bourg St. Maurice* to *Pré St. Didier* see p. 232.

Travellers who wish to diminish the fatigue may take a mule from Chapiu (5 fr.), or *Mottet* (5808 ft.) (3 fr.), 2 hrs. higher up. There are a few chalets at *Mottet* where the night may be spent (*Repos des Voyageurs; Ancien Hôtel*); hotel prices are charged for the simplest Alpine fare. The ascent (2 hrs. from *Mottet*) is monotonous; the path, at first difficult to find, inclines to the l. towards the glacier. The **\*Col de la Seigne** (7799 ft.), where a cross indicates the boundary between France and Italy, affords a most magnificent view, extending to the distant Col de Ferret. The pass commands the valley termed the **Allée Blanche** or *Lex Blanche*, bounded by the S. slope of Mont Blanc, rising 10,700 ft. above the valley, and so precipitous and smooth that snow does not collect upon it. The **Cramont** or *Gramont* (*Grand Mont*, 8419 ft.) rises like a steep roof from the valley to the E., running parallel with the chain of Mont Blanc. *De Saussure* not inaptly compares Mont Blanc, as seen from the Col de la Seigne, to an artichoke surrounded by its leaves. The eminent German geographer *Ritter* (d. 1859) asserts that the view from this point surpasses any other in the entire Alpine chain, and that among the Himalayas only a parallel can be found.

On the descent a chalet is soon reached where Alpine fare may be procured; from this point to Courmayeur, the only place of refreshment met with is of a very poor description. The path traverses fields of snow (which, however, disappear in warm summers), and afterwards flowery pastures, skirting the (2 hrs.) *Lake of Combal* (5947 ft.), the most beautiful point in the valley,

near which the lofty moraine (2 M. long) of the *Glacier du Miage* extends towards the path. The valley here widens and the cleft summit of the *Dent du Géant* (13019 ft.), resembling the horns of a chamois, becomes visible. A small wooded ridge is now crossed, past the fir-clad moraine of the beautiful (1½ hr.) *Glacier de la Brenva*, which occupies the entire width of the valley, and has compelled the path to traverse the precipitous slope of the Gramont. The crash of avalanches and falling masses of ice is frequently heard here. The *Doire (Dora Baltea)*, fed by the various glaciers of the Allée-Blanche, flows under the Brenva glacier, and at the foot of the *Entrèves Glacier* receives the stream of the Valley of Ferret or Entrèves, which opens to the N.E. Near the small (½ hr.) baths of **La Saxe** the path crosses the brook, and reaches (20 min.) **Courmayeur** (4211 ft.), a considerable village at the upper extremity of the valley of Aosta, with baths much frequented in summer. (\**Hôtel Royal*, R. 2, B. 11/2, D. 3, A. 3/4 fr.; \**Angelo*, \**Mont Blanc* and \**l'Union*, similar prices. *Diligence* to Aosta in 5 hrs., fare 5 fr.; a small conveyance to *Pré St. Didier*, thence the regular diligence. One-horse carriage about 15, two-horse 30 fr. —) Those who do not intend to scale the *Mont de Saxe* (p. 233) from Courmayeur, should not fail to ascend the Ferret Valley (see below) for 1 M., by which they will obtain a view of Mont Blanc (not visible from Courmayeur) in all its magnificence. In the Allée Blanche the spectator is too near to enjoy an effective view of the different groups.

Ascent of Mont Blanc from Courmayeur, see p. 223; from Courmayeur to Chamouny by the Col du Géant, see p. 223.

From Courmayeur to Martigny. Those who wish to avoid the digression by Aosta and the Great St. Bernard on their return-journey, may prefer the following route: through the narrow \**Valley of Ferret* (with numerous glaciers), bounded on the W. by the enormous masses of the *Géant* (13,019 ft.), the *Jorasses* (12,380 ft.), and the extensive *Glacier of Triolet*; then across the *Col de Ferret* (7671 ft.), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland (*Mont-Dolent*, 11,791 ft., to the N.W. of the Col, has since 1860 formed the boundary of France, Italy, and Switzerland), which commands a most striking view, especially when reached from the direction of Martigny; thence by *Orsières* (p. 234), where the valley of Ferret descends to the valley of Entremont, and the Great St. Bernard route; Martigny is thus reached in 14 hrs.: 6 hrs. Col de Ferret, 5 hrs. Orsières, 3 hrs. Martigny. A guide (3 fr.), should be taken as far as the Chalets de Ferret, and provisions carried, as only milk and cheese are to be obtained until Orsières is reached.

Beyond La Saxe (see above) a well-beaten path leads into the valley of Ferret, crosses the brook which flows through it, and remains on the r. bank as far as the Chalets of Pré Sec, where it recrosses to the l. bank. (The path along the r. bank is soon lost among the huge rocky fragments of a moraine.) After 3 hrs. walk the upper extremity of the valley is reached, facing a series of steep heights which are connected on the l. with the last snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc chain. Near the last of these the path crosses the ridge. By keeping to the l. a mistake can hardly be made, but on the r. it is very possible. The traveller must be especially cautious to avoid the two following paths, which are well trodden and likely to mislead. From the highest chalet in the valley (*Sagiván*), a chalet of considerable size is visible exactly in front, apparently half-way up the mountain; past this runs a well-beaten path, which leads to



the Hospice of St. Bernard. The other path, which diverges farther on, leads to the same destination.

From the Col de Ferret (steep ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Sagivan) the path skirts the moraine of the *Glacier du Mont Dolent*, which descends to the N. portion of the valley of Ferret, and leads to the Chalets de Ferret, whence the path to Orsières (4 hrs., see p. 234) cannot be mistaken. During the ascent in the S. valley of Ferret, the retrospective view of the S.E. side of the chain of Mont Blanc as far as the Col de la Seigne is very fine. From the summit of the Col de Ferret, the view extends to Martigny, and the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, the Oldenhorn and the Sanetsch.

The direct route from Courmayeur to Aosta is the most beautiful and interesting. The vegetation, which becomes more luxuriant as the road descends, the picturesque waterfalls, the magnificent view of Mont Blanc and other snow-peaks to the W., the S. and afterwards to the N., all combine to render an excursion through the Valley of Aosta highly attractive even to those who have already had experience of the finest scenery of Switzerland. In the upper part of the Aosta Valley the picturesque, old-fashioned scarlet costume is still worn by both sexes. The inns between Pré St. Didier and Aosta are of the most unpretending description.

Passing (1 hr.) *Palésieux*, the road crosses to the r. bank of the *Doire* to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Pré St. Didier** (*Posta; Rosa*), village with baths, where the *Valley of the Little St. Bernard* diverges to the S.W. Up to this point there is a tolerable carriage-road. Near the hot-springs (5 min. lower down) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

From Pré St. Didier to Bourg St. Maurice 8 hrs.; this route is preferred by many to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 230), especially in doubtful weather. The route, everywhere good, is at first a carriage-road, and ascends in the valley of the *Thuille*, passing through *La Thuille* (accommodation, if necessary, at Brigadier Morel's), and *Serran*, near the *Cantine des Eaux Rouges* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. below the summit of the pass, Alpine fare), and reaching the ridge of the **Little St. Bernard** (6792 ft.: the summit is indicated by a granite pillar), whence the view of the chain of Mont Blanc is very grand. Since 1860 this ridge has formed the boundary between France and Italy. On the S. side of the Pass, 5 hrs. from Pré St. Didier, 3 hrs. from Bourg St. Maurice, is a hospice similar to that on the Great St. Bernard (p. 236), and adjoining it an inn.

From this the descent is long but gradual, commanding a beautiful view of the upper valley of the Isère (*La Tarentaise*) and the mountains of Savoy the whole way; the path then passes through *St. Gervain* (becoming steeper) and *Seez*, and reaches **Bourg St. Maurice** (*\*Hôtel des Voyageurs*), a little town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs daily in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. to *Moutier (en Tarentaise)*, a small town with salt-works, and thence through *Albertville* (high-road from this to Geneva by Annecy, see p. 211) in about 6 hrs. to *Chamousset* (p. 211), stat. on the railway from Geneva to Mont Cenis by Chambéry; from Chamousset to Chambéry (p. 210) in 1 hr., to Geneva in 4 to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., see R. 52.

From Bourg St. Maurice to Chapiu, see p. 230.

The high-road from Pré St. Didier passes **Morgex** (two waterfalls beyond the village), and reaches **La Salle** (with ruined castle), where it descends into the valley and crosses the stream. It then ascends the steep r. bank of the *Doire*, which dashes

over the rocks far below. **Liverogne**, a small and dirty village. **Arvier** (*Cantine des Voyageurs*) produces a good wine. The road then traverses a plantation of walnut-trees, and crosses to the l. bank near **Villeneuve**, the most beautiful point in the valley. On a lofty rock above the village stands the *Castle of Argent*. The castle of **St. Pierre** is another picturesque feature in the landscape; the same can hardly be said of the castles of *La Sarra* and *Aimaville*, situated on the r. bank of the Doire.

Cretinism appears nowhere in a more repulsive form than in this valley. This afflicting malady is by some ascribed to the nature of the water, but there is little doubt that the squalid habits of the natives contribute materially to its intensity. At Martigny, where the inhabitants have gradually become more prosperous and have adopted a more healthful mode of life, the disease is on the decrease, whilst in the Aosta valley the reverse is the case, the proportion of cretins being now 2 per cent of the whole population. No certain light, however, has as yet been thrown upon this loathsome and at the same time capricious disease.

**Aosta** see p. 239. From Aosta to the hospice on the Great St. Bernard 8 hrs. walk.

From Aosta to Courmayeur, two-horse carr. there and back 30 to 40 fr., ascent 6, descent 5 hrs. As far as Arvier the road commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. From the **Mont de Saxe** near Courmayeur (guide 3 fr., unnecessary) the view embraces the entire E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the immediate vicinity. Those who come from Aosta need not ascend to the highest point, as a view of the Aosta Valley only is gained by so doing: the chain of Mont Blanc is seen as well from the last chalets (milk may be procured). The Aosta Valley and the Allée Blanche deserve a special visit, even if the fatiguing tour round Mont Blanc be not contemplated. Should the traveller retrace his steps along this beautiful valley it will be with undiminished admiration.

## 58. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

17½ hrs.: from Martigny to the Hospice 11½ hrs., thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8 hrs., from the Hospice to Martigny 9½ hrs.); carriage-road as far as the Cantine de Proz (p. 235), thence to St. Remy (4 hrs.) bridle-path; carriage-road again to Aosta. Guide unnecessary. As far as Orsières the ascent is slight, so that this long journey may conveniently be accomplished in one day by taking a carriage as far as Orsières (one-horse carr. 6–8 fr.). A post-conveyance for 3 persons leaves Martigny every morning for Liddes, returning in the afternoon; fare 7 fr. ascending, 4 fr. descending; fixed charges, and better carriages than the usual chars-à-bancs. Carriage (for 1 to 3 pers.) from Martigny to the Cantine de Proz, 7½ M. from the Hospice, with a mule attached which may be ridden thence to the Hospice, 30 fr. One-horse carr. from Martigny to Liddes 15 fr.; mule from Liddes to St. Remy over the St. Bernard 10 fr.; one-horse carr. from St. Remy to Aosta: 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.

The passage of the Great St. Bernard is, of all the Alpine passes, the least interesting, with the exception of its two extremities towards Aosta and Martigny. Those who have to choose between the Simplon,

St. Gotthard, Splügen, Bernardino, and St. Bernard, should not be misled by the reputation of the latter. If the traveller has followed the road from Aosta to Orsières he should, for variety, take the footpath which diverges to the W. of the road, passing near the *Lac de Champcy* on the W. of *Mont Catogne*, and rejoining the road at Vallette. He may also leave the road at *Sembranchier*, ascend *Mont Chemin* (5040 ft.) (beautiful view over Martigny and the valley of the Rhone, extending to Geneva), and descend to Martigny, passing through a forest of beeches. These two routes are longer but more interesting than the main road.

**Martigny** (1302 ft.) see p. 203. Beyond (1 M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 203) the road crosses the *Dranse*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the bridge a direction-post indicates to the r. the way to Chamouny, to the l. to St. Bernard. The St. Bernard road winds through a narrow valley, watered by the Dranse, passes through *Brocard* and *Vallette*, and reaches ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Bovernier**. The Dranse forces its way through a narrow gorge; enormous blocks impede its course, especially near the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Gallerie Monaye* (2220 ft.), a passage 200 ft. long hewn out of the solid rock. In 1848 a great fall of rocks was occasioned by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagne*. Comp. p. 203.

Detached blocks of the *Glacier de Gétroz* had intercepted the course of the E. branch of the *Dranse*, which traverses the *Val de Bagne*. A lake was thus formed, 2700 ft. long, 650 ft. wide and 180 ft. deep; the bank burst, and the water rushed into the valley, which it entirely devastated. Bovernier owed its safety to a projecting rock. In 1595 a similar catastrophe occurred. Beautiful excursion to the *Val de Bagne* (R. 59).

The two streams which form the *Dranse* unite at ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Sembranchier** (2444 ft.) [Inn at the *Juge's*; mules and guides to the *Pierre-à-Voir* (p. 203) 5 fr.], one descending from the *Val de Bagne*, the other from the *Val d'Entremont*. On a hill are the ruins of a castle, said to have accommodated the emperor Sigismund with a retinue of 800 nobles, so vast were its dimensions at that period. To the S.W. of Sembranchier rises *Mont Catogne* (7944 ft.)

( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Orsières** (2959 ft.) (\**Hôtel des Alpes*, moderate), at the junction of the valleys of Ferret and Entremont (p. 231), possesses a remarkable and very ancient tower like that of St. Pierre (p. 235). The channel of the Dranse is so deep that the stream is rarely visible. The view obtained beyond the village is the most picturesque on this route; the background is formed by the snowy pyramid of *Mont Velan* (p. 235). Large cultivated fields extend over the undulating country which inclines to the Dranse; the landscape becomes grander when the forest of St. Pierre is reached.

( $5\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Liddes** (4302 ft.) (*Hôtel d'Angleterre, Union*, rustic inns with hotel prices) is a considerable village. One-horse carriage to Martigny 10, mule to the Hospice 5 fr. The new road to St. Pierre winds along the slope of the mountain; the old road is shorter for pedestrians. The wooden frames, which are here observed, are used for drying the corn.











( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **St. Pierre Mont Joux** (5002 ft.) (Cheval Blanc; Croix, both very unpretending; the Hôtel au Déjeuner de Napoléon, tolerable), a dirty village, possesses an ancient and interesting church, dating from 1010. In the wall near the tower is a Roman milestone.

An agreeable excursion may be made from St. Pierre to the Valsorey Valley ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length), through which a good path leads on the r. bank of the *Dranse de Valsorey*. A short distance above its influx into the Val d'Entremont the river forms a picturesque waterfall. In 2 hrs. the traveller reaches the *Chalêts de Valsorey*, in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier de Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) the *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand-Combin, and (r.) the *Tzeudet*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of Mont Velan and the indented rocks of the *Aiguilles de Valsorey*. — The night is passed at the chalet by those who are about to cross the *Col de la Maison Blanche*, or the *Col de Sonadon* to the Val de Bagne (R. 59), or the *Aiguilles de Valsorey* to the Val Olomont (p. 241), or propose to ascend the Grand-Combin (see below).

Beyond St. Pierre a deep gorge is crossed; beautiful waterfall to the l. above the bridge. The celebrated passage of the Alps by Napoleon was commenced May 16th. 1800, and occupied four days. The St. Bernard had been reported by Marescot, chief of the engineers, as "barely passable" for artillery. "It is possible: let us start then," was the energetic reply of Napoleon. The part which most severely tried the troops was from St. Pierre to the summit. The artillery carriages were taken to pieces and packed on mules, the ammunition was also thus transported, whilst the guns themselves, placed on the trunks of trees hollowed out, were dragged up by main force, the soldiers receiving 1200 fr. for each cannon. At the Hospice each soldier partook of the hospitality of the brethren.

The new road, hewn in the solid rock, avoids the worst parts of the old. It traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charreire*; the scenery is picturesque, and several waterfalls are passed.

The ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Cantine de Proz**, a solitary inn (moderate), is situated at the commencement of the *Plan de Proz* (5500 ft.), the highest portion of the valley, 1 M. in length. Here a one-horse carr. to Liddes or Martigny, and a mule to the Hospice or St. Remy may be obtained. The carriage-road here terminates; some glaciers, especially the *Glacier de Menouve*, descend to the l. as far as the lofty verge of the valley.

In the background rises the white pyramid of **Mont Velan** (11,590 ft.), situated to the E. of the Great St. Bernard, and ascended by M. Gottl. Studer in 1856. The view from it is magnificent, especially of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa. It is best ascended from the Cantine de Proz (in 6 hrs.): two guides necessary, each 20 fr.; *Dan*, and *Emman. Bailey* at St. Pierre, and *Seraphin Dorsat*, son of the landlord of the Cantine de Proz, are recommended. The **Grand Combin**, or *Graffenire* (13,290 ft.), the N.E. neighbour of Mont Velan, was ascended in 1861 for the first time.

The bridle-path crosses the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* (20 min.), and ascends the wild *Défilé de Marengo* (5920 ft.);



after  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. two stone huts are reached; one of them is a place of refuge for cattle, the other is the old *Morgue* or receptacle for the bodies of travellers who had perished in the snow; the path next crosses the *Dranse* by the bridge of *Nudri* (6880 ft.), skirts the W. slope of the mountain, traverses the *Vallée des Morts* and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) reaches the Hospice. The iron cross on the way-side, 20 min. from the Hospice, was erected to the memory of *Père François Cart*, who perished at this spot in November 1845.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (7610 ft.), a monastery situated at the summit of the pass, consists of two large buildings; one contains a great number of apartments with wooden partitions, for the reception of travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire; it serves also as a granary and lodging for poor travellers. On arriving, strangers are received and welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and provides refreshment; should they arrive shortly before dinner or supper (at 12 and 6), a place is assigned them at the brethren's table, who are for the most part intelligent and well-educated men. They afford every information in their power; French only is spoken. The table is simply but amply furnished; Fridays and Saturdays are fast-days. Travellers are accommodated gratuitously but few will deposit in the alms-box less than similar accommodation would cost at an hotel: liberality should however be shown, in consideration of the difficulty and expense attending the transport of provisions, fuel etc., to such a distance. The brethren attend travellers in person.

Various accounts are given of the origin of the name of St. Bernard as applied to this pass; the most generally received is that Bernard de Menthon, a pious ecclesiastic who was canonized after his death, founded the convent in 962. The brotherhood consists of from 10 to 15 Augustine monks and 7 attendants (*maroniers*), whose office it is to receive and accommodate strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence the inferior creation are taught to lend their assistance; the breed of dogs employed at the Hospice are universally known and admired; from the keen sense of smell they possess, they are enabled to search out travellers exposed after heavy falls of snow to the utmost peril, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is believed to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees. The number of dogs is now exceedingly limited.

The Monastery of St. Bernard is at the head of a society of about 40 members; the prior is *M. Joseph Deléglise*, a native of the Valais. Some of the brethren minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 257); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his "*Kosmos*" mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found in the plain at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen). Like St. Gotthard (p. 80), the St. Bernard is not a single mountain, but a group.

Mention has already been made (p. 235) of Napoleon's famous passage. It is an historical fact that the Romans made use of this route, B. C.

100. From the time of the foundation of the *Colonia Augusta Praetoria* (Aosta, B. C. 26) it was much frequented. *Caecina* (B. C. 69) crossed it with his legions and the Gallic and German auxiliaries, when marching against Otho, in order to bring speedy succour to the fortified towns of Cisalpine Gaul, Milan, Novare etc., which had already declared in favour of Vitellius. *Constantine* caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; an uncle of Charlemagne marched an army of 30,000 men by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass; a part of the army of Frederick Barbarossa crossed in 1166, under the command of Berthold de Zähringen etc.

The convent has undergone various vicissitudes, but the beneficence of its design was widely recognised by extensive grants of lands and property from various parts of Christendom. At one period it possessed no less than 80 benefices, but its resources subsequently became considerably impoverished, until at the present time it is said only to possess a small portion of landed property in the Valais and in the Canton de Vaud. The 30—40,000 fr. required for its annual support are derived from subsidies from the French and Italian governments, as well as from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16—18,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, but it is painfully evident from the gross sums collected that a vast majority of these contribute nothing at all, whilst many of those who seek this remote region solely for recreation take an unfair advantage of the hospitality afforded them. The expenses of the establishment are not only heavy, but augmenting; provisions are generally brought from Aosta; during July, August and September, about 20 horses are daily occupied in the transport of fuel from the valley of Ferret (p. 231), 12 M. distant.

The present massive edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The large rooms are heated during the whole year; on the ground floor are the stables and magazines, above which are the kitchen, refectory, and sleeping apartments for the poor; in the upper story the cells of the monks, and 70 to 80 beds for travellers. The walls of the refectory are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. The small room adjoining contains a collection of ancient and modern medals, portraits, relics found in the environs; and fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Penninus after escape from danger. The original name of the mountain is supposed to have been Mons Jovis Pennini, to whom a temple was once erected, the foundations of which are still pointed out. Another room in the upper story contains philosophical instruments and a small collection of natural history. The visitors' books contain many well known and celebrated names. The monument erected by Napoleon I. to General *Desaix* ("*à Desaix, mort à la bataille de Marengo*") is on the l. side in the chapel; the basrelief, representing the death of *Desaix* is by Moitte (1806).

A short distance from the hospice is situated the *Morgue*, or charnel-house, a stone building which serves as a depository for the bodies of those who have perished in the snow. The extreme cold retards decomposition so remarkably that the features of the deceased are sometimes recognisable several years after death.

The traveller will hardly quit the Hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally commence their career at the age of 18 or 19; at 33 or 34 the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. The thoughtless traveller, in the pleasure and novelty of the scene, is too apt to forget the dreariness of the wintry portion of the year, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snows of great depth, and the dangers from storms or "tourmentes" frequent and imminent; it is at this period that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable; all honour to their self-denial and devotion!

Instead of returning to Martigny by the same route, the traveller may proceed to the Col de Fenêtre (8308 ft.), and through the N. (Swiss portion) valley of Ferret (p. 231), which runs parallel to that of Entremont, and is little longer; guide necessary. The *Chenaletta* and *Mont Mort*, which may be ascended from the Hospice (with guide) in 1—2 hrs., afford a magnificent view of Montblanc and its glaciers.

The path which descends on the S. side passes to the W. of the lake, between it and the *Plan de Jupiter*, on which are the traces of the foundation of the temple previously mentioned. At the end of the lake (about 500 ft. long) stands the frontier pillar between Switzerland and Italy. The path next traverses *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the Hospice graze, with some chalets and the *Cantine*, the abode of the "cantonnier" or road-mender. To the W., above the Col de Fenêtre (8308 ft.), rises the *Pain de Sucre* (8915 ft.) [not to be confounded with Mont Velan (p. 235), also called *Pain de Sucre* by the Vaudois]. The road follows the E. slope, and descends gradually to St. Remy.

In ascending from St. Remy to the Hospice, the pedestrian should keep to the r. on the slope of the mountain; at the "Cantine" the direction of the ridge of the mountain must be pursued. The culminating point is indicated by a pole on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the monastery are seen. The ascent requires about 2 hrs., guide superfluous; one may, however, be procured at St. Remy for 1½ fr.

(1 hr.) **St. Remy**, the first Italian village, entirely fills the narrow gorge. The custom-house is the first building on the r. The first on the l. is a tolerable inn, *Hôtel des Alpes* (R. 2, B. 1½ fr., one-horse carr to Aosta (3 hrs. drive): 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.; mule to the Hospice 3, to Liddes 10 fr.; guide to the Hospice 1½ fr.

From St. Remy to Courmayeur. The path, which crosses the brook beyond the village leads by the W. side of the valley over the Col de Serena (6930 ft.) in 9—10 hrs. to Courmayeur (p. 231), to which it is the shortest route from the St. Bernard, but somewhat uninteresting.

The descent from St. Remy is by a good carriage-road. The general cultivation of the two sides of the valley begins at ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **St. Oyen**, and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Etroubles** (*Ecu de France*). The road here crosses the *Buttier* and soon enters a wide valley, watered by the *Buttier*, which flows far below. The solitary inn of *La Cluse* (3 M.) affords poor accommodation;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, near two houses, is an excellent spring. The defile ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) of **Gignod** (2250 ft.) was formerly defended by a square tower, erected by the Romans, and still standing. The landscape now increases in animation, the villages become more picturesque, and the southern character of the Alps more perceptible. To the l. the *Val Pellina* opens, through which a path leads to the *Val d'Hérens* over the *Col de Colon* (a glacier-pass, see p. 245). The eye rests on a scene rich in corn, wine and oil; the murmuring of brooks is heard in every direction, and at every step white summits hitherto unseen are revealed. Beyond ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Signaye** the extensive vineyards of ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Aosta* begin; to the l. is seen Monte Rosa, and to the r. Mont Blanc. This prospect, combined with the view of the handsome town of Aosta and its fertile valley, is an appropriate termination to the excursion.

**Aosta** (1841 ft.) (\*Hôtel du Montblanc, at the upper end of the town, R. 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , A. 1 fr.; carriages; the proprietor, *Jean Tairraz*, brother of *Fréd. Tairraz*, mentioned p. 228, is well acquainted with the environs. Couronne; *Ecu de Valais*), the *Civitas Augusta* or *Augusta Praetoria* of the Romans, capital of the Italian province of the same name, and situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the *Doire* (p. 231), with 7760 inhab. The Emperor Augustus gave his name to it, and garrisoned it with 3000 men of the praetorian cohorts. The *Town-walls* are flanked with strong towers; the double *Gate* on the S. side resembles in miniature the *Porta Nigra* of Trèves; near it is the beautiful *Arch* of a bridge, half-buried in the earth; the magnificent *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of huge blocks of hewn stone, and ornamented with ten Corinthian columns, bears a modern inscription, and is of elegant and massive design. There are also the ruins of a *Basilica* (not of an amphitheatre, as some conjecture).

The modern *Cathedral* possesses a singular portal, with some frescoes, and the Lord's Supper in terra cotta, gaudily painted. Near the church of *St. Ours* are cloisters with columns, the sculptured capitals of which date from the 11th cent. Modern *Town Hall* in the market place (*Piazza Carlo Alberto*).

From Aosta to *Courmayeur* and *Chamouny*, with the tour of Mont Blanc, see R. 57; over the *Matterjock* to Zermatt and thence to *Vispach* in the valley of the Rhone, see R. 65; to Turin, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*; one-horse carr. to St. Remy 15, to Chatillon 12, to Courmayeur 20 fr.

The shortest route from Aosta to Zermatt (p. 269) is through the *Val Pellina* and over the *Col de Valpellina*; a magnificent glacier-expedition, but only practicable for those who are thoroughly accustomed to the ice, attended by experienced guides. From Aosta to the chalets of *Pré-royen* (p. 245) 9 hrs., thence to Zermatt 12–14 hrs.

## 59. From Martigny to Mauvoisin (Val de Bagne) and over the Col de Fenêtre to Aosta.

*Comp. Map p. 234.*

From Martigny to Mauvoisin  $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (Sembranchier  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Chables  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Champsec 1, Lourtier  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Mauvoisin 3 hrs.). To Chables a good road, thence to Champsec bad, beyond Champsec a bridle-path. — Travellers about to proceed to Aosta by the Col de Fenêtre should pass the night on the Alpe Chermontane (s. below), where they will be provided with a mattress and blankets (provisions for the journey must be brought), 3 hrs. from Mauvoisin. From Chermontane to the summit of the pass  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Valpellina 4, Aosta  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — From Chermontane over the Col de Fenêtre (unattended with danger) with guide only. (20—25 fr.; *Justin, Benjamin* and *Maurice Felley* at Lourtier, recommended), who should be engaged at Chables or Lourtier. From Valpellina to Aosta a good carriage-road.

From Martigny to Sembranchier, see p. 234. Inundations in the Val de Bagne, p. 234. At Sembranchier the road into the Val de Bagne diverges to the l., and immediately beyond the village crosses the *Dranse*. The lower part of the valley is well cultivated. **Chables** (*Hôtel Perrodin*) is picturesquely situated. In the background the snow-clad *Ruinette*, to the l. *Mont Pleureur* and the *Glacier de Gétroz*.

Beyond Chables the road takes a more S. direction to *Praayer*, *Montagnier*, *Versegere*, *Champsec* and *Lourtier*. Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the *Dranse* forms several considerable waterfalls; at *Granges Neuves*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. above Lourtier, it receives a considerable contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. farther, a difficult pass leads N.E. over the *Col du Crex* and the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* into the Val d'Héremence (p. 244). High above the stone *Pont de Mauvoisin*, opposite the *Glacier de Gétroz*, is situated the new *Hôtel du Gétroz*, in the midst of imposing scenery.

Beyond Mauvoisin the bridle-path intersects the bed of the lake mentioned p. 234. The *Glacier de Breney* now soon becomes visible, to the r. the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, both descending to the bottom of the valley, and occasionally extending across it. The most beautiful and extensive glacier in the valley is the *Glacier d'Otemma*, or *de Chermontane*, at the base of which are situated the *Chalets de Chermontane*, an Alpine farm of some importance. Alpine fare and accommodation, see above. The background of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine*, *Gr. Combin*, *Mont Avril*, *Mont Gelé*, *Trouma de Boucs* and *Piz Otemma*.

The *Col de Sonadon* is a glacier-pass which leads W. from the *Chalets de Chermontane* over the glaciers of *Mont Durand* and *Sonadon*, passing the S. slope of the *Gr. Combin*, into the *Valsorey Valley*, in which the path descends to *Bourg St. Pierre* (p. 235). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (see below), the *Col de Crête Sèche* crosses the lower extremity of the *Glacier d'Otemma* and the *Glacier de Crête Sèche*, and leads to the *Valpellina* (p. 239). — From Chermontane over the *Col de Chermontane* and *Glacier de Pièce*, or by the *Col du Mont Rouge* and *Pas de Chèvres* to *Evolena* in the Val d'Hérens, s. p. 245.

From Chermontane to the summit of the *Pass* (3803 ft.), the route lies across the *Glacier de Fenêtre* and presents no difficulty. Pleasing glimpse of the *Val d'Ollomont*. The S. slope is somewhat precipitous as the *Chalets de Porchery* are approached; descent fatiguing. Thence a bridle-path by *Les Veaux* and *Ollomont* to (4 hrs.) *Valpellina*, from which a good carriage-road leads to (10½ M.) *Aosta* (see p. 239). Pedestrians may, 1½ M. beyond *Valpellina*, cross by a wooden bridge to the r. bank of the stream, and proceed by a pleasant, shady path to *Gignod* on the St. Bernard road (p. 239), and by the latter to *Aosta*.

## 60. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville.

*Comp. Map p. 146.*

12 hrs. From Bex to Grion, 3½ hrs., carriage-road, then bridle-path; guide (10 to 12 fr.) not absolutely necessary. The least experienced traveller cannot possibly mistake his way, except between the Col de Chéville and the bridge over the Lizerne, and for this portion a guide can generally be procured at Anzendas for a few francs. Path bad in several places. Horse 20 fr.

The route over the Col de Chéville cuts off the right angle which the valley of the Rhone forms at Martigny, and presents an uninterrupted series of wild and rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side; extensive panorama of the Valley of the Rhone towards the end of the excursion. If the journey be thought too fatiguing for one day, the traveller may pass the night at (2½ hrs.) *Grion*.

A new road ascends from Bex to Grion in zigzags, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old path. Beautiful view of the vast snow-fields of the *Dent du Midi*; on the latter portion of the road a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenière* in the valley, and the waterfalls of a glacier-brook which here unites with the *Avençon*.

*Grion* (3479 ft.) is a village of considerable size (\**Mad. Sauzet's Pension; Croir Blanche*). Guides from Grion to Sion demand 12 fr.

From Grion by the Pas de la Croix the *Hôtel des Diablerets* (p. 157) in the Ormonts Valley may easily be reached in 5 hrs.

Near the last house of the village (10 min.), the path to the r. must be taken; opposite are the 4 peaks of the *Diablerets*, the precipitous S. slope of which, in the valley of *Avençon*, is skirted by the path. To the r. is the *Argentine* (see below), on the extreme r. the snowy summit of the *Grand Moveran*. After 10 min., ascent to the l.; 40 min., a small cascade; 5 min., the chalets of *Serniemin* (3954 ft.); 10 min., a bridge over the *Avençon*. For a short distance, a forest extending along the precipitous and rugged slope of the *Argentine* (7444 ft.) is traversed; 10 min., the descent to the l. must be avoided; 20 min., bridge over the *Avençon*; 8 min., chalets of *Solalex* (4497 ft.) on the upper terrace of the valley. The path now ascends the precipitous and stony ridge of the *Poraretaz*, which connects the W. spur of the *Diablerets* with the *Argentine*.

Ascent to the chalets of (1 hr.) **Anzendas** (5840 ft.) from Grion 3 hrs., from Bex  $5\frac{1}{2}$  (descent 4), descent to Sion  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (ascent 8) (At *Pittier's* chalet bread, cheese, wine and a bed of hay). The *Glacier de Panneyrossaz*, which descends from the *Tête du Gros-Jean*, extends to the vicinity of these pastures. On the N. rise the rugged limestone precipices and peaks of the **Diablerets** (10,008 ft.). The path crosses the pasture towards the E., afterwards inclining towards the r., and in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. the **Col de Chéville** (6580 ft.), which here separates the cantons of Vaud and Valais, is reached. In the distance are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Matterhorn. The path now skirts the mountain to the l., and reaches a wall and gate which mark the frontier of Valais, and then descends the steep and stony *Pas de Chéville* (6268 ft.); in 20 min. a cascade is passed, and in 10 min. more the *Chalets de Chéville*, where the brook must be crossed, and the slope of the mountain to the r. followed. The path then descends by numerous zigzags, passing a few chalets, to (30 min.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4421 ft.), situated in a gloomy basin, and skirts its S. bank.

This lake is surrounded by a wilderness of rocks and debris, the scene of two landslips, traversed by the *Lizerne*. In the language of the people this spot is not inappropriately termed the "Vestibule de l'Enfer". The mountain is composed of calcareous strata, worn into rugged and deep hollows. The lower strata, being soft, become saturated by the waters of the great glaciers to the N.E.; large masses are thus detached and precipitated into the depths below. These convulsions, which give notice of their occurrence by subterraneous noises, last took place in the years 1714 and 1749. The last-mentioned obstructed the course of the *Lizerne*, and formed the two *Lakes of Derborence*. Three of the five rocky peaks of the Diablerets have already given way, and the other two will most probably share the same fate. Everywhere are seen profound abysses, and rarely an hour passes without a fall of stones in some direction. High above all tower the icy walls of the great glacier.

The way may easily be lost in this gigantic chaos, the path perpetually winding amongst huge fragments of rock. The well-beaten track, which leads to a bridge near some saw-mills, must not be followed, but the traveller should continue in a straight direction as far as (45 min.) the bridge over the *Lizerne*; the road keeps to the l. bank, and passes near the chalets of *Besson*, ascends the slope of the mountain which on the E. descends perpendicularly into a profound gorge, where far below, the *Lizerne* forces its passage; 10 min. from the chalets of *Besson*, at the *Saut du Chien*, the pathway, only 4 ft. wide, is supported by poles, and partly hewn in the rock, 1500 ft. above the *Lizerne*. This pass may occasion unpleasant sensations if the traveller be inclined to giddiness, but is unattended with real danger. The path maintains nearly the same altitude along the wooded slope as far as ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3460 ft.), at the extremity of the *Lizerne*-gorge, where an extensive view of the valley of the Rhone suddenly opens.

The path now descends to the l. to (20 min.) **Avent**, an Alpine village (no inn), surrounded by fruit-trees. In about 20 min. **Erdes** is reached; at the last house, descent to the r.; at the cross-way the path turns to the l., pursuing the same direction as far as (25 min.) **St. Severin**, a picturesque village, surrounded by luxuriant vegetation, and belonging to **Conthey**, one of the most renowned wine-growing villages of the valley of the Rhone; the houses of the latter extend as far as (30 min.) the bridge over the *Morge*. A few fragments of the ancient castle of Conthey, formerly the property of the barons of Thurn, still exist. *Vétroz* (accommodation at the curé's), mentioned p. 252, is 1½ M. to the W., on the road in the valley of the Rhone, about halfway between Conthey and the railway-station *Ardon* (p. 252).

At the *Morge* bridge the high-road in the valley of the Rhone is reached, and 2½ M. farther **Sion** (see p. 252). On leaving **St. Severin**, instead of following the dusty high-road, the pedestrian should traverse the vineyards of the hill of *Muraz* by a path which commands a fine view.

## 61. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Tourtemagne.

(**Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers and Valley of Tourtemagne**).

*Comp. Maps pp. 146, 234, 268.*

The dusty and shadeless high road in the broad valley of the Rhone offers no attraction to the pedestrian, who may, if so disposed, proceed from **Bex** (p. 200) by picturesque mountain-paths (guide necessary for the different passes) in 6 or 7 days to **Zermatt** (R. 66). — The first evening from **Bex** to **Grion** (2½ hrs., p. 241). 1st day, over the **Col de Chéville** to **Sion** (9½ hrs.) (R. 60). — 2nd day, by the **Val d'Hérens** to **Evolena** (7 hrs.). — 3rd day, over the **Col de Torrent** to (12 hrs.) **St. Luc** in the **Val d'Anniviers**. — 4th day, to the **Bella Tola** and by the **Pas du Bœuf** to (8½ hrs.) **Gruben** in the **Valley of Tourtemagne**. — 5th day, over the **Augstbordpass** to (8½ hrs.) **St. Nicolaus** in the **Valley of Zermatt**. — 6th day, to the (8 hrs.) **Riffel** above **Zermatt** (R.R. 65, 66). — Map: Nos. 17, 18, 21 and 22 of *Dufour's Map* will be found useful.

a. **From Sion through the Val d'Hérens to Evolena and over the Col de Torrent into the Val d'Anniviers.**

To **Evolena** 5–6 hrs., a good path, guide unnecessary; over the **Col de Torrent** with guide in 11–12 hrs.

The path from **Sion** to **Evolena** quits the high-road beyond the Rhone bridge (1530 ft.), and, gradually ascending in a straight direction, passes *La Crête*; then on the l. bank of the *Borgne*, which flows far below, to (45 min.) **Vex** (Inn, good red wine), at the church of which the view first opens. In the foreground the **Dent de Visivir**; somewhat farther, the **Dent Blanche** becomes visible, and adjacent to it, the **Dent d'Hérens**, which remains in view the whole way.

After 15 min. the descent to the l. must be avoided. The path is now nearly level as far as the entrance of the *Val d'Hérens*.



mence (Orsiera-Valley), as the W. portion of the Val d'Hérens is termed, from the upper extremity of which glacier-passes lead to the Val d'Hérens to the E., and to the Val de Bagne (p. 240) to the S.W. The Val d'Hérens and the adjacent Val d'Anniviers are remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants; almost every peasant possesses one or more mules, employed in the cultivation of corn-fields in apparently inaccessible situations.

After traversing the Val d'Héremence, the path follows the E. arm of the valley, the Val d'Hérens, properly so called (on the l. curious hillocks, each surmounted by a flat stone), and leads by *Usigny* (by the fountain a straight direction must be pursued) to the (2½ hrs.) *Chalets de Brajean*. Here the path crosses by a bridge to the r. bank of the Borgne, and ascends to (1 hr.) a small chapel, which forms an agreeable resting-place; then gradually descends to (2 hrs.) Evolena. (Another route, following the high road from Sion to *Bramois*, at the entrance to the Val d'Hérens, and ascending thence by a steep path on the r. bank, passing the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, and skirting the lofty E. slopes of the valley, is considerably longer and more fatiguing).

**Evolena** (4245 ft.) (\**Hôtel de la Dent Blanche*, at the S. end of the village) is the principal place in the valley. In the churchyard repose the remains of M. Quensell, a Hanoverian gentleman who was murdered in 1863.

The Guides of Evolena, who are inferior to those of Zermatt, frequently demand fees in excess of their tariff, which is as follows: Glacier de Ferpèche or Glacier de Vouasson 3, Couronne de Bréona 5, Sasseneire 6, Dent de Visivir 7, Glacier de l'Arolla 5, Cascade des Ignes 4, Aiguille de la Za 6, over the Col de Torrent 5, to Vissoie (unnecessary) 10 fr. — Over the Col de Colon to Bionaz 20, Col d'Hérens to Zermatt 20, Col du Mont-Rouge to Chermontane 18 fr. — Porters 5 fr. per day.

The Val d'Hérens divides, 1 hr. S. of Evolena, at Haudères (4411 ft.). The S.E. branch, which retains the name of the main valley, is terminated by the *Glacier de Ferpèche*, 2½ hrs. from Evolena.

A visit to the Glacier de Ferpèche, though somewhat arduous, will repay the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary. The path follows the r. bank of the Borgne. The *Alp Bricolla* (refreshments), which is attained in 3 hrs., is the best point of view. The *Mont Miné* divides the upper portion of the glacier into two arms, that to the W. bearing the name of *Glacier du Mont Miné*. Imposing mountain scenery.

The S. branch of the Val d'Hérens is called *Val de l'Arolla*, and terminates in the *Glacier de l'Arolla*.

Glacier de l'Arolla. At (1 hr.) Haudères (see above) the Borgne is crossed to the r., and the l. bank of the glacier-brook ascended. Beyond (1 hr.) the *Chapel of St. Barthélemy*, to the r. the *Cascade des Ignes*, which here emerges from the *Glacier des Ignes*. In 1½ hr. more the *Chalets de l'Arolla* (at *J. Anzelin's* two beds, wine and coffee) are attained. They are surrounded by Alpine cedars, and magnificently situated opposite the imposing *Mont Colon*, whose base is encircled by the Glacier de l'Arolla on one side and the *Glacier de Vuibex* on the other, which unite their masses in lofty ice-cascades.

Ascent of the *Sasseneire*, see below. The *Couronne de Bréona*, more to the S., commands a view similar to that from the *Sasseneire*.

Several magnificent Glacier-passes lead out of the Val d'Hérens, but all are difficult and should not be attempted except by the most experienced mountaineers.

Over the Col d'Hérens to Zermatt (12—13 hrs.). Unless the night be passed on the Bricolla Alp (s. p. 244), Evolena should be left at mid-night, in order that a great portion of the glacier may thus be traversed before 9 a. m., after which the surface of the ice softens. From the Bricolla Alp the glacier is reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.; to the summit of the Pass between the *Tête-Blanche* and *Wandfluh* 3 hrs. on the ice and snow. The huge Matterhorn rises to the E. The descent is then made to the *Stock Glacier*, the most difficult part of the route, and then to the *Stockje*. Hence either to the *Liefenmatten Glacier* (said not always to be passable; the Editor, however, found no difficulty in Sept., 1863), or by the base of the *Stockje* (somewhat fatiguing) to the *Z'Mutt Glacier*, from which the traveller descends to the *Staffel Alp* (4 hrs. from the summit of the pass), and regains a firm footing. Thence to Zermatt in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

Over the Col de Colon (9630 ft.) to Prérayen (6188 ft.) in the *Valpellina Valley* (Piedmont), and thence in 7 hrs. to Aosta (p. 239), a route affording a succession of the grandest snow-scenes, skirting the base of the almost perpendicular rocky slopes of *Mont Colon*, remarkable for their echoes. From the Chalets de l'Arolla (p. 244) to the summit of the pass 4—5 hrs., descent to *Prérayen* 2—3 hrs. (tolerable accommodation at some chalets), or in 3 hrs. more to *Bionaz* (accom. at the curé's).

To the W. three passes, two of them almost adjacent, lead from the upper extremity of the Val de l'Arolla: the Col de *Riedmatten* (to the N.) and the *Pas de Chèvres* (8776 ft., to the S.), traversing the *Glacier de Durand* or *Cheillon* (not to be confounded with the *Glacier Durand* in the Valley of Zinal, p. 247). The first leads N. into the *Val d'Hérenence* (p. 244), the second (dangerous) to the S.W. across the *Glacier de Gétroz* and the Col du *Mont Rouge* (9512 ft.) into the *Val de Bagne* (p. 240). The third, grand but difficult, crosses the *Glacier de Pièce*, *Serra de Vuibez* (Col de *Pièce*, or de *Chermontane*), *Glacier de Vuibez* and *Glacier d'Otemma* (de *Chermontane*) (p. 240), and also leads into the Val de Bagne. From the Chalets de l'Arolla to those of Chermontane 9—10, to the inn of *Mauvoisin* 12—13 hrs. (s. p. 240). From the summit of the pass beautiful view of the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Aiguille de la Za, Dent Blanche and Mont Colon.

From Evolena to the *Val d'Anniviers*, parallel to the Val d'Hérens, the path, rendered practicable for horses in 1860, leads to the E. over the Col de Torrent (9001 ft.), which may be reached in 5 hrs. after leaving Evolena. The summit of the pass is indicated by a cross and pyramid of stones.

The ascent of the *\*Sasseneire* (10,033 ft.), which rises to the N.W. above the Col de Torrent (6 hrs. from Evolena) is not dangerous when made from this point; but its rugged sides are somewhat difficult of access near the summit. A superb panorama is enjoyed of the Bernese Alps, which stretch away to the N.; the Jura looks like a blue band beyond the *Pas de Chéville* (p. 242) which, as it were, forms an immense frame to the picture. To the S. the attention is especially arrested by the colossal pyramid of the *Dent Blanche* (13,437 ft.), the *Glacier de Ferpècle* (s. p. 244) and the masses which surround it.

On the N. side of the *Sasseneire* a very interesting bridle-path crosses the *Pas de Lona* (8373 ft.) into the Val d'Anniviers; from the Chalets de Brajean to Grimentz 8 hrs. From the culminating point the summit of the *Bees de Bosson* (9728 ft.) may be attained in 2 hrs., view strikingly beautiful.

The path which descends from the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers skirts the little *Lac Zozanne* on the N. side and

passes by the *Torrent-Alp* into the *Val de Moiry* (or *Val de Torrent*), the upper S.W. branch of the *Val d'Anniviers*, terminated to the S. by the great *Glacier de Moiry*. [From this point the traveller may proceed direct to *Zinal* (see p. 247) by remounting to the E. the somewhat precipitous slope on the other side of the valley, over the *Col de Sore-Bois* (8700 ft.); the ground consists chiefly of pasture-land, forming an easy descent; but as a mountain 9000 ft. high has already been crossed, it may be considered too considerable a digression for one day's journey, and a direct route through the valley preferred]. Below *Grimence* (4872 ft.), the two upper branches of the *Val d'Anniviers* (*Val de Moiry* to the S.W., *Val de Zinal* to the S.E.) unite.

From the summit of the *Col de Torrent* to *Grimence* 3½ hrs.; thence descending by *St. Jean* (4310 ft.) to (2 hrs.) *Vissoye* (see below); thence to *St. Luc* ¾ hr. (see below).

b. From *Sierre* through the *Val d'Anniviers* to *Zinal* (and over the *Col de Zinal* to *Zermatt*).

To *Vissoye* (3½ hrs.) a well constructed path, thence to *Zinal* (2¾ hrs.) tolerable; guide unnecessary. Over the *Col de Zinal* (11–12 hrs.), with guide, steady head indispensable.

In the valley of the *Rhone*, beyond the (¾ M.) bridge, the path, which is easily recognised, diverges to the r. It then ascends rapidly towards the l. through a wood; far below lies the village of *Chippis*, with its picturesque white cottages, where the *Navisanche* precipitates itself into the *Rhone* through a gloomy ravine. After 1 hr. the ascent terminates, and the snow-mountains which enclose the valley, the *Cornier*, *Dent-Blanche*, *Pic de Zinal*, *Gabelhorn* and *Weisshorn*, become visible.

At *Nioue* (½ hr.) the first of the wild rocky ravines is entered, the path skirting the precipitous slopes and afterwards leading through three galleries. To the r. (40 min.) the village of *Fang*. Those whose destination is *St. Luc* (p. 248) here follow the narrower bridle-path to the l., and reach the village after an ascent of 1½ hr. The main path continues in the valley and passes several ravines; on the opp. slopes lies *Painsée*. (1 hr.) **Vissoye** (accommod. at the cure's, good *Vin du Glacier*), the principal village in the valley, with a handsome church, lies on the r. bank of the *Navisanche*.

*St. Luc*, *Bella Tola*, *Pas de Bœuf*, *Z'Meiden Pass*, see R. 61 c.

Beyond *Vissoye* (5 min.) the path leads towards a saw-mill (not to the l.); 25 min., towards the lower cross (not to the r.). At (20 min.) *Mission* the path returns to the r. bank, at the point where the *Val d'Anniviers* divides; to the W. the *Val de Torrent* (*Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*, see p. 244), to the E. the *Val de Zinal*. The path now leads to (15 min.) *Ayer* (4482 ft.) in the latter valley, beyond which it winds upwards and passes a stony wilderness. The *Navisanche* is (½ hr.) crossed; the

path passes a chapel on the l. bank, and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) recrosses to the r. bank. 40 min. Zinal (5165 ft.) (\**Hôtel du Durand*, the landlord *Bapt. Epiney* is an experienced guide). The valley terminates towards the S. in the magnificent *Glacier Durand* or *Zinal*, 1 hr. from Zinal, which descends from the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (12,540 ft.)

The *Alp l'Allée* (*"Montagne de la Léts"*) (to the W. above the lower extremity of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal), which is crossed by the path to the glacier-passes mentioned below, commands a noble prospect of the background of the valley, of the entire chain from the *Dent-Blanche* to the *Weisshorn*, overtopped by the pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, and of the glaciers of *Durand* and *Moming*, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of *Lo Besso* (11,313 ft.; *"L'Obèche"*). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) by a bridge to the l. bank, straight towards the wood;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. fragments of rock, where the path gradually ascends;  $\frac{1}{4}$  min., a ravine with waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Thence a somewhat steep ascent;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., to the l.; 10 min., the chalet on the Alp. Descent in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The *Alp l'Arpitetta*, opposite the last-mentioned, towards the N.E., affords another imposing scene, and overlooks the W. side of the *Weisshorn* and the entire *Moming Glacier*, the S. extremity of which is bounded by the *Rothhorn*. — By crossing the lower portion of the glacier (with guide) both the above points of view may be included in the same excursion.

The *Roc Noir* (see below) is another grand point of view; ascent somewhat difficult, never without guide.

From Zinal over the *Col de Sorebois* in the *Torrent valley*, and over the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena*, see p. 245.

Those who desire to proceed from Zinal to *St. Luc* return by the above-described path to *Ayer*, where they diverge to the r. and ascend the hill, crossing the meadows; guide desirable.

From Zinal to *Zermatt* two passes traverse the *Durand Glacier*. The shorter is the *Col de Zinal*, or *Triftjoch* (10,898 ft.), and the *Trift Glacier* (12–14 hrs.), of late years rendered more practicable at the expense of government. Although probably known in remote ages, this pass had not been traversed within the memory of man, until an Englishman accomplished the passage in 1855. It now presents no unusual difficulty, but the glacier is in some seasons more fatiguing than in others. The glacier is reached below the *Alp l'Allée* (see above) and ascended as far as the S. slope of *Lo Besso* ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Zinal). Then W. across the upper part of the glacier to ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the base of the rocky precipice of the *Trifthorn*, part of which is ascended (without danger) by means of a ladder and rope attached to the rock. Towards the summit of the *Pass* (1 hr.) an iron chain affords still greater protection. Magnificent prospect of *Monte Rosa*, the *Saasgrat* etc. The descent (4 hrs.) to *Zermatt* across the *Trift Glacier* presents no difficulty.

The route across the other pass is longer, but less arduous and equally imposing. On the summit of the *Durand Glacier* it leads (not E. like the former) in a straight direction towards the S., passing the *Roc Noir*, a ridge of rock rising from the midst of the ice, similar to the *Jardin* at *Chamouny* (most favourable point for surveying the icy scene) over the *Col Durand* (10,700 ft.). In descending, a straight direction to the S. across the *Glacier Hochwäng* to that of *Z'Mutt* must not be taken, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses; the only safe route is E. (l.) to the *Arben Glacier*. — For both passes two experienced guides indispensable.

c. *St. Luc*, *Bella Tola*; by the *Pas de Bœuf* into the *Tourtemagne Valley*, and over the *Augstbord Pass* to the *Valley of the Visp*.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc*, see p. 246. From *Vissoye* (p. 246) to *St. Luc* an ascent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., thence to the *Bella Tola* 4 hrs., and by the *Pas de Bœuf* in 8, or the *Z'Meiden Pass* in 7 hrs. to *Gruben*. From *Gruben* over the *Augstbord Pass* to *St. Nicolaus* 7 hrs.

**St. Luc** (5113 ft.) (\*Hôtel de la Bella Tola, R. 11/2, D. or S. 2, B. 1 fr., pension 4 fr.; civil landlord) on a steep and shadeless slope, consisting of meadows and fields. The view from this elevated village over the profound gorge beneath, and the snow-mountains at the extremity of the valley, where the peak of the Matterhorn towers above the white ridge of Mont-Durand, is very remarkable. St. Luc was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1845, 1847 and 1858. The houses subsequently erected are massive but badly built. The huts which escaped the flames are easily distinguished by their peculiar construction. To the N., about 400 ft. above the village, is the "*Druids' Stone*", termed in the local patois "*Pierre des Servagios*" (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf and divided by a broad fissure into two large blocks, of which that on the E. side is said to have been used for sacrificial purposes. In the plateau of rock which slopes towards the E. are about 70 small round and oblong apertures, evidently the work of human hands.

The ascent of the \***Bella Tola** (the N. point, 9316 ft., is also termed *Schwarzhorn*, the S. peak *Botterhorn*) is now frequently made from St. Luc, whence this admirable point of view is easily attained in 4 hrs. A guide (*Pierre Pont*, landlord of the Hôtel de la Bella Tola, 4 fr.) should be engaged, as beyond the chalets there is no defined path; mule 6 fr., the rider must however dismount when  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the summit. The path begins to ascend behind the hotel; after 20 min., to the l., then in zigzags by 3 chalets (10 min.); then to the r. skirting a wood of pines and larches; after 5 min., inclining to the l., the path traverses a clearing and then ascends a meadow, passing by a hut, and in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. reaching a chalet; now towards the l., and, on the next mountain-terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, again to the r., ascending in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the base of the mountain; after an ascent of 1 hr. more by a steep, but well-constructed path, a ridge is attained, where the spectator overlooks the *Glacier of Bella Tola*, furrowed with a thousand crevasses; a hut, a little below the ridge, offers shelter in unfavourable weather. After 25 min. the traveller inclines to the l. in ascending to the highest peak. The summit, on which a hut has been erected for shelter and for passing the night if necessary, affords standing-room for scarcely more than a dozen persons. The view embraces the entire chain of the Bernese and Valais Alps; the eye ranges over a circle of 220 M. and a distance of nearly 90 M. in a direct line from the Furca to the Buet. Ritz's panorama comprises 200 peaks of mountains distinctly visible from this point. Opposite, to the N., is seen the whole extent of the gorge of the Dala as far as the Baths of Leuk and the Gemmi. The most imposing part of the panorama is to the S., extending from Monte Leone (p. 257) to the group of Mont Blanc. The views

from the Pierre-à-voir (p. 203), the Sasseneire (p. 245), the Zehntenhorn (see below) and even the Torrenthorn (p. 150) must yield precedence to this magnificent prospect.

In order to reach the valley of Tourtemagne the traveller again descends S. to the **Pas de Bœuf**. Then an ascent of a good  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the culminating point (8589 ft.); in descending, a direction (indicated by stones) to the l. must be taken. In 3 hrs. (from the N. peak of the Bella Tola) the Chalets of the Alp *Z'Meiden* are reached, and after another hour through forests of larch and "Alpine cedars", the village (visible from *Z'Meiden*) of **Gruben** (*Hôtel du Weisshorn*, charges somewhat high). — From Gruben to *Tourtemagne* see p. 254.

Farther to the S. the **Z'Meiden Pass** and the *Pas de la Forcletta* (9204 ft.) lead into the Tourtemagne Valley. The former lies to the N. of the abrupt *Tounot*, and is somewhat shorter than the *Pas de Bœuf*. The paths unite on the *Z'Meiden Alp* (see above). *Pas de Forcletta*, see below.

The Valley of Tourtemagne is terminated 3 hrs. S. of Gruben by the superb and extensive *Glacier de Tourtemagne* or *Barr*, which is imbedded between the *Weisshorn* (13,890 ft.), the *Bruneckhorn* (11891 ft.) and the *Barrhorn* (11181 ft.). From the chalets of *Kaltenbery*, after an ascent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. on the W. slope of the valley, the entire glacier is visible and the above mentioned mountains, which tower above it on the E., and to the N. as far as the Zehntenhorn. — The foot of the glacier is reached in 2 hrs. from Gruben, and without difficulty in 2 hrs. more the *Pas de la Forcletta* (9204 ft.), which leads to *Ayer* (p. 246) in the *Val d'Anniviers*. Striking view from the summit, especially of the *Weisshorn* which towers in the immediate vicinity, to the l. the *Bruneckhorn* and *Barrhorn*, to the r. the *Moming* and *Diablons*. To the N. the entire Bernese chain is visible.

From Gruben to *Stalden* or *St. Nicolaus* in the valley of the *Visp* a good bridle-path (7 hrs.; from Gruben to the Zehntenhorn 4 hrs.) ascends the abrupt E. slope of the valley passing the chalets of the *Gruben-Alp*, to the summit of the **Augstbord Pass** (8927 ft.), between the *Weissegg* (9663 ft.) on the S. and the *Zehntenhorn* (9873 ft.) on the N. Ascent of the latter from the summit of the pass arduous, but free from danger; view scarcely inferior to that from the *Bella Tola* (p. 248). Descent to *Stalden* in the valley of the *Visp* by the *Augstbordthal*, to *St. Nicolaus* by the *Jungalpen*.

Another route from Gruben to *St. Nicolaus* lies farther S. by the *Jung Pass*, but affords less view than the above and is considerably more fatiguing.

**St. Nicolaus**, and thence to **Zermatt**, see p. 267.

## 62. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

*Comp. Map p. 146.*

12 hrs. This expedition requires favourable weather, and should only be undertaken by practised pedestrians; guide necessary, at least between *Kippel* and *Kandersteg*. *Jos. Ebener*, brother of the curé of *Kippel*, and *Pierre Künzi* of *Gastern* (p. 251), may be recommended; carriage-road as far as *Kippel*.

Near **Gampel** (rustic inn), which is reached in 2 hrs. from *Leuk* or from *Vispach*, situated on the r. bank of the *Rhone*, where the *Lonza* descends from the *Lötschenthal*, the path ascends

a steep slope (view of the valley of the Rhone) and enters a narrow gorge, much exposed to avalanches.

1 hr. **Lugein**,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. **Koppistein** (3817 ft.) are two chapels periodically swept away by avalanches, and religiously restored by the inhabitants of *Ferden* and *Kippel*. Beyond Koppistein the *Lonza* is crossed by a wooden bridge. The valley here becomes broader and more fertile, and possesses mines of some value.

1 hr. **Ferden**; inn at the lower end of the village (wine and cheese); \*quarters for the night at the house (15 min.) of the Curé of **Kippel** (4371 ft.)

From Kippel by the Lötschenlücke to the Eggischhorn, see p. 142. — By the Wetterlücke to Lauterbrunnen (12 hrs.), a very difficult and fatiguing expedition, especially the descent across the numerous crevasses of the *Breithorn Glacier*. — By the Peters or Lötschenthal Grat to Lauterbrunnen (11 hrs.), route from the *Mutthorn* the same as that described at p. 147 (from Kandersteg to Lauterbrunnen), an interesting expedition, requiring, like the above, thoroughly trustworthy guides.

Then a gradual ascent at first through a forest of larches, afterwards across meadows; in the distance several groups of huts are visible at the upper extremity of the valley, which is terminated by the *Lötschen Glacier*. Beyond these huts the path crosses a rocky slope, then small snow-fields which seldom yield to the sun's rays, and in 3 hrs. more reaches the summit of the **Lötschen Pass** (8253 ft.), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (p. 148), on the E. by the *Schildhorn* or *Hockenhorn* (10,149 ft.), whence a glacier, in the form of an arch, descends to the valley of Gastern. The \*view towards the S. from the summit of the pass is limited, but becomes strikingly grand lower down; to the S.E. rise the Nesthörner with their glaciers; to the S., above the lower mountains which bound the l. bank of the Rhone, towers the magnificent group of the Mischabel, the Weissborn and Monte Rosa; to the N. are the precipitous snowy slopes of the Doldenhorn and the Blümlisalp; to the N.E. the vast Kander Glacier, the E. part of which is called the Tschingel Glacier, surmounted by the *Mutthorn*.

In the descent to the wild valley of Gastern, the traveller passes a field of snow and reaches the glacier which descends from the Lötschenberg into the valley. The l. side of the glacier is followed, along the slopes of the Balmhorn; in some places the guide precedes the traveller and hews a path with his axe. At the end of the glacier, the *Valley of Gastern* opens; near the chalet a magnificent mountain view, especially of the extensive *Alpetli Glacier*, which descends from the Kander Glacier (p. 147) and is overtopped by the *Mutthorn* or *Mittelhorn* (9343 ft.).

$\frac{13}{4}$  hr. **Gasterndorf** (4691 ft.) or **Im Selden**, a group of miserable cabins, near which some slight attempts at cultivation

are seen. Alpine fare and accommodation at the chalet of the brothers *Künzi*.

A magnificent forest, which for many ages has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, is now traversed. The Kander here flows through a chaos of rocks. In

1 hr. **Gasternholz** (4159 ft.) is reached. As the traveller descends, the traces of avalanches become more perceptible. The valley forms a curve and expands, bounded on the S. by the *Attels* (11,187 ft.) and on the N. by the *Fisistock* (9060 ft.). The valley of Gastern was far more populous 50 years ago than now; the wholesale and indiscriminate removal of trees has so exposed it to the ravages of avalanches, that from the month of February to the hay-harvest it is abandoned by its inhabitants. The Kander has forced itself a passage through the

1 hr. **Klus**, a narrow gorge, beyond which the valley of the Kander and the Gemmi route are reached.

$\frac{1}{2}$  hr. **Kandersteg** (see p. 147). From Kandersteg to Gastern is an ascent of upwards of 3 hrs. The path is frequently so injured by the inundations of the Kander that considerable digressions are necessary.

### 63. From Martigny to Arona on Lago Maggiore by the Simplon.

*Comp. Map pp. 140, 146.*

By Railway from Martigny to Sion in 50 min.; fares 3 fr. 10, 2 fr. 10, 1 fr. 55 c. (from Lausanne to Sion in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 10 fr. 60, 7 fr. 20, 5 fr. 30 c.; from Geneva to Sion in  $5\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; fares 15 fr. 50, 10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 75 c.; see RR. 50, 51). *Comp. introd. X.* — Diligence from Sion to Brieg twice daily in 6 hrs. (to Sierre in 1 hr. 35 min., to Tourtemagne in 3 hrs. 20 min., to Vispach in 5 hrs. From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola twice daily at 5 a. m. and 11, 15 p. m. in  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. From Domo d'Ossola to Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. Diligence-seats, see *Introd. IX.* — Steam-boat from Baveno or Stresa to Arona and Sesto Calende see R. 95. — Those who travel by private conveyance should arrange to pass the night at Brieg (or Vispach) and Domo d'Ossola, so that the mountain may be traversed by day. From the postmasters in the Valais one-horse carriages (generally without springs) may be had, 5 fr. per post (9 M.), and 1 fr. fee. — Good Muscatel wine may be obtained at moderate prices in all the villages in the Rhone Valley. The "Heidenwein" is more highly prized.

**Martigny** (1302 ft.) see p. 203. (From Geneva or Lausanne to Martigny see RR. 50, 51.)

The **Rhone Valley** from Martigny to Brieg presents few objects of interest. The valley, in most parts 3 M. broad, exhibits many traces of the disastrous inundations of the *Rhone*, or *Rhodan* or *Rotten* (p. 138) as it is generally termed in the patois of the Valais. Often during severe storms large masses of rock and debris are precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a considerable distance. The bed of the valley is in many places marshy and only produces grass and reeds, with here and there an oasis of corn and maize. The inhabitants find the river a constant source of peril and labour; even the high road is frequently considerably damaged by its overflow and rendered



impassable. As yet no permanent measures have been adopted in order effectually to avert such disasters. — The scenery of the Valais, though imposing in its character, is less picturesque than many other localities in Switzerland. Vines flourish on the base of the heights on the r. (N.) bank of the Rhone, above which the eye generally encounters masses of barren yellow-grey rock. The lateral valleys (R. 61) opening to the S., through which extensive glaciers and snow-fields are visible, offer far greater attractions to the pedestrian. — The village and dwellings in Valais are still less inviting than the country. The standard of hotel-accommodation is exceedingly low; good water is scarce, and the eye is constantly afflicted by the sight of the "goitre," so prevalent in this region. Gnats are here frequently a source of great annoyance, especially in the evening (p. 203).

At Martigny the Rhone valley forms a right angle. The railroad proceeds from Martigny in a straight direction, not far from the l. bank of the Rhone, to the iodine Baths of Saxon (*Hotel*), particularly efficacious in cutaneous diseases, and possessing a small Cursaal ("Casino"), built in the Swiss style with the customary adjuncts of a promenade, orchestra, reading-room, and the seductions of the *rouge et noir*, which are met with in no other part of Switzerland except at Geneva. The railway-station is somewhat distant, at the hamlet of *Gottfrey* (1471 ft.). Picturesque ruins of a castle on a hill; similar remains are to be seen farther on, near *Saillon*, at the base of the mountains on the r. bank.

The railway crosses the Rhone (1477 ft.) beyond stat. *Riddes* and the *Lizerne* at stat. *Ardon*. (From Riddes over the *Col de Verbier* to *Charles* in the Val de Bagne, see p. 240.) *Ardon* with its iron-foundries at the mouth of the Lizerne valley, *Vétroz* and *Conthey*, where excellent wine is produced (see p. 243), lie to the l. of the railway, at the base of the mountains rising to the N. Opposite the last-named place the railroad crosses the *Morge*, approaches the heights on the r. bank, and reaches the terminus-station of Sion. Fine view of the surrounding country.

**Sion** (1625 ft.), Ger. *Sitten* (\**Hôtel de la Poste*; Lion d'Or, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.; *Amigne* and *Glacier* will be found to be palatable wines; good beer in the *Café du Commerce*), with 4207 inhab. (200 Prot.), situated on the *Sionne* which flows through the town in an artificial channel, covered with wooden beams (*Grand-pont*, the principal street), the Roman *Sedunum*, is chief town of the Canton (*Valais*); it was annexed in 1810 to the French empire, as the *Département du Simplon*, but in 1815 regained its original constitution. In the distance Sion has a handsome appearance, with its two castles situated on isolated eminences. On the N. are the ruins of the episcopal Castle of *Tourbillon* (2310 ft.), erected in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788; it may be reached in 20 min. (ascent to the r. by the town-hall), and commands an extensive view as far as Martigny, and in the opposite direction as far as Leuk. On the lower height to the r., on the site of an ancient Roman fort, stands the old Castle of *Valeria* now a seminary for priests, surrounded

by towers and other buildings, with the *Church of St. Catherine* founded in the 9th cent. and not devoid of architectural interest. A third, likewise an episcopal *Castle (Majoria*, so named from the majors or ancient governors of the Valais, its first occupiers), is close to the town in front of Tourbillon; it was destroyed by fire, together with a portion of the town, in 1788.

Except the Cathedral (mixed Gothic and Romanesque) and the elegant Church of *St. Theodule*, there are few objects of interest in the town. Near the entrance to the S. choir in the cathedral is seen a Roman inscription in honour of Augustus; the tower is the oldest portion of the building. The ascent to *Tourbillon* is the best excursion for a short stay. The environs of Sion are the most beautiful in the entire valley of the Rhone. The head-dress worn by all classes of female society is very peculiar.

*Omnibus* to the *Baths of Leuk*, from July to Sept. 15th, twice daily in 7¼ hrs., fare 8, coupé 10 fr.; *One-horse carr.* (for 2 pers.) to Susten (bridge of Leuk) in 3 hrs., 15 fr.; Vispach in 5 hrs., 25 fr.; two-horse carr. 40 fr.

By the *Rawyl* to Thun see R. 37. — By the *Sanetsch* to Gesseney see R. 39. — By the *Col de Chéville* to Bex see R. 60; horse to Bex 20 fr., guide to the Col 6 fr. — Through the *Val d'Hérens* by the *Col de Torrent* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers*, and by the *Bella Tola* and the *Pas de Beuf* to *Gruben* in the *Tourtemagne Valley*, and by the *Augstbordpass* to *St. Nicolaus* in the valley of Zermatt, see R. 61. — Through the *Val de Nendar* to *Lourtier* in the *Val de Bagne*, see R. 59.

On the high-road from Sion to Sierre, a mulberry plantation where silkworms are reared is seen on the l.; on the r. the *Borgne* descends from the *Val d'Hérens* (p. 244) to the Rhone. At *St. Léonard* the road crosses the *Rière*, the source of which is on the Rawyl (p. 152). Farther on, the ruins of the castle of *Granges* and the adjoining church are seen beyond the bank of the broad and gravelly bed of the Rhone.

9¾ M. *Sierre* (1696 ft.), Ger. *Siders* (\**Hôtel Baur*; *Soleil*; good Malmsey wine 2 fr. per bottle), with 1095 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill, clothed with luxuriant southern vegetation, and is the seat of the nobility of the upper Valais, who own estates in the vicinity. Near the town are several ruins. At a foundry in the neighbourhood the ore obtained near Ayer in the *Val d'Anniviers* (p. 246) is smelted. Good wine is produced in the vicinity. (Horse to the Baths of Leuk 9 fr.; diligence see p. 150.)

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* (4¼, returning in 3¼ hrs.) in the *Val d'Anniviers*, Zinal, the *Bella Tola*, and the passes to Evolena in the *Val d'Hérens*, and to *Gruben* in the valley of *Tourtemagne*, see R. 61.

The road crosses the Rhone 1¼ M. beyond *Sierre*, and then traverses a chain (1½ M. long, ¾ M. broad) of numerous rounded pine-clad hills, 100 to 200 ft. high, which extend from the river to the base of the mountains, formerly a haunt for brigands, an important military point, and in 1798 defended by the troops of Valais against the French, who took it only by

stratagem. These hills (*Forest of Pfyn*) are composed of schistous and calcareous debris, often mingled with masses of rock of immense size, and probably owe their origin to landslips of a remote period.

On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (17'5 ft.), Fr. *Finge* (*ad fines*), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone only German villages are passed. The greater number of the inhabitants of *Sierre* and *Sion* speak German, but these are only isolated spots in the midst of a French population. The road crosses the broad natural canal, 15 ft. deep, which in rainy weather conducts the water and mud from the *\*Ill-* or *Höllengraben* into the Rhone. This *Illgraben* is a deep basin, 3 M. in length, or properly speaking a vast semi-circular crater, the bleak, precipitous sides of which are visible to the r. from the road. During heavy falls of rain the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, conveying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The handsome old market-town of *Leuk* (pop. 1123) with its castle and towers (p. 151), lies on the r. bank, high above the Rhone. To the l., on an eminence above the ravine of the *Dala*, which here opens, glistens the church tower of *Varen* (p. 150; to the l., on the rocky wall above, a waterfall is formed on hot afternoons); high above, on the r. beyond *Leuk*, on an extensive shelving pasture, is the Alpine village of *Albinen* (p. 150).

On the l. bank of the Rhone lies the small village of *Susten* (*\*Hôtel de la Souste*), through which the road leads. (Diligence in summer twice daily to the Baths of *Leuk*, 5 fr., coupé 6½ fr.).

On the l., above the covered bridge of *Leuk*, are two pillars of a former aqueduct. On the plain, rendered fruitful by the alluvial deposits from the *Illgraben*, rises to the r. the castle of *Baron de Verra*.

9 M. *Tourtemagne* (2070 ft.), Ger. *Turtman* (*\*Poste* or *Lion*; *\*Soleil*). The *Turris Magna*, from which the village derives its name, now serves as a chapel. To the S. opens the *Tourtemagne Valley* (see below), about 15 M. in length, inhabited during the summer months only, and terminated by a beautiful glacier (p. 249). The *Tourtemagne* brook here forms, 15 min. from the post-office, a fine waterfall, 80 ft. high, worthy of a visit. A boy is generally found near the post-office to act as guide (25 c.).

The bridle-path from *Tourtemagne* to *Gruben* (p. 249) in the *Tourtemagne Valley*, and thence by the *Augstbord Pass* to *St. Nicolaus* (p. 249) in 9—10 hrs. (guide 10, horse 15 fr.), ascends the steep r. bank of the *Tourtemagne* brook, passing the above-named fall, which however is not visible from the path. At *Tummenen* it crosses to the l. bank, whence fine retrospective views of the Rhone valley are obtained. The path again makes a steep ascent between fragments of rock, then for 2 hrs. through the extensive *Dubenwald*, once a magnificent larch and pine forest, but now

considerably thinned by avalanches, conflagrations and the woodman's axe. In the middle is a small white chapel containing numerous votive tablets. At *Vallensteg* the path recrosses to the r. bank, and passing the hamlets of *Niggeligen*, *Tschafel*, and *Pletschen* or *Zerpletschen*, reaches Gruben, 4 hrs. from Tourtemagne. From Gruben by the Augstbord Pass to St. Nicolaus, see p. 249.

Beyond Tourtemagne, on the r. bank of the Rhone, near the village *Zum Steg*, at the mouth of the Lötschen Valley (p. 249), above the ravines of which the icy walls of the *Tschingel* or *Kander Glacier* tower, the traveller perceives the lofty chimneys of the works belonging to a French company, at which the ore found in the Lötschen Valley is smelted. The Simplon group in the background is surmounted by the arch of the extensive *Kaltwasser Glacier*, which the road passes near the culminating point (p. 257).

Hardly a trace remains of the old castle of *Niedergestelen* (*Bas-Châtillon*), on the r. bank of the Rhone near the church. The tower of *Raron* glistens on a flat rock, and above the mountains rises the snow-clad *Bietschhorn* (12,169 ft.). On the opposite bank, to the r. of the road, on a wooded eminence and built into the rock, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Turtig*, to which a winding path leads by a number of stations.

8<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. *Vispach* (2093 ft.) or *Visp*, Fr. *Viège*, (\**Sonne*, by the bridge, R. 2, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, D. inc. W. 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, A. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.; \**Post*) formerly the seat of the noble families *Silinen*, *Riedmatten*, *Kalbermatten*, *Blandra*, *Ulrich* etc. who possessed a church of their own, is now an unpretending village, and was considerably damaged by an earthquake on July 25th, 1855. Beautiful environs. \*View from the sluice and cemetery. (One-horse carr. to Susten 10, Viesch 15, Baths of Leuk 20 fr.; horse to Stalden 5, St. Nicolaus 10, if the night is passed there, 12 fr.; Zermatt 22, Saas 20 fr.; from Saas to Monte Moro 10 fr.; chair-porters, less experienced than those of the Bernese Oberland, 6 fr. per day, luggage-porters 5 fr. per day; return-fees in each case included). Travellers from Zermatt who arrive at Vispach in the evening, and wish to proceed over the Simplon by diligence should endeavour to reach the larger post-town of Brieg on the same evening.

By the *Monte Moro* to Vogogna, see R. 64, to Zermatt and across the *Matterjoch* to Aosta, R. 65.

The bed of the *Visp*, which here pours into the Rhone a volume of water nearly equal to the latter river itself, is 13 ft. higher than a portion of the village. It has therefore been necessary to avert inundations by dams, as in the case of the torrents which fall into the Rhone higher up, the *Gamsen*, *Saltime* etc. The magnificent, beautifully-formed snow mountain visible in the background of the Visp Valley is the *Balferin* (11,636 ft.); the snow-field seen over the village of Balen is the first peak of the *Mischabel* or *Saasgrat*, which divides the Saas from the Zermatt Valley.

The Simplon road commences at *Gliss* (2250 ft.), a village with a large church. Pedestrians may take the old bridle-path leading straight up the Saltine Valley, thus escaping the first and less interesting part of the new road. The path is very pleasant, but its re-union with the high-road is not easily found without a guide. The diligence makes a circuit of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. by

$5\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Brieg** (2180 ft.) (\*Trois Couronnes [Post]; \*Engl. Hof, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , A. and L. 1 fr., opposite diligence-office; Hôtel du Simplon, R. and B. 2 fr.), a small town at the mouth of the Saltine (1014 inhab.) with a modern château the four towers of which are surmounted by metal cupolas.

The ascent of the \*Sparrenhorn (9278 ft.), situated to the N. above the lower end of the Great Aletsch Glacier, is frequently made from Brieg. On the \**Belle Alpe*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. ascent from Brieg, a good inn. View grand and striking.  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. above *Platten* (village half-way between Brieg and the Belle Alpe) a path through the wood leads in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the beautiful ice-grottoes of the *Aletsch Glacier*, from which the *Massa* issues. From the hotel to the Sparrenhorn 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Eggischhorn from the Belle Alpe, see p. 142. The guide *Jost* at Brieg is recommended.

The Upper Valais, and passage of the Grimsel, Furca and Gries, see RR. 33, 34 and 35. The Simplon road quits the Rhone valley at Brieg: from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola 42 M., which the diligence performs in 11 hrs. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  to Simplon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to Domo d'Ossola), returning in the same time, from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 7 hrs., from thence to Brieg 4 hrs. The ascent may be accomplished by a good walker in the same time. — Luggage to be forwarded by diligence over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 259) unless the keys are also sent to the custom-house in that place.

After the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte resolved to construct this road, and it remains to this day a lasting memento of his genius and energy. The difficulties of the St. Bernard passage doubtless first originated the idea. He wanted a great military road; his constant enquiry was: "*Quand le canon pourra-t-il donc passer au Simplon?*" — and an enterprise was undertaken which would have deterred and daunted a less determined spirit. This great work was commenced on the Italian side in the year 1800, on the Swiss side in 1801, and took six years in completion, at an outlay of upwards of 18 million francs. The Simplon was, after the Brenner, the first great route across the Alps.

The ascent at Brieg commences at the post-office, 10 min. from which the now little frequented road to *Gliss* with the lofty *Saltine bridge* lies to the r. Long windings lead over green meadows E. towards the *Klenenhorn*, past the Calvarienberg with its chapels; then to the S.W. into the ravine of the *Saltine*, commanding a fine view of the Glisshorn, Brieg and the Rhone-Valley. The traveller perceives the glacier above, near which the road reaches the summit of the pass, an ascent of 3 hrs.; 35 min. farther the *2nd Refuge*. (Pedestrians descending from the Simplon may take, 5 min. beyond the 2nd Refuge, a shorter, but somewhat giddy path, which finally regains the high road

to Gliss, in 2 hrs. from Berisal). The road now nearly level, proceeds in an E. direction in the *Ganter Valley* as far as the *Ganter Bridge* (35 min.), which is greatly exposed in winter to the fall of avalanches; after 20 min. the traveller reaches (a footpath here effects a great saving)

9 M. **Berisal** (4768 ft.), the *3rd Refuge*, and at the same time post-station and \*inn, where voituriers generally pass the night. In March 1804 several hundred riflemen of the Valais drove back to Lago Maggiore many thousand Italian soldiers, who had crossed the Simplon with the intention of recapturing Valais.  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther a bridge crosses the *Frombach*; 20 min., another bridge across the *Weissbach*; 15 min. *4th Refuge*. The pine wood through which the road winds from Berisal is now quitted. In clear weather the Bernese Alps, especially the Breithorn and Aletschhorn, are distinctly visible to the N., in front of which the huge Aletsch Glacier (p. 132) descends to the Rhone Valley. 25 min., *Schalbet Gallery*, 95 ft. long, constructed by blasting the rocks. 15 min., *5th* or *Schalbet Refuge*, in a barren and desolate region.

The portion of road between the fifth refuge and the summit of the pass is the most dangerous during the period of avalanches and storms. Within a distance of less than 3 M. there are no fewer than six houses of refuge and a hospice. In 15 min. the *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery* is reached, over which the stream issuing from the glacier is precipitated into the depths below, forming a waterfall visible through one of the side openings in the gallery. This defile has been fortified several times by the French and Valaisian governments, but avalanches have repeatedly destroyed these works. 5 min., *6th Refuge*, whence a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and the Aletsch Glacier; far below in the Rhone Valley lies Brieg.

A short distance farther the culminating point of the **Simplon** (6218 ft.) is reached, 15 min. beyond which stands the **Hospice** (hospitable entertainment, good red wine, no payment demanded, but the visitor will naturally contribute at least as much to the poor-box as he would have paid at an hotel), at the base of the magnificent *Monte Leone* (10977 ft., ascent difficult, not to be attempted by the inexperienced), an extensive building entered by a flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers; it is subject to the same rules as the similar establishment on the Great St. Bernard (p. 236). It remained unfinished for want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. (Asbestos and gentians in abundance are to be met with in a cavity behind the hospice). The diligence makes a halt of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., during which refreshments may be obtained.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped heights and glaciers, forms the highest portion of the Simplon Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone finds nourishment here. The imposing *Raut Glacier* is a conspicuous object on the mountains to the S. In 20 min. the old hospice is reached, a high square tower to the r., far below the new road; it is now tenanted by shepherds; 5 min., *7th Refuge* on the Engloch. 45 min., bridge across the *Krummbach*; 40 min., *Ani Senk*, a bridge, to the l. the *Balm Glacier*, to the r. the *Rossboden Glacier* with its moraine. Then (10 min.) the village of

**Simplon** (4340 ft.), Ital. *Sempione*, Ger. *Simpeln* (*Post; \*Vue du Fletschhorn*, in the lower part of the village). Winter here lasts 8 months. Pedestrians may diverge here by a shorter but indifferent path which unites with the high road by the *Algabi Gallery* [from Simplon to Crevola at the entrance of the *Formazza Valley* (p. 259), a walk of 6 hrs.]. 5 min., bridge over the *Löwenbach*. The road winds to the (20 min.) union of the *Krummbach* with the *Quirna*, which descends from the wild ravine of the *Laquin Glacier*, and below this point is named *Veriola*, and farther on *Diveria*. 10 min. *Gsteig* or *Algabi* (3423 ft.) a hamlet; 5 min., the *Gallery of Algabi*, the entrance of which on the Italian side was fortified in 1814. On emerging from this gallery the traveller reaches the **\*Ravine of Gondo**, one of the wildest and grandest in the Alps, becoming narrower and more profound at every step, till its smooth and precipitous walls of mica-slate completely overhang the road, on the other side of which rushes the impetuous *Diveria*. 20 min., *8th Refuge*, 10 min. from which the *Diveria* is crossed by *Il Ponte Alto*, and by another bridge near the *9th Refuge*. A huge mass of rock, which here lies on and apparently terminates the road, is penetrated by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 683 ft. in length, bearing the inscription: "*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*" In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the issue of the gallery the *Fressinone* dashes over the rocks from a considerable height into the gorge below. A slender bridge crosses the waterfall. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000 ft.). The dark entrance of the gallery forms a striking contrast to the white foam of the falling torrent, presenting an Alpine \*picture of the grandest description especially when seen at a distance of 30—40 paces. This scene, a favourite subject of artists, surpasses the *Via Mala* (p. 354). Traces of the old road are still distinguished opposite the waterfall. Farther on are other smaller cascades. 35 min., **Gondo** (2164 ft.), Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, the last Swiss village, a group of poor habitations in the midst of which rises a tall square tower, originally erected by the *Stockalper* family for the reception of travellers, long before the new road was constructed.

A portion of this building is now an inn, which though of uninviting exterior affords tolerable accommodation. A column of granite to the l. of the road, 10 min. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. 5 min., *S. Marco* the first Italian village. In 30 min. the town of

9 M. *Iselle* (2019 ft.), Ger. *Jesellen* (\**Posta*, moderate; one-horse carr. to Domo d'Ossola 7 fr.), is reached, where the usual frontier formalities are undergone. A good walker may reach the Hospice from this point in 5 hrs., thence to Brieg in 7 hrs. more. In 20 min. *Davedro*; 20 min. *Varzo*, to the l. The solitary arch of a bridge affords evidence of the substantial character of the former road, destroyed by an inundation in 1834; the new portion of the road, subsequently constructed, makes a wide circuit to the l. skirting the base of the mountains higher up. After a walk of 2 hrs. through this picturesque and secluded ravine the traveller reaches the *Gallery of Crevola*, and in another  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the village of that name (*Etoile* by the bridge; carriage to Premia, see p. 145, 10 fr.). A short distance from Crevola the *Diveria* is crossed, not far from its junction with the Tosa, which here emerges from the Formazza Valley (p. 144) by a handsome bridge of two arches. The valley hence is called *Val d'Ossola*, Ger. *Eschenthal*. The view of this luxurious district is very striking, the country has a thoroughly Italian aspect; the balmy air, the trellised vines, the waving fields of Indian corn, the rustling of "the quick-eyed lizard", the loud chirping of the crickets, the glittering villages, the graceful Campanili — all tell of that fair land which "kissed by the breath of heaven, seems coloured by its skies". There is unfortunately a discordant element in the scene; begging here begins to be prevalent, and forms no inconsiderable drawback to the traveller's enjoyment.

9 M. **Domo d'Ossola** (942 ft.) (Grand Hôtel de la Ville or Ancienne Poste, R. 2, L.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1 fr., spacious and lofty rooms; opposite is a café; Grand Hôtel d'Espagne) a small town (pop. 2480) of characteristic Italian aspect, beautifully situated on the Tosa, which here becomes navigable. A considerable trade is here carried on in the umbrellas of the brilliant colours and vast dimensions so common in this country. One-horse carr. to Stresa 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , to Baveno 15, to Brieg 45 fr., three-horse carr. to Brieg 80 fr. The diligence halts some hours in Domo d'Ossola. Diligence daily (fare 6 fr.) to Pallanza on Lago Maggiore (p. 372). Beyond Domo d'Ossola there is little to interest the pedestrian.

At ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Antrona Valley* opens to the r.

The Saas Pass leads from the **Antrona Valley** N.W. across the *Furgge Glacier* through the Furgge Valley to *Meigeren* (p. 264) in the Saas Valley. In *Antrona Piano* (2875 ft.), the last village of the Antrona Valley, the traveller will find comfortable accommodation at the house of the Syndic. The small lake to the W., formed in 1632 by the falling of rocks from the



Pizzo Pozzolo, and its environs are remarkably beautiful. The *Sonnighorn*, situated between the valleys of Antrona and Furgge, to the N. of the Saas Pass, affords a more imposing prospect than the *Stellhorn* (p. 264).

The next villages (1 hr.) are *Pallanzeno* and (1 hr.) *Masone*, where a bridge is crossed, opposite the mouth of the *Anzasca Valley* (p. 261). In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the traveller reaches

9 M. *Vogogna* (\**Corona*), a small town, situated at the base of precipitous rocks. The Tosa is here so rapid that its navigation is attended with considerable difficulty.

The next villages are ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Premosello*, *Corciago*, and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Migiandone*, where the road crosses to the r. bank of the Tosa, the communication being maintained by a ferry.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Ornavasso* (*Auberge d'Italie; Croce Bianca*). To the l., on an eminence, the ruins of a castle. Marble quarries in the vicinity.

At ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Gravellona* (*Europa*) the Tosa unites with the *Strona*, which is joined at *Omegna* (R. 103) by a stream issuing from the small lake of Orta,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant from *Gravellona* (Diligence daily between Orta, *Gravellona*, *Pallanza* and *Intra*, see R. 95).

(1 hr.) *Fariolo* (*Leone d'Oro*, clean and moderate) is situated in a most luxuriant district, abounding in olive groves, maize fields, vineyards and plantations of chestnuts and fig-trees. The high-road passes an extensive granite quarry, in which beautiful felspar crystals are found. The magnificent columns (24 ft. high) of the restored (after the fire of 1823) *Basilica S. Paolo fuori le Mura* near Rome were quarried here. The traveller now approaches *Lago Maggiore* (R. 95) and sees in the distance the *Isola Madre*, the most N. of the *Borromean Islands*. The road now skirts the lake and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) reaches

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Baveno* (\**Bellevue*), where, as it is not a post station, travellers are accommodated in the passing diligence only when seats are vacant. Diligence daily between *Pallanza* and *Domo d'Ossola* see p. 289. Steamboat see p. 369.

The road, supported almost entirely by pillars of granite and solid masonry, now skirts the lake (R. 95).

The diligence now stops twice a week at the *Hôtel des Iles Borromées* (p. 373) at *Stresa*.

12 M. *Arona*, see p. 373. The steamboat-pier is below the town, close to the railway-station. Railway (by *Novara*) to *Milan*, *Genoa* and *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*. — *Sesto Calende* at the S. extremity of the lake, and the direct railway from *Gallarate* to *Milan*, see p. 374.

## 64. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro.

*Comp. Maps pp. 263, 140.*

From Vogogna or Pallanzeno (p. 260) to Macugnaga  $7\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. To Ponte Grande 3, Vanzone  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Ceppo Morelli 1, Prequantero  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pestarena 1, Borgo  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Macugnaga  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Return-journey 6 hrs.; to Vanzone  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , Vogogna  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Good carriage road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the summit of the Moro Pass 4—5 hrs., descent to Saas  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., a fatiguing day's walk, partly over snow-fields, only practicable for good walkers in favourable weather. From Saas to Vispach  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (In the reverse direction, 2 hrs. ascent to Salden, 3 hrs. Balen, 1 Saas, 1 Almagell,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Im Lerch, 1 Inn of Mattmark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Distelalp,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  summit of the pass). — Guide unnecessary, except for crossing the pass itself; at Saas *Anthamatten* and *Andermatten*, and at Macugnaga *Franz Jos. Lockmatter* (p. 262) are recommended. Guide from Saas to Macugnaga 10 fr.; horse from Vispach to Saas 20, from Saas to Monte Moro 10 fr.; return-journey included.

The **Moro Pass** was the usual Alpine route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. The great attraction of this route consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga; the views are of striking grandeur, and will bear comparison with the finest of those of Chamouny and the Bernese Oberland.

**Vogogna** see p. 260. Immediately beyond this village a side-path leads to the *Tosa*, into which the *Anza* here empties itself. Boats for crossing the *Tosa* are always in readiness. The path then traverses meadows and vineyards, and crosses a new bridge to *Piè di Mulèra* (1 hr.), the first village in the Val Anzasca. [Those who descend the Val Anzasca, and are bound for Domo d'Ossola proceed direct from *Piè di Mulera* to Pallanzeno (p. 260) on the great Simplon route; one-horse carr. thence to Domo d'Ossola 3 fr.]. The new carriage-road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and skirts the fruitful slopes overlooking the *Anza*. It is bordered by fruit-trees and vines, and commands a succession of charming views, with Monte Rosa in the background. Near *Calasca* (with a picturesque waterfall) the path descends to the *Anza*, which it skirts for a considerable distance. Near **Ponte Grande** (\**Albergo al Ponte Grande*, R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; carriages), in the most beautiful part of the valley, the stream which descends from the *Bianca Valley* forms a waterfall. Gold mines are here worked with considerable success.

**Vanzone** (\**Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), the principal village in the valley, with 470 inhab. From the chapel ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) magnificent view of Monte Rosa. The carriage-road terminates at *Ceppo Morelli* (Globe); the path hence to Macugnaga is stony and partially paved. Farther on, a path diverges to the r., which crosses the *Mondelli-Pass* and also leads to the *Telliboden* and *Distelalp* (p. 263), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near *Campiole* ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from *Ceppo Morelli*) the path crosses the *Anza* and rapidly ascends the *Morgen*, which forms a barrier across the valley, and descends to the l. bank.

**Pestarena** (*Albergo dei Minieri*) abounds in mineral produce. The road is to be continued up to this point. Before Pestarena

is reached, the footpath leaves the Anzasca valley, crosses the bridge to the l., and ascends a rugged slope. Near *Bocca* (Inn), the next village, where German is spoken, a picturesque waterfall is passed, and the traveller now obtains the first unimpeded \*view of Monte Rosa.

The parish of **Macugnaga** consist of six different villages: *Pesturena*, *Bocca*, *In der Stapf*, *Zum Strich*, *Auf der Rive*, and *Zertannen*. *Bocca* is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from *Pesturena* and about the same distance from *In der Stapf*. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk from each other. *Zum Strich* is usually named *Macugnaga* (4039 ft.) (\*Hôtel Monte-Rosa, property of the guide F. Lockmatter; \*Hôtel Monte Moro, at the end of the village). The village is beautifully situated in a grassy dale. A majestic amphitheatre of precipices, about 8000 ft. in height, forms the background of the valley. This range, unrivalled among the Alps, consists of the four summits of **Monte Rosa** (or the *Gornerhorn*, as it is called by the inhabitants of the Upper Valais); the *Signalkuppe* (14,041 ft.), *Zumsteinspitze* (14,078 ft.), *Höchste* (or *Dufour*, after the Swiss general of that name, author of the Swiss Ordnance Map) *Spitze* (14,278 ft.), and *Nordend* (14,200 ft.); these are connected with the *Cima di Jazi* (11,754 ft.) by the now inaccessible, gigantic *Weissthor* (11,009 ft.). The new pass of this name (11,120 ft., see below) is situated to the N. of the *Cima di Jazi*, between it and the *Strahlhorn*.

The highest peak of Monte Rosa was attained for the first time in 1854, by a Mr. Kennedy. In 1851 the E. ridge was ascended by the brothers Schlagintweit, who published an account of their observations, with a large relief-map (scale 1 : 50,000) at Leipzig in 1855. The ascent is now frequently made, the starting-point being usually Zermatt (comp. p. 274).

From the \**Belvedere*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from *Zum Strich*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. above *Zertannen* (the last mountain village), this amphitheatre is seen at a glance from summit to base; the view also embraces the glaciers, bristling with rocks and ice-pinnacles, the entire district of Macugnaga with its churches and luxuriant pastures strewn with huge masses of rock, and on one side beautiful forests of larch with grassy slopes rising above them. Guide unnecessary. The path leads first in the direction of a small grove of firs, passes a disused lime-kiln and ascends to the r. The ascent accomplished, a meadow is crossed, on the height beyond which the pole indicating the summit of the *Belvedere* is visible. — Interesting walk (with guide), skirting the amphitheatre which Monte Rosa here forms. Across the glacier to the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Chalets de Jazi*, along the slope to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the *Chalet de Filar*, then S. across the glacier to the *Pedriolo Alp* (milk), returning either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is termed the *Pedriolo Glacier*.

The **Pizzo Bianco** (9562 ft.) is ascended (fatiguing, 1 hr. on the snow) in 5–6, descent 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr. Fine view from the summit.

From Macugnaga to Zermatt over the *Weissthor*, 10–11 hrs. to the Riffel Inn (p. 270), only practicable for experienced climbers with steady heads, and accompanied by two guides (see p. 261), each of whom receives 25 fr. This pass, termed the **New Weissthor** (11,120 ft.), between the *Cima di Jazi* (S.) and the *Strahlhorn* (N.), must not be confounded

with the Old Weisssthor (11,009 ft.), between Monte Rosa and the Cima di Jazi, the difficulties of which the guides now refuse to encounter. The New Weisssthor route, though extremely arduous, is replete with interest. When the passage is made from Macugnaga the precipitous ascent to the summit of the pass is easier than the descent of the same in the contrary direction, but is more fatiguing and occupies 1 hr. more than the latter. The ascent is less difficult from the Mattmark Alp than from Macugnaga [the path leads S. from the Strahlhorn, but must not be confounded with the Adler Pass (see p. 293) which skirts the N. side of this mountain]. Mountaineers, accustomed to ice-excursions, may take this short and strikingly imposing route in preference to the longer and less interesting passes of Monte Moro, the Col del Turlo (p. 377) or the Matterjoch (p. 268) to Zermatt.

From Macugnaga to Varallo, see p. 377.

The path to Monte Moro, rugged and fatiguing, traverses larch-wood, then stony pastures, and finally rocks and ( $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hr.) a shelving snow-field. The summit of the pass (8386 ft.) of **Monte Moro** (or *Petersrücken*) is indicated by a cross, whence a magnificent view is enjoyed, extending as far as the plain of Lombardy to the S., the valley of Saas bounded by the Saaser Grat and the spurs of the Simplon to the N., and the Nethörner of the Bernese Alps in the background. The *Joderhorn*, to the E., commands a still finer prospect, a digression to which may without difficulty be accomplished in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The view of the desolate valley of Saas is by no means attractive. Several fields of snow and fragments of rock arranged in steps, the remains of the old bridle-path, are descended and the *Telliboden* reached, a small moss-grown plain contiguous to the *Seewinen Glacier*. (The shorter path, mentioned p. 261, by *Campiöle* to *Ceppo Morelli*, here diverges to the l. for those who come from Vispach; it is as good as the path to Macugnaga, but does not afford the same imposing views of Monte Rosa). Descending rapidly and crossing the *Tellibach*, the path now reaches the stone chalets of the *Distelalp* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., ascent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.)

Immediately below the Distelalp, the **Mattmark Alp** commences, situated at the S. extremity of the small, shallow and turbid *Mattmarksee* (6714 ft.), similar to the Lac de Combai in the Allée Blanche (p. 230). Until 1818 the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, which descends from the *Strahlhorn* (12,902 ft.) to the lake, extended across its bed. Subsequently the glacier receded from this position, but since 1849 has again advanced. Traces of its former extent exist in the form of two enormous masses of rock the smaller of which was deposited in 1818, the larger at an earlier date. The S. side of the smaller mass is polished by the action of the glacier. On the N., the valley is intersected by the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Allalin* or *Hohelerch Glacier*, which forms the N. boundary of the Mattmarksee, and is the source of the *Visp* or *Viège*. Travellers coming from Vispach, are recommended to spend the night at the *Mattmark Inn* (fare unpretending, beds good;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Distelalp), as they can then reach the summit

of the path before the mists (which usually rise from the valleys about noon) conceal Monte Rosa from view.

The *Stellhorn*, which rises to the N.E. and may be ascended from the inn in about 4 hrs., is the last elevated point on the E., and commands a grand view of the entire E. chain of the Alps.

Three Glacier-passes lead from the Mattmark Alp to Zermatt in the valley of the Visp, practicable only for experienced mountaineers, accompanied by trustworthy guides.

Over the *Weissthor* (comp. p. 262; guide 25 fr.), less arduous from this point than from Macugnaga; the pass itself is, however, difficult, the aid of the axe being frequently necessary. The route skirts the W. side of the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, crosses it in a S. direction and ascends to the (5 hrs.) summit of the Pass. Thence to the Rifel, see p. 273.

The *Adler Pass* (11,670 ft.), ascent and descent difficult; guide 25 fr. [The Editor traversed the Adler Pass, *Weissthor* and *Alphubel* (p. 265) in succession, during the last week of Aug. 1863, and considers the two latter the most interesting, as well as the least arduous]. The Visp is crossed, the precipitous slopes of the *Schwarzenberg* ascended, and (2 hrs.) the snow-covered *Allalin Glacier* reached;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. later, the *Aeusserer Thurm*;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. ascent on the snow, *Innere Thurm*. The *Allalin Pass* (see below) is reached from this point by crossing the Glacier to the r., towards the perpendicular walls of the *Allalinhorn*, whilst the route to the Adler Pass (1 hr.) leads in a straight direction towards the opening between the *Strahlhorn* on the l. and the *Rimpfischhorn* on the r. The view of the Monte Rosa chain and the Matterhorn is striking; towards the N. and N.W. it is intercepted by the *Rimpfischhorn*. The summit of the *Strahlhorn*, which may be attained in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., commands a complete and magnificent panorama. The descent from the pass is attended with considerable difficulty when the surface of the solid ice is exposed; when there is a covering of snow, as was the case when the Editor traversed the pass, it may be accomplished with tolerable ease. The route, skirting the base of the *Rimpfischhorn* and crossing rock, moraine and then glacier again, is extremely monotonous and fatiguing. From the summit of the pass to the *Füh Alp*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , thence to Zermatt  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. A Russian traveller through some incautious act lost his life in Aug. 1859, by falling into one of the crevasses of the Findelen Glacier; his remains were recovered and interred at Zermatt.

The *Allalin Pass* (10,990 ft.), similar to the Adler Pass, is sometimes rendered impassable by the numerous chasms and crevasses of the upper extremity of the *Allalin Glacier* (guide 25 fr.). From the *Aeusserer Thurm* (see above) to the culminating point  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The descent is by the *Mellichen Glacier* and the N. base of the ridge which separates the latter from the *Wand Glacier* to the *Mellichen Valley*. Thence to Zermatt see p. 265.

The view of the *Allalin Glacier* is extremely remarkable and imposing. Its immense and grotesquely-shaped masses of ice tower above one another and stand out in striking contrast against the azure sky. — The path leads between scattered masses of rock to the N. extremity of the lake, then traverses the moraine, and in wet seasons a portion of the glacier and descends by the chapel of *Im Lerch* to the *Eyenalp*. A final retrospective view of the *Allalin Glacier* in all its grandeur, with the vault of ice from which the Visp issues, is here obtained; on the W. side it descends to the valley, and there expands into a mighty wall of white ice, several hundred feet in height.

The pedestrian then reaches ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the lake) *Meigeren* (5359 ft.), surrounded by pleasant pastures, at the entrance of the *Furgge Valley*, through which a pass leads S.E. to the

**Antrona Valley** (p. 289). Beyond ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) **Almagell**, a magnificent waterfall, outlet of the *Rothblatt Glacier*; (1 hr.) **Saas im Grund** (see below).

On the l. bank the pilgrims' stations leading to **Fee**, a village of pious resort, soon become visible. The glaciers and snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn*, or *Monte Fee*, rising above the forest, impart a striking character to the scene, especially by evening-light. An \*Excursion from Saas to Fee (1–2 hrs.) will amply repay the traveller with magnificent views of the glacier, the *Mischabelhörner*, *Allalinhorn*, *Alphubel* (12,951 ft.) etc.; in the opposite direction, the *Trifthörner* and *Weissmies*. A singular feature in the *Fee Glacier* is, that it surrounds the "*Gletscher Alp*", a pasture tenanted in summer. (Ascent by the *Calvarienberg*, descent through the larch-forest, guide unnecessary.)

Between Saas and the Valley of the Visp (Zermatt, Täsch, St. Nicolaus) are the three glacier-passes: *Weissthor*, *Adler* and *Allalin*, see above. — From Saas to the *Mattmark Alp* (p. 263), the longer route (see above) by the village of Fee is extremely interesting.

The \**Alphubeljoch* (12,418 ft.) between the *Täschhorn* and *Allalinhorn* (guide 25 fr.) is a longer, but less arduous and decidedly more interesting pass than the three above-mentioned. The entire route (10–12 hrs.) affords an uninterrupted succession of stupendous Alpine scenes, whilst the culminating point commands a magnificent panorama. The first point of interest is the village of Fee, with the striking prospect mentioned above, then the extensive *Fee Glacier* with its crevasses, afterwards the *Balferin* etc. Route to the *Fee Alp*  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., *Gletscher Alp*  $\frac{3}{4}$ , *Langenfluh*  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , a ridge of rock which must be clambered over (drinking-water). Thence at first on the ridge of the moraine, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more on the glacier, which ascends considerably. The wide chasms render numerous digressions necessary. After 2 hrs. (from the *Langenfluh* 3) level snow-fields are traversed till the summit of the pass (from Saas  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) is attained. Descent to the small *Wand Glacier* and the ridge which separates it from the *Mellichen Glacier*, with its magnificent ice-pinnacles, and affords an acceptable resting-place. The descent is then continued on the N. side of the glacier, after  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. turning to the r. at the base of the *Wand Glacier*, towards the *Mellichen Valley*, and in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs the *Täsch Alp* is attained. Thence a shorter but disagreeable forest-path leads along the E. slope to Zermatt; the more agreeable route descends to Täsch and proceeds in the valley to Zermatt (from the summit of the pass 4–5 hrs.)

The *Gassenried Pass* (11,300 ft.) traverses the *Hannig Alp* (6627 ft.) between the *Mellig* and *Dichtelberg*; then a steep ascent to the *Hochbalm Glacier*. Beyond this the perpendicular walls of the *Gemshorn* are skirted, and the culminating point, to the N. of the *Ulrichshorn*, reached. The descent by the *Gassenried Glacier* presents less difficulty. This expedition is by no means free from danger, and has as yet been seldom attempted.

From Saas an interesting pass traverses the *Mattwaldgrat*, leading to the *Simplon Hospice* (p. 257) in 6, and to *Brieg* in 10 hrs. Experienced mountaineers are recommended to devote 2 hrs. additional to the ascent of the *Mattwaldhorn* (comp. the admirable panorama in the "Jahrbuch" of the Swiss Alpine Club for 1864, by Studer of Bern).

**Saas im Grund** (4932 ft.) (*Hôtel Monte Moro*, substantially built of stone; *Hôtel Monte Rosa*, property of the guide *Andermatten*. Guides: *Andermatten*, *J. P.* and *J. M. Zurbruggen*) is the principal place in the valley. Below Saas is a narrow defile between broken masses of rock. The fruitful vale of (1 hr.) *Balen* (4602 ft.), at the E. foot of the *Balferin* (p. 255), soon opens. For a short distance the path returns to the r. bank, and then ascends to the lofty slope on the l. This profound and narrow gorge runs between a succession of wild and black precipices, with foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing

a date only, have been erected with the pious hope of averting another inundation of the Mattmarksee. Near Stalden the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (p. 267), which descends from Zermatt and is crossed by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 150 ft. high.

(3 hrs.) **Stalden** (2965 ft.) see below. Travellers proceeding from Zermatt to Saas should be careful to observe that beyond the Kinnbrücke their path leads to the l. between two chalets, From *Stalden* to *Vispach* see below.

## 65. From Vispach to Zermatt and over the Matterjoch to Aosta.

*Comp. Maps pp. 140, 268.*

From Vispach to Zermatt  $9\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (Stalden 2, St. Nicolaus  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Randa  $2\frac{3}{4}$ , Täsch  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Zermatt  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ), a good bridle-path, guide quite unnecessary, horse from Vispach to Stalden 5, to St. Nicolaus 10. or if a night is spent in that place 12 fr., to Zermatt 22 fr., return-journey included. A commissary is established at Vispach whose special duty it is to preserve order, settle disputes, and see that travellers are supplied with proper animals etc. Chair-bearers 6, porters 5 fr. per day, return-journey included. Tariff of May 27st, 1858. — [The 12–13 hrs. walk from Vispach to the Riffel Inn above Zermatt, whence the ascent of the Gorner Grat (p. 271) is made, may be accomplished in two days if a night be spent at St. Nicolaus, see p. 270].

From Zermatt to the Matterjoch (St. Theodul Pass)  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , thence to Val Tournanche  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., guide (two in bad weather) necessary (see below). From Val Tournanche to Châtillon (without a guide) 5 hrs., thence by the high-road to Aosta 5 hrs. Between Châtillon and Aosta diligence three times daily, see p. 269. — Good Muscatel Wine abounds in the Valais.

The route from Vispach to Zermatt is replete with interest, and varied by magnificent rocks, waterfalls and glacier-streams. The path, which is constantly undergoing repair, will probably soon become practicable for charrs-à-bancs.

At the entrance of the Visp Valley, the beautiful Balferin (p. 265) becomes visible, and beyond Stalden the vast Bruneckhorn (11,891 ft.) rises in all its majesty. After St. Nicolaus is passed, the Little Matterhorn (11,963 ft.), the Breithorn (12,840 ft.) and in front of these the Riffelhorn (9022 ft.) face the spectator; and finally, as Zermatt is approached, the gigantic Matterhorn (Mont Cervin) (13,798 ft.) itself towers behind the Hörnli (8905 ft.). In addition to these, many other peaks are visible on both sides, from which numerous glaciers extend into the valleys below.

The Pass of the Matterjoch to Val Tournanche may be crossed with one guide if the elements are propitious; otherwise two are desirable. No particular difficulties are encountered in this passage in the proper season and in favourable weather; it is frequently undertaken by ladies in September, and is considered to be less arduous from Le Breuil (on the S. side) than from Zermatt.

Near one of the last houses on the S. side of *Vispach* (2093 ft., p. 255), stands a direction-post indicating the way to Saas and Zermatt, to the r., towards the *Visp*. The path skirts the r. bank of this stream, the discoloured waters of which roll rapidly along about 100 feet below, occupying the entire bed of the valley. At the ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *Neubrücke* (new bridge) the path crosses to the l. bank, then gently ascends to (30 min.) **Stalden** (2567 ft.)

(\**Traube*), a village in a luxuriantly fertile district, extending upwards on a mountain-buttress, at the foot of which the two branches of the Visp (*Saaser* and *Gorner*) unite, and the valley divides.

The vast group of the *Mischabel*, the N.E. prolongation of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the valleys of the Visp and of Saas. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden, the vineyards sometimes overhanging dangerous precipices.

The path ascends a steep slope for 20 min., and then skirts the mountain on the l. bank of the Visp. Above, to the r., is the little church of *Emd* with a group of cottages, situated on so shelving a pasture that the local wits declare the very fowls of Emd must be rough-shod to enable them to keep their footing.

At the bottom of the valley, the Visp is crossed by a bridge (1 hr.), to which the broad and in some parts newly-constructed path pursued by the traveller from Stalden winds downwards. (The old footpath, somewhat nearer, but not to be recommended, diverges to the l. about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. sooner.) The new path now ascends the r. bank (the old path, lower down, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1855, p. 255) to the (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands; then by the l. bank to (30 min.)

**St. Nicolaus** (3580 ft.) (\**Kreuz* and *Sonne*, R. 3, B.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , D. 3, A. 1 fr.; often crowded in summer; *Restaurant*; red wine preferable to the white), capital of the valley, with 600 inhab. [From St. Nicolaus over the Augstbord-Pass (9873 ft.) and the Pas de Bœuf to St. Luc, see p. 249].

Near St. Nicolaus the path crosses the stream by a (10 min.) new bridge, skirts the r. bank, and enters a pine-forest; 45 min., a lofty waterfall of several leaps is seen on the l. bank opposite: 15 min., the village of *Herbrigen* (3965 ft.); 1 hr. farther the path faces the *Weisshorn* (13,890 ft.), from which the *Bies-Glacier* descends precipitously into the valley on the r. The disciples of the geologist Agassiz maintain, that if the theories of de Saussure (comp. *Introd.* XIV.) were correct this glacier must long since have slipped down into the valley, unless frozen to the earth beneath. High up on the l. is seen the *Graben Glacier*, which descends from the *Grabenhorn* or *Dôme* (14,013 ft.), the highest peak of the *Mischabel*, ascended in 1858 for the first time.

The villages of (15 min.) **Randa** (4448 ft.) (*Hôtel du Dôme*; minerals from the environs of Zermatt at the house of the curé *M. Ant. Hagen*) and (50 min.) **Täsch** (4578 ft.) are situated amidst fresh green pastures. In 35 min. the old path reaches a \*bridge (*Hohesteg*) across the Visp, which here rushes wildly through its profound rocky gorge; a digression from the new path to this point will repay the pedestrian. Suddenly, between the mountains on the r., appears the stupendous pyramid of the *Matterhorn* (p. 271). On the l. vast expanses of snow and glaciers



ciers are also visible. The path then passes the (30 min.) *Spießbrücke*, and traverses green meadows to (25 min.) *Zermatt*.

**Zermatt, Riffelberg, Gorner-Grat etc.**, see R. 66. (From Zermatt by the *Riffel Inn* to the Matterjoch s. pp. 270, 273).

The path from Zermatt to the Matterjoch ascends the bank of the Visp, crosses the *Z'Muttbach*, and leads to the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Platten*. The path, which up to this point is also the route to the Schwarz-See (p. 275) and the Hörnli (p. 275), now becomes steeper. After the *Garbach* or *Furggenbach* is crossed, near the point where it issues from a huge vault of ice in the *Furggen-Glacier*, a magnificent survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 272), Monte Rosa, and the Rothhorn is afforded. On the r. is the Furggen Glacier, and behind it towers the *Matterhorn* (see p. 271), which faces the traveller the whole way.

From Zermatt to the lower extremity of the *Upper Theodul Glacier* 3 hrs.; thence an ascent of 2 hrs. on the firm snow, which presents no difficulty, to the *\*Matterjoch* (10,226 ft.) or *St. Theodul Pass*, situated between the Great and Little Matterhorn. Close to the highest point, on the S. side, is a small inn, where warm refreshments may be procured. De Saussure and his son spent three days here in 1792, whilst taking observations. Traces of his hut are still visible, as well as the remains of a fort, the *St. Theodulschanze*, constructed by the Piedmontese in the middle ages as a protection against incursions from the Valais. The view from the summit is limited, especially on the Italian side.

The S. slope of the St. Theodul Glacier usually abounds in crevasses, requiring considerable caution, especially after snow. After  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the S. base of the pass is reached; then over a steep and marshy moraine and at length firm ground, to the (2 hrs.) chalets of *Le Breuil* (6188 ft.) (*Hôtel du Mont-Cervin*, roomy and comfortable).

The path next traverses a wild and romantic valley, after 1 hour crosses to the r. bank of the brook, and, recrossing to the l. bank, reaches ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) the village of *Val Tournanche* (4768 ft.) (*Hôtel du Mont Rose*, tolerable). (From Val Tournanche or Le Breuil over the Col des Cimes Blanches to the Challant Valley etc., and to Varallo or Macugnaga see R. 96).

The path now descends to the lower part of the valley, crosses to the r. bank of the stream, and reaches a house on the r., where it turns to the r., passing round the house (not across the bridge). Remains of Roman aqueducts are here objects of interest; traces of the ruined arches occasionally appear at a great elevation on both sides of the valley. After 3 hrs. walking the vegetation begins to assume the Italian character. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, the traveller perceives *Châtillon* far below in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire*.









**Châtillon** (1631 ft.) (Palais Royal, Lion d'Or, Italian inns, no fixed scale of charges; Trois Rois), capital of an Ital. district (2992 inhab.), with numerous forges, the proprietors of which occupy handsome residences, about 14 M. from Val Tournanche, is situated on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (whence railway to Turin, comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). The road to Aosta (diligence three times daily), which ascends hence through the wide valley of the *Doire* (*Dora Baltea*, p. 231), is shaded by walnuts, chestnuts, and vineyards. The wine of *Chambave* (1524 ft.), a village on the road, about 3 M. from Châtillon, is one of the most esteemed in Piedmont. The slight eminence here commands a magnificent retrospective view towards the E., embracing several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa (p. 262), the Jumeaux (twin peaks, p. 273) on the r., and the peak of the Matterhorn (p. 271) and the Matterjoch on the l. The background to the W. is closed by the chain of Mont Blanc (p. 227).

At the entrance of a valley on the l. stands the picturesque *Castle of Fenis*. Now, an insignificant village with the ruins of a castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta.

A footpath ascends from *Villefranche* to the chateau of *Quart* on the hill above (now used as an infirmary), commanding a fine view, and descends on the other side.

(15 M.) **Aosta** (1841 ft.), see p. 239.

## 66. Zermatt and its Environs.

**Hotels.** \*Hôtel du Mont-Cervin, open from June 1st to Oct. 8th (R. 2, B. 1½, table d'hôte at 6 exc. W. 3, A. ¾ fr.). The \*Hôtel du Mont Rose (similar prices), an older house, belongs to the brothers *Seiler*, the proprietors of the Riffel Inn (see p. 270). Both of these houses possess collections of maps, engravings, minerals, Engl. books etc.

**Guides and Horses.** *Johann, Matthäus, Simon* and *Peter Zum Taugwald, Jean* and *Jos. Perren, Franz, Jos.* and *Ignaz Biner*. The Zermatt guides generally are thoroughly well acquainted with the different routes; French is spoken by most of the younger members of the calling. Fees: Gorner, Findelen, Zermatt Glacier 3 fr.; Gorner Grat, Rothhorn, Schwarz-See, Hörnli 6; Mettelhorn, culminating point of Matterjoch 8; over the Matterjoch to Val Tournanche 15, to Châtillon 20; Cima di Jazi 10; Weiss-thor, Adler Pass, Alphubeljoch 25, Col d'Hérens to Evolena, Trift Joch to Zinal or Ayer 30; Monte Rosa 50; Monte Rosa tour 7, ordinary excursions 6 fr. per day. — Horse to Vispach 22, Riffel 7, Schwarz-See 10, Matterjoch 10, Rothhorn 10, Val Tournanche (not recommended) 40 fr.

**Dried Plants** from the neighbourhood, very complete collections at the house of the curé M. *Ruden*; also insects.

**Zermatt**, a village with 424 inhab., called by the Piedmontese *Praborogne*, is situated 4987 ft. above the level of the sea (1750 ft. higher than Chamouny), in a green valley surrounded with firs, into which three glaciers (the *Findelen*, *Zermatt* or *Gorner*, and *Z'Mutt*) descend: the scenery is of the most imposing description.

Zermatt has of late years become a formidable rival of the Bernese Oberland, once the "ultima Thule" of the aspiring tourist. In these sen-



sation days peril is an indispensable ingredient in enjoyment, and, whilst formerly a placid survey of a sunset from the platform at Bern well repaid the modest excursionist, nothing less than a hairbreadth escape from a crevasse, or perhaps the immolation of a guide or two, satisfies the modern craving after excitement, for which Zermatt affords the most ample scope. Its glaciers furnish pictures of surpassing grandeur, though it must in candour be admitted that the charm of valleys and lakes, so prominent in the Bernese Oberland, is wanting in the scenery of this district. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world as at Zermatt — he there finds himself as it were in the very sanctuary of the Spirit of the Alps, who thus seems to address him:

"The Glacier's cold and restless mass  
 Moves onward day by day;  
 But I am he who bids it pass,  
 Or with its ice delay.  
 I am the Spirit of the place,  
 Could make the mountain bow,  
 And quiver to his cavern'd base —  
 And what with me wouldst thou?" Manfred.

The Panorama from the Gorner Grat, though wanting the common attributes of the picturesque, still cannot fail to strike the imagination of the spectator by its unparalleled grandeur. The panorama from Mürren (p. 112) bears some resemblance to that from the Riffelberg, but the latter is by far the more imposing from its immediate proximity to the mighty expanses of snow and the ice-ridges of Monte Rosa and its neighbours, in the midst of which the spectator stands. The mineralogist, botanist, and even the entomologist will find ample scope for their pursuits at Zermatt.

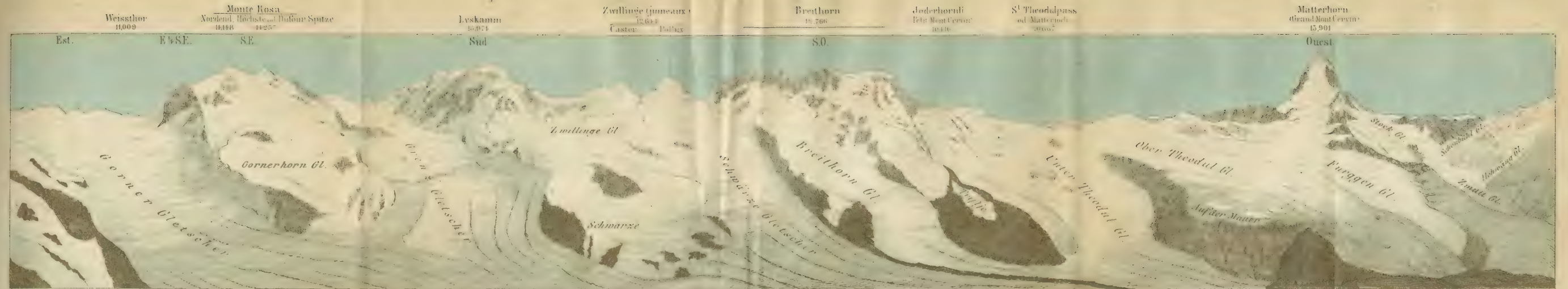
The first destination of the traveller is usually the

### **Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.**

The **Hotel** on the Riffelberg (7908 ft., 2921 above Zermatt) is often full; it is therefore always a wise precaution to enquire beforehand at the **Hôtel Mont Rose** at Zermatt if accommodation can be had on the Riffel. R. 21/2, D. 31/2, B. 11/2 fr.

The 12—13 hrs. from Vispach (comp. p. 266) to the Riffel may conveniently be divided by spending the night at St. Nicolaus. The traveller then reaches the Riffel on the second day with strength and energy unimpaired.

The bridle-path which ascends rapidly (2½, descent 1½ hr.) cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). At the **Hôtel du Mont Rose** the traveller turns to the r. (leaving the church on the l.), and ascends in a straight direction by a narrow path between two houses; 5 min., bridge across the Visp, then ascent through meadows; 10 min., church of *Winkelmatten*, where the path leads to the r.; 3 min., bridge across the *Findelenbach*, a stream which flows from the Findelen Glacier (p. 275); here the path turns to the r. and crosses the meadow to the r., then ascends rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts; 15 min., a beautiful wood of firs and Alpine cedars, the latter particularly fine (see p. 325), is next traversed, and the path ascends to the l. (r. leads to the Gorner Glacier, p. 272). A precipitous and rocky path (*Fell-Stutz*), fringed with rhododendrons, is then ascended; 20 min., the *Schwegmatt*, whence the Visp, as it issues from the Gorner Glacier, and the outlet of the Furggen Glacier (p. 268) higher up are visible; ½ hr., the *Riffel Chalets* on the *Augstkummenmatt* (ascent from Zermatt 1½ hr.), where milk and bread may be procured.



Coblenz bei K. Baedeker

Panorama from the Gornergrat near Zermatt.

Darmstadt, Ed. Wagner



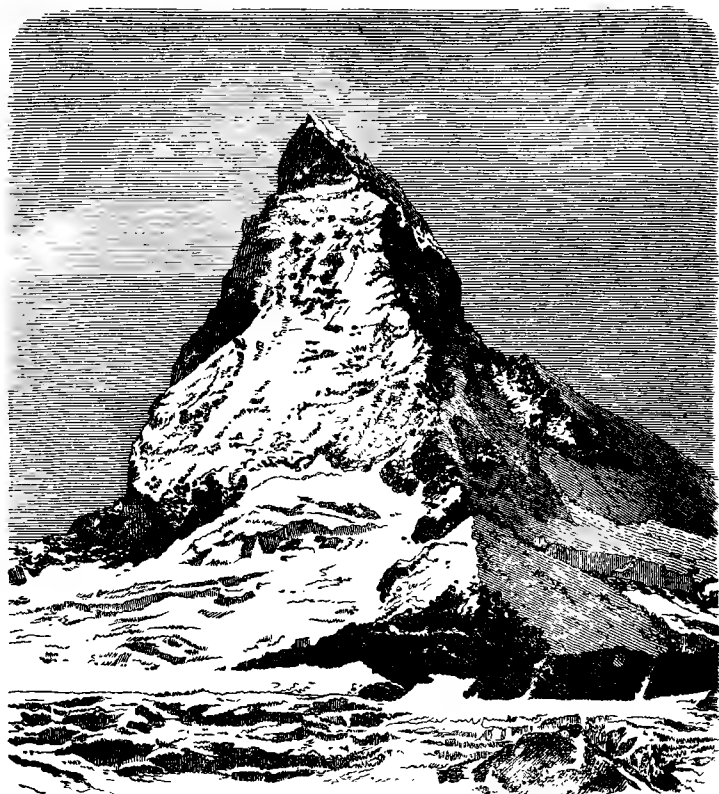


The traveller now stands at the foot of the *Riffelberg*. The path to the Riffel Inn remains on the r. bank of the little stream, and ascends, at first in a straight direction, and afterwards in zigzags to the upper chalets, and passing these, leads gradually to the r. up the slope to the inn, 1 hr. from the Augstkummenmatt. [Path to the Riffelhorn, see p. 273. In descending from the Riffelberg to Zermatt the traveller may visit the waterfall near the *Source of the Visp* at the lower extremity of the Gorner Glacier, see p. 272, by making a digression of 1 hr. (guide necessary). This path also passes the fall of the *Z' Muttbach* (p. 268), and makes an agreeable change].

The **\*\*Gorner Grat** (*Hochthäli*, *Weiss*, or *Stock Grat*, 9654 ft., 4667 ft. above Zermatt) is a rocky ridge rising from the tableland of the Riffelberg, 1746 ft. higher than the inn, the gradual ascent from which occupies 1½ hr. (guide unnecessary). The summit commands a prospect of the most magnificent description (see panorama); the spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. From *Monte Rosa* and the *Matterhorn* such gigantic buttresses extend towards the N., viz. the mountains between the twin-valleys of the Visp and the Saas, the *Mischabelhörner* (the *Täschhorn* or *Lagerhorn*, 14,032 ft., and the *Dom* or the *Grabenhorn*, 14,013 ft.), as well as those opposite to them (the groups of the *Gabelhörner*, the *Rothhorn* and the *Weisshorn*), that these seem to contest the palm with those giants of the central chain. The view of Monte Rosa itself, snow-white from base to summit, sometimes disappoints the exaggerated expectations of the traveller; only two of its peaks are visible (one of these, however, the highest), and altogether its appearance is less imposing than from the Italian side. The most striking object in the whole panorama, and incontestably the chief boast of Zermatt is the **Matterhorn** (13,798 ft.) *Mont Cervin*, or *Grande Couronne*, Ital. *Monte Silvio*.

"De Saussure deemed it impossible to believe that the sharp pyramid of the Matterhorn could ever have been upheaved from beneath; the sharpness of its edges, its pillar-like form, and the regularity of its stratifications, all contradict such a supposition. How could a force acting from below, whose effects are seen in raising the level of whole districts, effect the uplifting of such a sharply defined mass from the level around? It is however a geological fact, as astonishing as true, that the whole of the surrounding district has been raised from its former level by a force acting from beneath: this widely-extended convulsion elevated the entire surface to a uniform height; but after the disturbing causes had subsided, the more loosely stratified portions gradually sank, leaving the gigantic pillar-like masses of Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, the Matterhorn, the Dent Blanche etc., standing erect amidst the debris." Bernh. Studer.

The Matterhorn was ascended for the first time on July 14th, 1864 by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Messrs. *Whymper* and *Haddo*, with the guides *Michael Croz* and two *Taugwalders* (p. 269). In descending Mr. Haddo lost his footing not far from the summit and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Douglas and Croz to a depth of 4000 ft. to the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again accomplished by four guides from *Breuil* (p. 268).



The Matterhorn.

The **\*Gorner Glacier**, which is more extensive than the Mer de Glace at Chamouny, winds like a huge snake round the Riffelberg from E. to W., being joined in its course by no fewer than ten other glaciers. The *Visp* (see p. 274) issues from it about 2 M. above Zermatt, whence its source is visible. The glacier advances annually from 20 to 30 ft. To the N. the *Findeln Glacier* is visible, descending from the Cima di Jazi; to the E. are the *Furggen Glacier* (on the l.) and the *Zmutt Glacier* (on the r.), descending from the Matterhorn.

Another path leads from the Augstkummenmatt (p. 270) to the Riffelberg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. longer to the inn than the one before described, but more interesting from its proximity in many places to the Gorner Glacier. It crosses the brook near the chalet and ascends; after 40 min. (path to the r. to be avoided)

it turns to the l., and winds gradually round the rocky N.W. slope of the Riffelberg, the haunt of the marmot, at first towards the *Matterhorn*, and afterwards towards the beautiful and dazzling enows of the *Breithorn* (12,840 ft.); after passing a (15 min.) chalet, the *Zwillinge* (*Jumeaux*), *Castor* (13,022 ft.) on the E. and *Pollux* (12,603 ft.) on the W., become visible beside the latter; 15 min. the *Gagikopf*, an enormous mass of rock. Then straight towards the ridge, skirting the N. side of the *Riffelhorn* (9022 ft.); 30 min. a small stream issuing from the snow. *Monte Rosa* is visible through the gorge towards which the path leads: to the l. lies the little *Riffelhorn Lake* and (15 min.) the *Rothe Kummén*. To the W. in the immediate vicinity, is the *Riffelhorn* (9022 ft.), a rocky peak of grotesque form, 600 ft. higher than the *Rothe Kummén*, and accessible only to active climbers. The *Riffel Inn* is now  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. distant in a N.W. direction, and is visible as soon as the brink of the mountain-terrace in front is reached. The ridge to the E., near the *Rothe Kummén*, is the *Gorner Grat* (p. 271), the ascent of which from this occupies  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.

The *Gugel*, an eminence to the l. of the Hotel, affords a good survey of the *Findelen* and *Adler* glaciers and *Adler Pass*.

The *Riffel Hotel* is admirably adapted as head-quarters for **Excursions on the Glaciers**, which on a near approach lose many of the terrors with which imagination invests them. The traveller is, however, recommended to engage guides at Zermatt, as they are not always to be met with on the *Riffel*. The most interesting of these excursions are here enumerated.

The ascent of the *\*Matterjoch* (10,226 ft.) (p. 268) is recommended, even to those who do not purpose proceeding to the valley of Aosta. From the *Riffel*  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (from Zermatt  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , comp. p. 268, the latter route is the preferable, as it avoids the *Gorner Glacier* and its crevasses, as well as the fatiguing descent and ascent). The path descends from the *Riffel Inn*, towards the l., by the *Riffelhorn* to the *Gorner Glacier*, which it crosses; it then ascends the rocky wall beyond, to the *Theodul Glacier* (p. 268), and thence to the culminating point. The view is limited, especially on the Ital. side, but the whole excursion is replete with scenes of grandeur; the very heart of the mountains is penetrated, and many views preferable to those from the *Gorner Grat* are obtained. — From the summit of the Pass the *Breithorn* (12,750 ft.) (see above) may be ascended by vigorous climbers in 3–4 hrs.

The *\*Cima di Jazi* (11,753 ft.), the summit of which rises N. of the *"Old Weisssthor"* (comp. p. 262), may be ascended in 5–6 hrs., an excursion which on the whole repays the fatigue better than most of the others (guide 10 fr.; one suffices even for several persons). View similar to that from *Monte Rosa*. The route at first skirts the somewhat precipitous wall of the *Gorner Grat*: then an easy and gradual ascent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. on the ice and snow, the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. steeper. Descent in 3–4 hrs. Care must be taken not to approach the brink of the summit on the S. (*Macugnaga*) side; for should the overhanging masses of snow give way, the traveller would be precipitated into an abyss of 3–4000 ft. in depth. Those whose energy is still unimpaired should not omit to proceed to the summit of the *\*New Weisssthor Pass*, whence the view of *Macugnaga* below apparently only a stone's throw distant, is strikingly imposing. An idea may at the same time be formed of the difficulties of the descent in that direction. Descent to Zermatt across the *Findelen Glacier* not to be recommended.

The *Rothhorn* (10,522 ft.) is ascended with greater ease from Zermatt (see p. 275) than from the *Riffel*. — The ascent of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 273) can only be accomplished by skilful climbers, and does not repay the trouble.

*Monte Rosa*, *Highest* or *Dufour-Spitze* (14,278 ft.) comp. p. 262. Guide 50, porter 35 fr. None of the higher mountains has been recently ascended so frequently, even by ladies, as *Monte Rosa*. Although the ascent is usually described as easy, unpractised mountaineers must bear in mind that it is attended with no small amount of fatigue, and that a perfectly steady head is indispensable. After a snow-storm of two days, on Sept. 13th, 1863, the Editor enjoyed the rare good fortune of a perfectly unclouded prospect from the summit. Independently of the view, however, the expedition is a highly interesting one. At the spectator's feet lie the vast plains of Lombardy; the view of the *Macugnaga Glacier*, *Macugnaga* and the *Ital. lakes* is especially striking; the *Bernina*, *Ortler*, the entire range of the *Alps* of *Valais* and *Bern*, and the gigantic *Mont Blanc* are also visible. — The route (ascent and descent 12–14 hrs.) descends by the *Gorner Grat*, traverses the *Gorner* and *Monte Rosa* glaciers to *Auf den Platten* (2 hrs.), then ascends on the snow to *Auf dem Felsen* (1 hr.), where breakfast is usually taken. After a walk of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. over precipitous snow-fields the lower *Sattel* is reached, and in 20 min. more ascended. Here a second halt is made. Thus far the ascent is arduous, but unattended with danger; the same cannot be said of the remainder ( $11\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) of the route, which ascends on the brink of a profound abyss by means of steps hewn in the ice. The final portion involves a fatiguing scramble over the rocks.

Besides the *Dufour* peak, the following also belong to the *Monte Rosa* mass: *Nord-End* or *Gornerhorn* (14,198 ft.), *Zumstein-Spitze* (14,078 ft.), *Sigal-Kuppe* (14,041 ft.) and *Parrot-Spitze* (13,677 ft.) (comp. p. 262); the three last have been ascended.

The *Breithorn* (12,750 ft.) and *Lyskamm* (12,970 ft.) are also occasionally ascended, and even the *Matterhorn*, once deemed inaccessible, has more than once been successfully scaled.

Excursion round *Monte Rosa* 3 good days' walk: from the summit of the *Matterjoch* (*St. Theodul Pass*) over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* into the *Challant Valley* to *Ayas*, thence over the *Betta-Furca* (8126 ft.) to *Gressoney* in the *Lys Valley*, over the *Col di Val Dobbia* (7844 ft.) to the *Sesia Valley*, and thence over the *Col del Turlo* (8526 ft.) to *Macugnaga*, see R. 96.

*Passes.* To *Le Breuil* in the *Val Tournanche* and to *Ayas* in the *Ayas* or *Challant Valley* over the *Matterjoch* or *Theodul Pass* (10,226 ft.), guide 15 fr. (see R. 65 and p. 378). Another route to *Ayas* is by the *Schwarzthor*, a pass between the *Zwillinge* (*Jumeaux*) and *Breithorn*, difficult and not without danger. A route of similar character leads to *Gressoney* in the valley of *Gressoney*, by the *Lys-Joch* or *Silber-Pass* between the *Lyskamm* and *Dufour* peak. From the *Riffel* to the summit of the pass 6–7 hrs., to the extremity of the glacier  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , *Chalet de Lys*  $2\frac{3}{4}$  and *Gressoney*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , altogether an expedition of 12–14 hrs., 7–8 of which on ice and snow; occasionally precipitous. Another pass between the *Zwillinge* and *Lyskamm*, traversed for the first time in 1861, is very objectionable on account of its extreme difficulty.

To *Macugnaga* in the *Anzasca Valley* by the "*New Weissthor*" (11,119 ft.); guide 25 fr. The first portion of this route as far as the *Weissthor* (6 hrs. incl. the *Cima di Jazi*) is one of the easiest and most beautiful of Alpine glacier and snow excursions. Beyond the culminating point of the pass a farther ascent is made over the rugged rocks of the *Cima di Roffel*; then a giddy descent, passing perpendicular rocks and traversing precipitous snow-fields. This difficult and apparently impracticable portion of the expedition, for which vigorous limbs and a perfectly steady head are absolutely indispensable, is accomplished in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 hrs., and in 3 hrs. more (5 from the culminating point, in all 10–12 hrs.) *Macugnaga* (p. 262) is reached. — The *Old Weissthor* (11,008 ft.), between *Monte Rosa* and the

Cima di Jazi is now regarded as impassable. — To the Mattmark Alp by the New Weisssthor, between the Cima di Roffel and Stralhorn, see p. 264. The route from the Riffl to the Adler Pass (p. 264) by the Findelen Glacier is objectionable.

Excursions from Zermatt (for those best undertaken from the Riffl, see above):

To the **Findelen** and **Gorner Glaciers**, an excursion of  $\frac{1}{2}$  day; guide (3 fr.) unnecessary. The path to the former is the same as that to the Riffl (p. 270) as far as the church of Winkelmaten, where the traveller must turn to the l. In  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the *Eggenalp* is reached, where the path divides; by either route the *Stelli-See* is passed and the *Fluh Alp* attained, whence the glacier may be surveyed. [This is also the route to the *Lower* (5662 ft.) and *Upper* (10,522 ft.) **Rothhorn**, which may be ascended after the glacier has been inspected (3–4 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 6 fr.). — Travellers are particularly cautioned not to venture on the glacier without a guide.] The pedestrian then returns to Winkelmaten and the W. side of the Visp. In  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. the brook issuing from the Zmutt Glacier is crossed. Near the Gorner Glacier a wooden bridge crosses the Visp as it issues from the ice. Caution must be used in approaching the glacier, as masses of ice frequently become detached.

To the **Schwarz-See** (7875 ft.) and **Hörnli** (8906 ft.), guide 6 fr.; the former may be visited on horseback. This is one of the commonest and least difficult of the longer excursions from Zermatt. To the *Schwarz-See*  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs.; thence to the *Hörnli* a steep ascent of  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. The stupendous proportions of the Matterhorn (comp. p. 271) are here apparent. In returning, the traveller should visit the **Zmutt Glacier** with its huge moraines.

The **\*Mettelhorn** (10,497 ft.) (ascent 5, descent 3 hrs.), which rises to the N. of Zermatt, and has frequently been ascended of late years, commands the same panorama as the Gorner Grat, and moreover embraces the valleys of Tourtemagne and Anniviers with their numerous glaciers (pp. 254, 246); on the other hand the immediate proximity of the Gorner Glacier is wanting. Ascent arduous and hardly suitable for ladies.

**Passes.** To Zinal in the Val d'Anniviers by the Triftjoch or Col de Zinal (10,885 ft.) difficult, guide 30 fr., see p. 247; by the Col Durand or Col de la Dent Blanche (10,700 ft.) less difficult, but longer, guide 30 fr., see p. 247; to Evolena in the Val d'Hérens by the Col d'Hérens (10,704 ft.), less arduous from this side than from Evolena, guide 30 fr., see p. 245; to Châtillon in the Aosta Valley by the Matterjoch or St. Theodul Pass (10,226 ft.) easy, and in fine weather practicable for ladies, guide 20 fr., to Val Tournanche only, 15 fr., see p. 268; Schwarzsthor, Lyskamm, Weisssthor, see Riffl excursions; three glacier-passes lead into the Saas Valley: Adler Pass (11,670 ft.), difficult, Allalin Pass (10,990 ft.) and Alphubel (12,418 ft.), the last the finest and least difficult; for each of these, guide 25 fr.

## 67. The Canton of Appenzell.

### Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hohekasten, Sentis.

Excursion of three days, of great interest, especially for those who are unacquainted with other portions of Switzerland: 1st. From Rorschach to Heiden  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.: by the Kaïen to Trogen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; by the Gäbris to Gais 2 hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd. From Gais to Appenzell 1 hr., Weissbad  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., Wildkirchli and Ebenalp 2 hrs., back to Weissbad  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., Appenzell  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., in all 6 hrs. — 3d. From Appenzell by Gais to Altstätten in the Valley of the Rhine 3 hrs., or by Teufen to St. Gall 4 hrs. — From St. Gall diligence to Heiden once daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., thence to Rheineck see p. 282; to Trogen twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; to Gais and Appenzell see p. 280. From Teufen to Trogen, Heiden and Rheineck once daily in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. — One horse carr. from St. Gall to Gais and Weissbad and back 12 fr.; from Rorschach to Heiden 12 fr.

The **Canton of Appenzell**, lying out of the beaten track of tourists, was formerly little visited, but since the extension of the Wurtemberg and Bavarian railway to the lake of Constance, vast numbers of travellers enter Switzerland in this direction. In the grandeur of its scenery the canton of Appenzell will bear no comparison with many of the other mountain-districts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space all the peculiar characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of scenes of the busiest industry, of the richest pastures, of cattle with which none can compete, and even of lofty snow-peaks and glaciers (on the Sentis). The most beautiful points are *Heiden*, *St. Antony*, *Wildkirchli* and *Hohekasten*.

The Canton of Appenzell is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gall; it was divided by the religious wars of 1597 into two semi-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feelings on religious subjects are very strong. Inner-Rhoden, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in extent, is exclusively Rom. Cath., and until 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits, even Rom. Catholics who were not natives of the Canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally annulled by a decree of the Confederation in 1848, but that the old feeling predominates is sufficiently evidenced by the returns of the last census, according to which 12,020 of the inhab. are Rom. Catholics, whilst the insignificant fraction of 124 only are Protestants. **Ausser-Rhoden** (90 sq. M., 48,604 inhab., 2243 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; 1/4th of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, principally for firms in St. Gall. The income of the officials never exceeds 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly (p. 75) is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwyl; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; about 12,000 men assemble on the occasion.

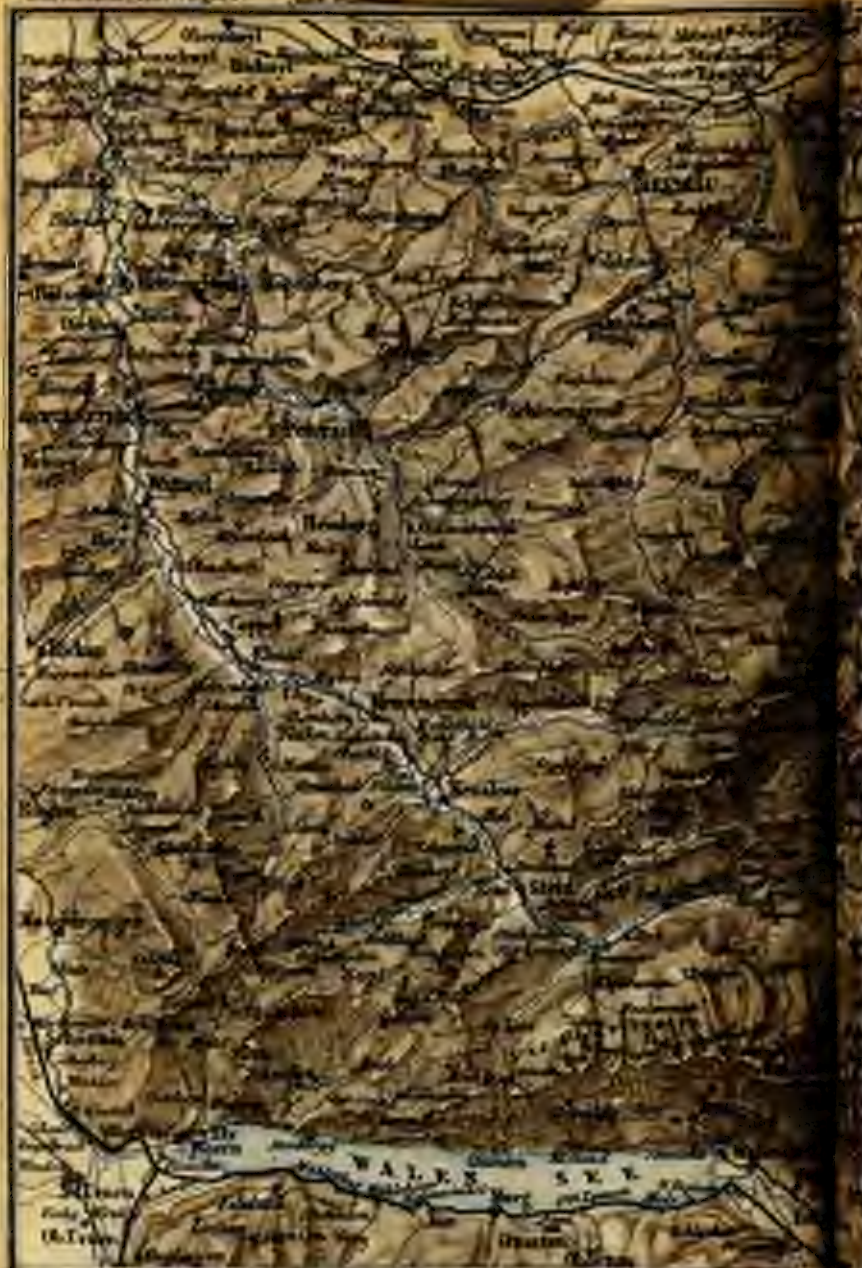
The contrast in habits, manners and costume which exists between these two divisions of the canton is extremely remarkable. **Ausser-Rhoden** is characterized by the activity and flourishing condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent; almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite secondary to the other more important branches of trade. The inhabitants of **Inner-Rhoden** generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), "*a rough, hardy, homely and pious folk*"; their costume is picturesque and primitive. In this canton the rearing of cattle and the manufacture of cheese are the highest pursuits to which the natives attain. The most productive pastures are in the vicinity of Appenzell. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in embroidery.

The Appenzellers are partial to athletic exercises, and are skilful riflemen; a portion of Sundays and festivals is set apart for these sports. Wrestling matches see *Introd. XIV.* The singular chant of the cow-herds has a peculiar and not unpleasant effect; their language is, however, almost unintelligible even to those familiar with the usual German dialect of Switzerland.

**Whey-cure Establishments** in Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Urnäsch* etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentis; the milk is heated and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ("*Schotten*") thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-manufacturers possess about 500 goats on the Sentis, and even purchase goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers at *Gais*, *Weissbad* etc. It need hardly be said that the innkeepers are the parties who derive the greatest advantage from the transaction. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner (see *Introd. XIII*).











The excursion mentioned at p. 275 commences with **Rorschach** (1225 ft., p. 37). Omnibus daily from Rorschach to Heiden in 2 hrs., fare 3 fr. The road diverges from the "Rheinstrasse" in the town, and ascends gradually to the (4½ M.) \***Wienachter-Eck** (*Landegg*, inn near the summit, good Markgräfler wine), commanding a view of the lake, most extensive from the eminence a little to the l. of the road. The road here turns, ascending at a right angle past the *Wienachter Quarries*. These have been worked for centuries, and yield regularly-stratified slabs of sandstone, the exportation of which extends as far as Holland. The road now traverses the heights, passing *Katholisch* and *Reformirt Grub* (2475 ft.), and reaches (3 M.) **Heiden**. Those who wish to visit the *Kaien* (see below), need not go so far as Heiden, but turn to the r. beyond the church of Reformirt-Grub, and proceed in a straight direction towards the *Kaien*; the path can hardly be mistaken. (From Rorschach to Heiden by *Rheineck*, see below.)

**Heiden** (2496 ft.) (\*Freihof, R. 1½, per week 7 to 12 fr., B. 1, D. 2 fr., whey 80 c. per day, whey-bath 5—6 fr.; \*Löwe smaller; opposite to it, *Schweizerhof* (Post and telegr. office); Krone; Linde. Hôtel Garni "Zum Sonnenhügel", R. 6 to 10 fr. per week; Zum Paradies; Zur frohen Aussicht, well spoken of) is a handsome village with 2884 inhab. (146 Rom. Cath.), reconstructed since the conflagration of 1838, and situated in the midst of fresh and pleasant meadows. It is now much frequented by invalids who employ the whey-cure.

Heiden is a most agreeable place of sojourn for invalids, from the salubrity of its air, its elevated situation, and the superiority of its establishments. Mineral water may also be procured. The gallery on the summit of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, especially over the Lake of Constance. — Diligence to *St. Gall* once daily in 2 hrs., to *Rheineck* (p. 282) twice daily in 40 min. by *Wolfhalden*, with the beautifully situated whey-cure estab. of *Friedberg*; the road is better and more interesting than that by Grub (see above); it skirts the brow of the mountain, and commands a fine view the whole way.

The \***Chapel of St. Antony** (3411 ft.), 4½ M. to the S. of Heiden, on the road to (7½ M.) *Allstädten*, commands a celebrated prospect of the Valley of the Rhine (preferable to the view from the *Kaien*), *Bregenz*, *Lindau*, a part of the Lake of Constance and the *Vorarlberg* and *Tyrol*ese mountains.

The *Kaien*, 1¼ hr. S.E. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended; guide (1½ fr.) desirable. The road to Trogen is at first followed; after 35 min. the hill is ascended to the r. in the direction of some houses, where, if unprovided with a guide, the traveller should engage the services of a boy; 10 min. fir-wood, here somewhat steep, then across an open meadow with a few chalets, and up the small peak of the (28 min.) \***Kaien** (3442 ft.). The view embraces a large portion of the Lake of Constance and the Canton of Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the *Bregenzer Ach*,

the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein mountains, with the white chain of the Scesaplana rising above them to the S.E. It also affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district; the Kamor and the Hohekasten, the 5 peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi somewhat in the background; in front are wooded meadows and the handsome villages of Wald, Trogen and Speicher; to the l. above Trogen is the Gäbris (s. below); to the r. near Speicher, Vöglisegg (p. 281); l. above Speicher, in the distance, the summits of Pilatus and the Rigi.

The Kaien is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from Speicher, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's throw, though in reality 3 M. distant. The path descends to the r. by *Rehtobel*, beyond which, far below in the gorge, the road to Trogen is visible. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic inn "Am Goldach".

**Trogen** (2786 ft.) (*Schäfle; Krone*), with 2942 inhab. (100 Rom. Cath.), the seat of government of the Canton of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, contains nothing worthy of note.

The footpath over the Gäbris to Gais (2 hrs.) diverges from the high-road and immediately ascends the hill; 10 min. sign-post, to the r. carriage-road to Gais by *Bühler*; 30 min. sign-post indicating the "Footpath over the Gäbris to Gais". to the l. The Sentis and Altmann are striking features in the landscape. The path traverses meadows and finally pine-forest; 40 min., sign-post indicating the way to "Trogen and Speicher," "Gais," and (5 min. distant) "Inn on the Gäbris". The new inn to the r. of the path. is far preferable from the superiority of its accommodation and fine view. The highest (3856 ft.) point of the Gäbris is near the trigonometrical signal, 10 min. (130 ft.) above the direction-post, but the view is intercepted by trees on three sides, and on the fourth (towards the Sentis) is not superior to that which the road commands. It is also very similar to the view from the Kaien, so that this  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk may well be eschewed. Descent to Gais, which is visible below, in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., somewhat steep. Sign-posts, placed at intervals, assist the traveller at doubtful points.

**Gais** (2875 ft.), a village with 2680 inhab. (120 Rom. Cath.), situated in the midst of green meadows, almost destitute of trees, does not contain above 50 well-built houses. It is the oldest and most celebrated of the Appenzell whey-cure villages (whey was first drunk here in 1749).

The two Hotels, the \*Ochs and the \*Krone (often over-crowded during the season), stand in a large square near the church. Charges: R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2, B. 1, D.  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., whey 80 c. per day. *Telegraph station* at the Post-office. Physician Dr. Heim. (Diligence to St. Gall s. p. 280; to Altstädten s. p. 282.)

The high-road from Gais to Appenzell (3 M.) traverses green meadows destitute of trees. **Appenzell** (2404 ft.) (\*Hecht; \*Löwe; beer at the "Brasserie" and the Hecht), now much visited for the whey-cure, the capital of the Canton of Inner-Rhoden, is a large village of 3286 inhab. (50 Prot.), on the *Sitter*, with houses chiefly constructed of wood. It contains two convents, and was



formerly the country-residence of the Abbots of St. Gall, from which fact it derives its name (*Abbatis cella*). The Church was reconstructed in 1824—26; it contains facsimiles of some banners and flags captured by the Appenzellers in the 15th cent. The *Charnel-house* is of the kind described at p. 150. (Diligence to St. Gall see p. 280).

Visitors usually make no stay at Appenzell, but pass through it on their way to ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the S.E.) **Weissbad** (2524 ft.), another whey-cure estab. (R.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , B.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , D. 2, S.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.), situated at the base of the Appenzell range, the *Kamor*, *Hohenkasten* and *Sentis*.

The most usual excursion from Weissbad is S. to the **\*Wildkirchli** (4615 ft.) ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hr., path somewhat intricate, guide 3 fr., *Huber* recommended), a hermitage founded in 1656, at present closed. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of a grotto in a precipitous wall of rock 220 ft. high, to which a path has been made. At the foot of this precipice is the **\*Sonne** inn. On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) a solemn service is celebrated at Wildkirchli, and the grotto (18 ft. long, 15 ft. wide) and the *Ebenalp* are visited by a large concourse. The view over the lake of Constance towards Suabia and Bavaria is very striking.

A stalactite grotto, 150 ft. long, closed on the W. side by a door, penetrates the limestone rock. Close to the entrance stands a good rustic inn, the proprietor of which illuminates the grotto by means of a torch and opens the door, through which an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. A steep and narrow path leads from this to the (15 min.) **Ebenalp** (4925 ft.), at the N. extremity of the *Alpstein* chain, rich in Alpine plants, and commanding a splendid panoramic view of the *Sentis*, the Lake of Constance, the *Kamor*, *Altmann* and *Churfirten*. Those who wish to avoid this narrow path may, where in ascending, close to the mountain, the path to the l. leads to the *Wildkirchli*, take an easy footpath to the r., which traverses a forest to the *Ebenalp*.

The Direct Path from Weissbad to the Valley of the Rhine by the *Hohenkasten* (5 hrs.) runs towards the S.E. through ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Brülisau* (2872 ft.) (Krone, rustic); by the church the paved path must be followed, past the first house, as far as a barn, where the meadows are ascended (in the direction of the inn at the foot of the *Kamor*, which is visible for a long distance) as far as the first group of houses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; thence straight on, not by the beaten path, through the enclosure on the r. as far as the inn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (bridle-path thus far), which affords tolerable accom. and contains a small collection of fossils. From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a narrow path, to the summit of the *Hohenkasten* (5538 ft.) (*Inn*), which, together with the neighbouring (15 min. N.) *Kamor*, slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Extensive view over the Lake of Constance to Suabia, the Rhine Valley, the three chains of the Appenzell mountains, the lofty *Sentis* directly in the foreground, and the *Voralberg* and *Alps* of the Grisons. This lime-stone range separates Appenzell from the Rhine Valley. The descent to ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Rüthi* (railway

station, p. 283), in the Rhine Valley, is very fatiguing, and should only be attempted by good pedestrians with steady heads; the latter portion of it is particularly bad, and not easily found without a guide. The traveller had better proceed at first towards the l. by the foot of the Kamor, in order to reach the path descending from the chalets of the Kamor, which soon become visible. The descent leads from chalet to chalet, the path in some places disappearing altogether. In the wood below the last chalets, the descent to the r. is the preferable, the path to the l. is extremely precipitous.

The more convenient route is the *High-road from Gais to Altstädten* (6 M., diligence once daily in 1 hr.); first  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. level; then, from the point where the new road, winding round the mountain, diverges from the old, a continual descent. The latter is the shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view; it leads to the l. by the ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) *\*Stoss* (2928 ft.), a chapel (and inn) on the summit of the pass, commanding a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg and the Grisons. Here, on June 17th, 1405, 400 men of Appenzell under Rudolf von Werdenberg, (comp. p. 283) signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gall. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss.

The *Diligence from Appenzell to St. Gall* (twice daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., returning in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., coupé 3, interior  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , omnibus 2 fr.) passes through (3 M.) *Gais* (p. 278), then (skirting the *Rothbach* which divides Appenzell-Ausser from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden) ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Bühler* (2567 ft.) (telegr. stat.), and ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Teufen* (2573 ft.) (*\*Hecht*; *\*Linde*; *Hôtel des Alpes*; whey-cure in all), two prosperous manufacturing villages, the latter very picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the entire chain of the Sentis; thence through meadows and forests to (6 M.) *St. Gall* (p. 35).

From Appenzell to Teufen a footpath, which shortens the distance; crosses the *Sitter* near *Mettlen*, and then descends the valley of the *Sitter*, high up on the r. bank of the river, passing through *Steig*, *Lenk*, *Haslen*. Thence at first towards the N., afterwards N.E. over the mountain, passing through several woods, and descending into the valley of the *Rothbach*, which stream it crosses and then ascends to *Teufen*.

The Footpath from Teufen to St. Gall ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) (the carriage-road was completed in 1862) diverges from the high-road near the "Hecht" inn, and immediately ascends the mountain to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Schäpfe's Eck* (Inn); it then again descends to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *St. Gall*. The summit of the mountain (10 min. W. of the *Schäpfe's Eck*) is much frequented, and derives its appellation of *\*Frölichsegg* from Herr Frölich, the proprietor of the inn. It commands a fine view, embracing Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley with its numerous dwellings, the Appenzell mountains (p. 281), on the extreme l. the Föhnern, the Kamor, Hohenkasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow, more to the r. the Altmann and Sentis with its snow-fields, far in the distance the Glärnisch and the summit of the Speer;

to the W. the railway and road to Wyl, extended like a map before the spectator, and to the N. a part of the Lake of Constance.

Leaving the Schäfle's Eck, and following the ridge of the mountain in an E. direction, the traveller finally ascends an eminence towards a solitary pine, passing which, and issuing from the forest, he attains the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) \***Vöglisegg** (2961 ft.), commanding a view of the adjacent villages of Trogen and Speicher; beyond Speicher rise the gentle slopes of the Kaien (p. 277). The prospect embraces the Lake of Constance and the beautiful meadow-land of Speicher and Trogen, a part of the Vorarlberg range, and several of the Appenzell mountains; a few paces in front of the inn (\**Taube*), the summit of the Sentis is especially conspicuous. To St. Gall (p. 35) a descent of 1 hr. Path to the Freudenberg very picturesque, 1 hr.

Nearer St. Gall,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the Vöglisegg, from which it is visible, is the \***Freudenberg** (2724 ft.), another and still finer point of view, also possessing a good inn. In the foreground of the view is St. Gall with its populous environs, beyond these the Lake of Constance. By the carriage-road St. Gall may be reached in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., by the footpath in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Halfway up the hill are several large ponds, which serve as bathing-places.

The ascent of the snow-clad **Sentis** (7709 ft.) the highest mountain in Appenzell, is frequently made from Weissbad (guide 5 fr. per day). The route traverses the Schwendi (*Inn*), and skirts the precipices of the *Gloggeren* to the (3 hrs.) Meglisalp (4556 ft.); Alpine fare and accom. at a chalet; prices high. Then in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs. to the S. peak of the mountain, the Sentis proper, or Hohe Mesmer. By means of the new path, the necessity of traversing the extensive snow-field is now obviated. About 5 min. below the peak is a chalet, where eggs, wine etc. and rough accom. for the night may be procured. A cross formerly stood on the stone pyramid, erected at the time when Napoleon united the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell under the name of the *Canton du Sentis*. The view extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Suabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese mountains, the Grisons and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. The N. peak, which is separated from the S. by a small glacier, is named the Gyrenspitz or Geierspitz (7019 ft.).

From the Sentis the traveller may cross the Seelap to (4, ascent 7—8 hrs.) Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (p. 291). The usual route from Weissbad to Wildhaus (6 hrs.) leads through the *Brüttobel* to the *Säntis-See*, ascends to the *Fählen-See* (4479 ft.), and crosses the *Krayalp* (6156 ft.),  $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 hrs., not sufficiently interesting to repay the fatigue; the route by the Sentis (not much longer) is, therefore, preferable. A nearer, but dangerous path traverses the *Donnenalp*, the *Altenalp* (where the "Ziegenloch" is situated, a vertical crevice, through which the Seelap is visible), the *Oertlikopf* etc., and some glaciers.

## 68. From Rorschach to Coire.

*Comp. Maps pp. 20, 276.*

United Swiss Railway, in  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Fares 9 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c. Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets. The Rorschach station is  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the E. of the town (p. 37); passengers who take their seats at the harbour-station should observe that by many trains carriages must be changed on arriving at the principal station. The first morning-



train corresponds at Rorschach with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino. On reaching Coire, the traveller should repair without delay to the diligence office (near the station); the only conveyances which await the arrival of the train are the hotel-omnibuses.

The Valley of the Rhine, formerly termed the *Upper Rheingau*, and governed till 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, like Tessin (p. 82), Thurgau etc., presents a great variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving Rorschach, skirts the lake for a short time. Stat. *Staad*. Heiden (p. 277) is seen on the heights to the r.; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize and numerous plantations of fruit-trees. On the slope is the castle of *Wartegg*, and above it *Wartensee*; farther on, situated on the *Buchberg*, the vineyards of which advance into the valley of the Rhine, a glimpse is caught of the castle of *Weinburg*, the property of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (the beautiful park may be entered without permission; superb view); the view from the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table) above the castle is much admired. The train traverses part of the fertile delta formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The bed of the river is subject to frequent changes, and is only navigable for rafts. Works are in progress to direct its course through a cutting to *Fussach* on the Lake of Constance.

Stat. *Rheineck* (1234 ft.) (*Hecht; Krone*; telegr. stat.), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden* 2 fr., twice daily in 1½ hr., see p. 277.) At stat. *St. Margarethen* a much-frequented ferry crosses the Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. The village on the r. bank is *St. Johannhöchst*. The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to disastrous inundations. The railway skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and (from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein*) passes between the river and perpendicular rocks. Stat. *Au, Heerbrugg, Rebstein*.

**Altstädten** (1336 ft.) (\*Drei Könige or Post, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1 fr.; Krone; Rabe), a town with 7293 inhab. (2728 Prot.). A road (2 hrs. ascent) leads hence over the *Ruppen* (2866 ft.), then in 1 hr. to Trogen, and in 2 hrs. more to St. Gall; another road in 3 hrs. by the *Stoss* and Gais to Appenzell (p. 278); a very pleasant footpath in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Antony* and *Heiden* (p. 277) to Rorschach. Near Altstädten the Sentsis is seen to the r. through a gorge; in the distance (S.) the snow-clad Scesaplana; and beside it the Falknis (p. 283).

Stat. *Oberried*. On the E. slope of a rocky and wooded eminence to the r., stands the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the defile of the *Hirschensprung* (stag's leap), above which rise the rugged limestone mountains of the *Kamör* and *Höhenkasten* (p. 279).

Stat. *Rüthi* (path over the *Hohenkasten* to *Weissbad*, see p. 279). The lofty wooded rock, rising above the little town of *Sennwald* (Post or *Krone*), is termed the *Kanzel* (pulpit). Stat. *Saletz* (pleasant walk hence by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lupe*, passing the *Fählen* and *Sämtis* lakes, in 6 hrs. to *Weissbad*, p. 279); then *Haug*, where the road from the *Toggenburg* to *Feldkirch* is crossed (p. 291). Above stat. *Buchs* (\**Sonne*; \**Hörnli*) rises the conspicuous castle of *Werdenberg*, formerly the residence of the celebrated count of that name.

On a height, on the opposite bank of the *Rhine*, is *Vaduz*, with a castle, the capital of the principality of *Liechtenstein*, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (three sisters), the mountains which became visible at *Altstädten*.

Above stat. *Sevelen* rises the old turreted castle of *Wartau*. Near stat. *Triibbach* the massive rocks of the *Schollberg* approach so near the *Rhine* that it has been necessary to blast a passage for the road and the railway. Opposite, on the r. bank of the *Rhine*, on an eminence, are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the *Luziensteig* begins.

At *Sargans* (p. 46) the *Wesen* (*Glarus*) and *Zürich* line diverges to the N.W. By some trains carriages must be changed. The *Rhine*, which appears formerly to have discharged itself to the E. into the *Lake of Wallenstadt*, has worn a broad passage through the rocks, and takes a N. direction. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. the long, rugged chain of the *Churfirsten* (p. 44) becomes visible, to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (7899 ft.).

*Ragatz*, see p. 284. On the r. a cascade issues from a cleft in the rock, near which are the ruins of the castle of *Freudenberg*. Opposite, on the r. bank of the *Rhine*, on the abrupt summit of the *St. Luzienberg* or *Fläscherberg* (3521 ft.), are seen some buildings connected with the fortifications of the pass (see below).

Below the confluence of the *Tamina* the line crosses the *Rhine* by a covered wooden bridge (foot-passengers cross on the l. side) and stops at *Mayenfeld* (1647 ft.) (*Alte Post*) an ancient and thriving little town with 1313 inhab. (134 Rom. Cath.) The old tower was erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emperor *Constantius* as a defence against the invasions of the barbarians. The castle (formerly the property of the Counts of *Toggenburg*) was, till 1795, the residence of the bailiffs of the *Grisons*. On the r., about half-way up the hill, is the ancient abbey of *Pfäfers*.

The *St. Luziensteig* (2238 ft.), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3521 ft.) and the *Falknis* (7899 ft.), through which the road to *Vaduz* and *Feldkirch* leads, may be attained hence in 1 hr. (Inn, good wine). The highest block-house, 11½ hr. farther, commands a beautiful prospect.

On the slope of the hill, near the confluence of the *Landquart* and the *Rhine*, is situated the village of *Malans* (1921 ft.) (*Kreuz*) with the castle of *Bodmer*, the property of the *de Salis*

family, and for many years residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). Here is grown the *Kompleter*, the most esteemed wine in the valley.

The bridge (the lower *Zoll* or *Tardis-Brücke*) over which the high road crosses from the l. to the r. bank of the Rhine, was constructed after the inundation of 1834, and is the boundary between the cantons of St. Gall and the Grisons. Above this bridge the *Landquart*, emerging from a narrow ravine, falls into the Rhine, and is crossed by the line near the station of the same name (Prättigau route see R. 80). On the r. bank, the barren *Grauhörner* (8764 ft., see p. 286) rise in the background.

The district between Mayenfeld and Coire is remarkable for its fertility; its central point is stat. *Zizers* (1748 ft.) (*Krone*), an ancient borough; near which is *Molinära*, a beautiful summer-residence and farm of the Bishop of Coire. It has often suffered from inundations and masses of stone brought by the torrents ("Rüfänen") from the mountains, which occasionally even destroy the road after heavy rains. On the r. are the snowy heights of the *Calanda* (8650 ft.), which may be ascended in 7—8 hrs. from Coire; accommod. for the night in a chalet (*Obere Mairensäss*) 2 hrs. from the summit. On the wooded slopes of the l. bank of the Rhine are the ruined castles of *Krottenstein*, *Liechtenstein*, *Haldenstein* etc. When the palace of Liechtenstein was erected at Vienna in the last century, the prince caused the stone from the ruined castle of his ancestors to be employed for the foundation of the new edifice.

**Coire** (Ger. *Chur*), see p. 287.

## 69. Ragatz and Pfäfers.

**Hotels.** In the village: \*Hof Ragatz, R. 21/2, B. 11/4, D. 3, A. 3/4 fr.; *Tamina* Hôtel, similar prices; Hôtel et Pension *Calanda*; *Schweizerhof*, near the railway; \**Schäfle*, good wine and beer; *Krone*; \*Hôtel Garni of J. Anderes, R. 11/2, B. 1 fr.; also that of \*Hager. — Near the station *Rosengarten*.

**Telegraph Office** at the Post-office.

**Carriages.** On arriving at the station small one-horse carriages, ticketed "Bad Pfäfers" are in waiting, fare to the baths (or vice versa) 11/2 fr. for each person. — Omnibus from the station to the Hotels in Ragatz 50 c. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäfers 5 fr. and fee. — In the afternoon an Omnibus runs to Fideris (p. 314).

**Ragatz** (1604 ft.), a village with 1618 inhab. (200 Prot.), situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (1548 ft.), contains the former residence of the Abbots of the convent of Pfäfers, converted in 1840 into an hotel (see above) and bath-establishment, to which the water is conveyed from Pfäfers by means of a conduit, 2 1/2 M. in length. Those who frequent the baths are principally foreigners and members of the wealthier Swiss families.

In the *Churchyard*, near the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling*, who died at Ragatz Aug. 20th, 1854. The monument was, according to the inscription, erected by Maximilian II., king of Bavaria, to the memory of his "*beloved preceptor, the most eminent German thinker*". At the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the l. through the vineyards to (10 min.) the ruins of the castle of Freudenberg, whence the view extends to the l. as far as Sargans, to the r. as far as the Prättigau; in returning, the path along the hills, between the houses and gardens may be taken.

\**Bad Pfäfers*, 520 ft. above Ragatz, is one of the most remarkable spots in Switzerland. A carriage-road constructed in 1839, partly hewn out of the rock, in good repair and of easy ascent, leads from Ragatz to (2½ M.) Bad Pfäfers, between sombre, precipitous limestone rocks, 500 to 800 ft. high. This gorge is so narrow, that the impetuous *Tamina* leaves little space for the road. Near another brook which makes a precipitous descent from a height on the r., is a sign-post, indicating the path to the l. to the Village of Pfäfers (½ hr.). The *Tamina* is crossed by a wooden bridge, and the ascent of the perpendicular rock on the r. bank is made by a rugged zigzag path. The way from the Baths to the village over the "*Beschluss*" (p. 286) is preferable.

The bath-estab., constructed in 1704 between walls of rocks 600 ft. high, and to which in the height of summer the sun only penetrates from 10 till 4 o'clock, has much the appearance of a convent externally, but the accommodation is excellent. Table d'hôte at 12 o'clock 2½, at 7.30 p. m. 1½ fr., B. 1, R. from 5 to 20 fr. per week (1½ fr. per day for occasional visitors), billiard and reading rooms, drawing-room for ladies, very pleasant baths (1 fr.). The water (97—100° Fahr.) is continually renewed in the spacious baths, lined with white tiles. The establishment belongs to the government of St. Gall; *Dr. Dormann* is the physician. These baths are frequented principally by the middle classes and by invalids who wish to take the waters at their source, or desire greater retirement than Ragatz affords. Travellers are also accommodated at the above charges.

The hot springs (100°) clear as crystal, have neither taste nor smell, and are analogous in their composition to those of Gastein and Wildbad. They rise ¼ M. from the bath-house in a gloomy \*\*Gorge, from 20 to 40 ft. wide, through which the *Tamina* dashes its foaming waters. The wooden gallery which leads to the springs rests securely on the solid rock or masonry. This path, 600 yds. long, and 30 to 40 ft. above the impetuous waters of the brook, passes between lofty, overhanging walls of black and dripping rock, on the r. bank of the *Tamina*, and leads to the vaulted chamber (90 ft. long) of the new spring (to

the l. of the old), dating, according to the inscription, from "Oct. 2nd, 1860". The temperature in this cavern is so high as to preclude a stay of more than a few seconds. Midway between the baths and the springs, a wooden bridge over the Tamina leads to a spacious grotto, excavated in the rocks on the other side, where an abbot of Pfäfers contemplated erecting a chapel in 1630. Tickets of adm. to the springs and the gorge must be procured at the bath-house (1 fr. each person, which includes the services of a guide). The road from Ragatz to the Baths passes through wild and most picturesque scenery. There is perhaps no accessible spot in the entire Alpine district which produces so grand and impressive an effect as the Gorge of Bad Pfäfers, except perhaps the Gorge of Trient (p. 202), the rocks of which however are less bold and abrupt. — The excursion from stat. Ragatz to the springs and back can easily be accomplished on foot in 3 hrs.

The *Footpath from the Baths to the Village of Pfäfers* (1¼ hr.) ascends by windings on the l. bank of the Tamina; in 10 min. another path diverges to the l.; the gorge of the Tamina (5 min.) is crossed by a natural bridge (the "Beschluss", situated immediately above the springs), and a path cut into steps, very rugged and slippery in rainy weather, descends in 20 min. to a meadow, where it divides; to the r. to Vättis (see below), to the l. to the village of Pfäfers. In 10 min. a road is attained which may again be quitted (10 min.) by a path to the r., which in 15 min. again unites with the road, opposite to the first houses of the village.

The **Village of Pfäfers** (2524 ft.) (\**Taube*; *Adler*) is situated on a mountain 1½ M. to the S. of Ragatz. The *Benedictine Abbey*, formerly rich and powerful, was suppressed in 1838 by the St. Gall government, on account of internal dissensions. The abbey-buildings, erected in 1665, have been converted into a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirminsberg*) (2543 ft.). In descending to Ragatz a fine view is obtained, especially from the *Taborberg* (15 min.) over the valley of the Rhine, beyond which is the Falknis; to the N.W. rise the *Churfürsten* (p. 44); lower are seen the ruins of the castle of *Wartenstein*, and adjacent to them, to the r., the chapel of *St. George*.

Ragatz forms good Headquarters for the lovers of the picturesque who desire to explore the neighbouring mountain scenery. The following excursions in the vicinity, embracing from 24 to 30 M., are recommended: the *Prättigau* and *Davos* (R. 80); *Fläscherberg* and the little fortress of *Luztensteig* between the Fläscherberg and the Falknis (p. 283); the *Churfürsten* (p. 44); the valley of *Weisstannen* (p. 45) with the *Rieselen Grat* and the *Ramin* (p. 305); the *Kälfeuser-Thal* (p. 45); the *Grauhörner* (8764 ft.), the ascent (5 hrs., arduous) of which is but rarely made; from their summit the Lake of Constance, beyond the Churfürsten is visible.

**Fiz Alun** (4559 ft.), 2 hrs. above the village of Pfäfers, commands an extensive view of a great portion of the valley of the Rhine. From Pfäfers through the wood to the pastures of the little village 1 hr., *St. Margarethen* ¾ hr., where a guide should be engaged. Ascent easy.

Two paths lead from Ragatz to Reichenau (7—8 hrs.) by the valley of the Tamina; the one passes by *Bad Pfäfers*, *Valens*, *Vasön* (2854 ft.) and *Vättis*, on the W. declivity of the mountain, a difficult and unpleasant path after rain; the other (shorter and better) passes by the *Village of Pfäfers*, and *Rakol Jadura* (2980 ft.), skirting the long E. side of the *Calanda* (p. 284). The two paths unite not far from *Vättis* (2916 ft.) (Gemsli, a good country inn). Here the path leaves the Tamina, which issues from the *Kalfeuser-Thal* to the W., crosses the *Görbs-Bach* three times, and generally follows the E. side of the valley; as far as the little village of *Kunkels* the path is somewhat intricate and very marshy. When the summit of the path is attained, the traveller must not pursue a straight direction, but bear to the l., to the corner of the pine-forest, and enter the defile of *La Foppa* (4159 ft.) (5 min. to the r. of the road is a superb view over the valley of the Rhine); then a rugged and stony descent to *Tamins* (p. 306) and *Reichenau* (p. 352), a post-station above Coire. In the spring this journey is rendered dangerous by avalanches. In March 1799 a French brigade, commanded by General *Demont*, traversed this pass and defeated the Austrians at *Tamins*.

## 70. Coire,

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Quoira or Cuera.

**Hotels.** \**Steinböck*, with Café on the ground-floor, R. 2½, D. at 4 o'clock 4, S. 2½ fr.; \**Freieck* and *Weisses Kreuz* united; \**Lukmanier*, the nearest to the station, R. 2, L. 1½, B. 1¼, A. ¾ fr, omnibus 50, luggage 25 c. — \**Stern*; *Rother Löwe*; *Sonne*, of the 2nd class, moderate. — *Restaurant de la Poste*, good beer; so also at the *Löwenhof*, near the market, and the new Brewery, ½ M. from the town, on the road to Reichenau: \**Café Calanda*, opposite the post office.

**Telegraph Office** adjoining the new Post-office

**Carriages**, one-horse to *Thusis* 12 fr. and 2 fr. fee, two-horse 25 fr. there and back. The vehicles of J. C. Kuoni are recommended.

**Wines.** *Valtellina* (red, see p. 340), abundant and inexpensive (80 c. — 1½ fr. per bottle), owing to the excellence of recent vintages. *Kompleter*, produced near *Malans* (p. 284) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower *Zollbrücke*, very good but expensive. The "*Landwein*", or wine of the country, of which the best description is the *Herrschaftler*, is a good red wine, little inferior to that of the *Valtellina*. These wines may be tested at a restaurant to the l. in the Episcopal Court, or "*Zu den Rebleuten*", by the Church of St. Martin. — Cigars at *Hitz's*, *Poststrasse*.

The traveller whose time is limited should at least contrive to visit the Cathedral of St. Lucius, and the walks on the *Rosenhügel* (Restaurant) 10 min. from the town-gate, to the l. of the *Julier road*, affording the finest view of the town, the valley of the Rhine and the mountains.

The territory of the **Canton of the Grisons** (*Graubünden*), of which Coire is the capital, was under the sway of the Dukes of *Suabia* until 1268; it then became an independent province of the Germanic empire and the residence of many of the nobility, the Bishop of Coire, the Abbots of *Disentis* and *Pfäfers*, the Counts of *Montfort*, *Werdenberg*, *Mätsch*, the Barons of *Vatz*, *Rhätüns*, *Belmont*, *Aspermont* etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The sanguinary feuds in which these nobles were continually engaged, and their oppressive treatment of their vassals were a source of misery to the inhabitants of the district.

With a view to remedy their grievances, the people banded together on several occasions, and formed in 1396 the League of the House of God (*Bund des Gotteshauses*), of which the Church of Coire was at the head; in 1424 the Upper or Grey League (*Obere or Graue Bund*) was formed, and between 1428 and 1436 the League of the 10 Jurisdictions (*Bund der Zehn Gerichte*) (*Lia da Ca* [*Casa*] *Dè*, *Lia Grischa*, *Lia*

*dellas desch dreturas*). These coalitions gave rise to the Three Leagues (Bünde) of Upper Rætia which established themselves in 1471. The two first allied themselves the same year with the Helvetic Confederation. Since 1803 the Grisons have formed a Swiss Canton, and one of the most extensive (2736 sq. M.), embracing more than 1/6th of the entire Swiss territory; 91,177 inhab.); the canton is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions and language, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitutions. The country is a complete network of mountains, about 150 valleys, and a great number of snow-clad peaks. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns three parts of the year, lie amidst forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

This Canton was till 1848 divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, termed *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions) which were abolished by the new constitution. The population is composed of 3/5ths Prot. and 2/5ths Rom. Cath.; 1/3rd is of the German, 2/3 rds. of the Romansch race. The latter speak a language peculiar to themselves with two distinct dialects: the Ladin in the Engadine, the Albula and Münster valleys (probably similar to the "Latin" of the Roman peasants mentioned by Livy) and the Romansch or Romani, in the valleys of Disentis and Ilanz, in the Oberhalbstein, Schams etc. The following passage from Psalm XCVI., ver. 2, 3, may serve as a specimen of the language: "*Chante al Segner, celebre sieu nom, annunzie ogni di sieu salüd. Requite traunter ils pövels sia gloria, traunter tuoltas naziuns sias orras müravigliusas*". (Sing unto the Lord, bless his name, show forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.) *Rhine* signifies in Romansch "running water". — This dialect is generally spoken amongst the people, but the German tongue is spreading every day, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger members of the community speak it more correctly than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Under the rule of the Suabian princes all the country was Romansch. In the Tyrol, where Ladin was formerly general, it is now confined to the two valleys of Gröden and Enneberg. The Romansch literature formerly comprised about 100 works, for the most part of a religious character. Of late years it has been increased by a considerable number of educational works (grammar and dictionary by *Conrad, Carisch* etc.). The *Ortografia et Ortoëpia* of *Palioppi* has furnished the foundations for a scientific grammar of the language. In the valleys S. of the Alps, Italian is the prevailing tongue.

**Coire** (1819 ft.). capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the Romans in the decline of the empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the river *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine about 1½ M. to the W. of the town. Pop. 7560. of whom 5422 are Prot. in the lower town, and about 1634 Rom. Cath., most of whom reside within the precincts of the **Episcopal Court**, which towers above the town and forms the most interesting portion of it. Here is situated the episcopal \***Cathedral of St. Lucius**, part of which dates as far back as the 8th cent.

The Portal of the entrance-court is very ancient, the columns rest on lions, at the top is also a lion; on the columns are the Apostles (emblematical of Christ the Lion of Judah, the guardian of the sanctuary; Ezek. 1, 10, Genesis 49, 9, Rev. 5, 5); the Lombard churches are frequently decorated in the same style. — The Interior of the church is worthy of careful inspection on account of its antiquity: all the capitals are very curious. South Aisle: sarcophagus of Bishop *Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1491) in Verona marble; altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens; tombs of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, his son (d. 1833) South Transept: altar-piece, the upper part the Hero-

dias of *Rubens*, in the centre a Madonna by the elder *Holbein*. Choir: \*High-altar, beautifully carved by *Jacob Rösch* (1491). Stalls and a tabernacle of the 14th cent. On the altar in front of the crypt is a silver crucifix, with golden plating of the 12th cent. The Crypt contains a short and thick column dating from the earliest period of the Christian era; the pillars with the lions are of the 5th cent. The Roman mosaic was discovered during the construction of the Cantonal school. — North Aisle: at the altar, adjacent to the choir, is a casket of relics of the 8th cent.; at the second altar. "Christ bearing the Cross" by *Dürer*. The Treasury contains numerous and valuable relics.

In front of the Cathedral is a handsome modern Gothic *Fountain*, with statues of St. Lucius, St. Nicolas, St. Mary and St. Francis.

The **Episcopal Palace**, near the church, is also very ancient. The *Chapel*, one of the earliest Christian edifices, is within the walls of the ancient Roman tower *Marsoel* (*Mars in oculis*) which communicates with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* (*Spina in oculis*) form the N. angles of the Court. An ancient tower to the N.W., as well as the adjacent wall, seem also to be of Roman origin. — The names of these towers imply that the Rhätians were kept in subjection by the threats of their Roman conquerors.

Behind the cathedral is the *Convent of St. Lucius*, converted into a seminary, and the *Cantonal School* (for both confessions). Beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and a part of the Calanda from the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Chapel of St. Lucius*, situated on a lofty precipice to the E., peeping out from the midst of the bushes.

The town itself contains little to detain the traveller; the *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Hospital* founded by Father Theodosius, Superior of the Capuchins, are the principal edifices. Three windows of the Council-chamber in the Town Hall are of stained glass of the 16th cent. The *Cabinet of Nat. Hist.* is not devoid of interest. Coire owes its prosperity and animation to its position on the principal routes from W. Germany and E. Switzerland to Italy.

Points of View in the Environs: Promenades of the *Rosenhügel*, mentioned p. 287. — The *Mittenberg*, to the N. E. above the town, is ascended by a good, but steep footpath in 2 hrs.; view to the W. over the entire valley of the Vorder-Rhein as far as Disentis and down the Rhine to Jenins, near Mayenfeld. — The *Spontisköpfe* (5969 ft.) (4 hrs.), a prolongation of the chain running S. W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg, opposite Felsberg; the valley of Schanfigg is seen as far as Feist, and a portion of the Vorder Rhein Valley. — The \**Stetzerhorn* (8587 ft.), highest point of this range, farther S., see p. 321. — The *Calanda*, see p. 284. — The following excursion of 2–3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; the next morning in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 hrs. to the Stetzerhorn (p. 321), descent to Thusis 6 hrs.; to the Via Mala, and back to Reichenau; in the afternoon by diligence to Coire.



## 71. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine.

*Comp. Map p. 216.*

39 M. to the Valley of the Rhine. Diligence from Wyl to Wattwyl twice daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; by Wattwyl to Ebnat once daily in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. From Wattwyl to Ebnat twice daily in 40 min.; also by Ebnat and Nesslerau to Wildhaus in  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.; by Wildhaus to Haag in 5 hrs. From Haag to Feldkirch in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

**Wyl**, station on the Winterthur and St. Gall railway, see p. 35. The road ascends the *Toggenburg*, the flourishing and populous valley of the *Thur*, whence it descends into the Rhine Valley.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gall, who at the same time secured to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great portion of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the commencement of the 18th cent. This gave rise to the War of Toggenburg, a violent feud in which the Rom. Cath. cantons took up arms in the cause of St. Gall, the Protestant in defence of the Toggenburgers. Upwards of 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field, whilst in the distance France and Austria on one side, and England, Prussia and Holland on the other, manifested the warmest sympathy with the belligerents. On the defeat (July, 1712) of the Rom. Cath. troops by those of Bern and Zürich at Villmergen in the Aargau, a general peace was concluded at Aarau, which secured to the inhabitants of the Toggenburg the full enjoyment of their ancient liberties, though still forming a portion of the canton of St. Gall. The town of Wyl suffered greatly on this occasion, and was stoutly defended by its inhabitants under the brave general Felber against 10,000 of the troops of Zürich and Bern.

At *Lütisburg* the road to Flawyl diverges to the l., that to the r. leads to

**Lichtensteig** (\**Krone*), a pleasant-looking town on a rocky height (on the l. the ruins of *Neu-Toggenburg*), and to ( $11\frac{1}{8}$  M.) **Wattwyl** (Ross; *Toggenburg*; telegr. stat.), a charming Swiss village. On an eminence to the r. is the monastery of *St. Maria der Engeln*, above it the ruined castle of *Yberg*.

The road continues to traverse the animated and fertile valley of the *Thur*, and passes *Kappel*, *Ebnat* (\**Krone*; Sonne; telegr. stat.) *Krummenau*, where the *Thur* is crossed by the "Sprung", a natural bridge of rock, and *Neu-St. Johann* (Schäfte), with the buildings of a suppressed Abbey. Then

$9\frac{3}{8}$  M. *Nesslerau* (*Krone*; *Traube*) is reached, whence the *Speer* (p. 44) may be ascended by the *Alp im Land* in 4 hrs. (descent to Wesen on the Wallensee 3 hrs.). The district now becomes wilder and less attractive.

From *Starkenbach*,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Alt St. Johann*, a rugged but picturesque footpath leads in  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. to *Amden* (p. 44) and thence in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to *Wesen* (p. 43). View, during the ascent, of the *Sentis* chain; on the summit (5140 ft.) the traveller faces the *Glärnisch*; the *Sentis* is in the rear, to the l. the *Churfirsten*, to the r. the *Speer* group.

*Alt St. Johann* (\*Rössli, beyond the bridge), to the S. the *Churfirsten* (p. 44), to the N. the snow-clad *Sentis* (p. 281).

$9\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Wildhaus** (3392 ft.) (*Hirsch*; *Sonne*), the next village, 3 M. farther, was the birthplace of the reformer *Zwingli*. The wooden house in which he was born, Jan. 1st, 1484, blackened with age, is passed before the village is entered. Wildhaus belonged to *Rhætia* till 1310, and was the last place in the district where the *Romansch* language was spoken (p. 321). The *Rom. Cath. Church* is so situated that the water from the roof descends on one side to the *Thur*, on the other to the *Rhine*. Beyond the village, which lies at the foot of the *Schaffberg*, a fine view is obtained of the seven peaks of the *Churfirsten* (p. 51); the prospect from the *Semmerikopf* (4000 ft.), in the vicinity, is still more extensive. *Appenzell* (p. 278) is about 8, *Wallenstadt* (p. 45) 6, *Werdenberg* (see below) 3 hrs. distant from Wildhaus. The road descends by windings to the valley of the *Rhine*, to *Gams* (*Schäfle*), and then in a straight direction to the rail. stat. of

$8\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Haag** (p. 283) (ferry to *Feldkirch*, diligence see p. 350); another road to the r. leads by *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to stat. **Buchs** (p. 283).

## 72. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus.

Railway from *Wesen* to *Glarus* in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (1 fr. 30 c., 90 c., 65 c.); comp. *Introd. X.* Diligence from *Glarus* to *Linththal* twice daily in 2 hrs. (1 fr. 75 c.). Passengers are also set down or taken up at the Baths of *Stachelberg* on the l. bank, if notice be previously given to the conductor (trifling fee).

The *Canton of Glarus* consists of the two extensive Alpine valleys of the *Linth* and the *Sernf*, from which numerous smaller valleys diverge. The inhabitants (33,460; 5866 *Rom. Cath.*) are principally occupied in manufactures, the breeding of cattle, and cheese-making. The green cheese, known as *Schabziger*, or scraping cheese, from the manner in which it is used, is held in much repute. The green colour and aromatic flavour which are so esteemed are due to the admixture of *melilot*, or blue pansy (*Trifolium melilotus caerulea*), with the curds, in the proportion of 3 to 100 lbs. The cheese must be kept for a year, before it is fit for exportation; the peculiar odour which proceeds from it is perceptible in most of the villages.

The line diverges to the r. from the *Coire* railway after the *Linth Canal* is crossed. The first station of

**Näfels** (*Hirsch*; *Schwert*) at the N. base of the *Wiggis*, is with *Ober-Urn* which lies to the N., the only *Rom. Cath.* village in the canton, and possesses a *Capuchin* monastery, the poverty of which alone has exempted it from suppression. The church is the finest in the canton. On April 9th, 1388, the canton shook off the *Austrian yoke*. In the *Rautfelder*, where eleven different battles took place, stand to this day the eleven commemorative stones erected on the occasion, bearing the date 1388. On the second Thursday of April the inhabitants flock

to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation. On the opposite bank of the *Escher-Canal*, which there commences and conducts the waters of the Linth into the Wallensee (p. 43), lies

**Mollis** (1379 ft.) (\**Bär*, well adapted as headquarters for excursions to the Linththal, Klönthal, and especially the S. bank of the Wallensee; comp. p. 44). The organ-loft in the church bears an inscription commemorative of the battle of Näfels.

**Nettstall** (*Bär; Adler; Schwert*), a large village on the rocky slope of the *Rautispitz* (7031 ft.), the highest point of the *Wiggis* (p. 303), and at the W. base of the *Fronalp-Stock* (6549 ft.), is frequently endangered in spring by avalanches. Carriage-road to the Klönthal see p. 304.

**Glarus** (1397 ft.), Fr. *Glaris* (\**Glarner Hof*, opp. the stat.; \**Schweizerhof*; \**Babe*; *Drei Eidgenossen*; \**Rail. Restaurant*); capital of the canton, with 4826 inhab., is situated at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärnisch* (7175 ft.), at the W. base of the *Schilt* (7038 ft.), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (7030 ft.), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green of the valley. The *Hausstock* (7915 ft.) forms the background to the S.; to the l. the *Kärpfstock* (8613 ft.). The town possesses considerable manufactories (cotton-printing, dyeing etc.). In 1861, during the prevalence of the *Föhn* (S. wind), the greater part of the town was reduced to ashes; 500 buildings, among them the church, the government-offices, the post-office and the hotels, became a prey to the flames, and 3000 persons were rendered destitute. The reformer Zwingli officiated as pastor at the old church from 1506 to 1516. The *Burghügel* in the town, surmounted by a chapel, affords the best survey of the imposing situation of Glarus. On the opposite bank of the Linth, almost contiguous to Glarus, lies the considerable manufacturing village of *Ennëda*.

The \**Schilt* (7038 ft.) may be ascended from Glarus in 4 hrs. Crossing the bridge and ascending through the wood, the path then traverses the meadows to the r. A guide should be engaged at the (2 hrs.) *Heuboden* chalet. Beautiful panorama from the summit, especially of the wild *Mürtschenstock*, the *Tödi* group and *Glärnisch*.

From Glarus through the Klönthal and Muottathal to Schwyz see R. 76. Excursion to the *Älön-See* (p. 304), to Vorauen 9 M. (two-horse carr. 12 fr.), or only to the lake (4½ M.), scenery beautiful. To Coire by the Sernf Valley, see R. 77.

The excursion from Glarus to the Baths of Stachelberg, one of the most beautiful in Switzerland, is most agreeably accomplished in an open carriage (there and back 12 fr. and driver's fee), but will also amply repay the pedestrian, who should proceed by Ennëda, on the r. bank, to Schwanden, and thence by *Haslen* to Häzingen (see below), where the high-road is rejoined.











As ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Mitlödi** (1564 ft.), the first village on the high-road, is approached, a magnificent view is obtained of the Tödi and its gigantic neighbours, which form the background of the valley, but are not visible beyond ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) Schwanden. The scenery is of the most picturesque description, the fertile and animated valley, with its thriving manufactories, presenting a pleasing contrast to the rocky and wooded mountains by which it is enclosed, and the icy giants at its extremity.

**Schwanden** (1607 ft.) (*Adler*) is situated at the junction of the *Sernf* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth or *Grossthal*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Glarus. Diligence to Engi and Elm in the *Sernf-Thal* s. p. 304.

The high-road in the Linth-Thal leads to (1 M.) **Nidfurn** (*Löwe*), to ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Leukelbach** with picturesque waterfall, and ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Luchsingen** (1797 ft.) (*Freihof*). The Linth is now crossed and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Häzingen** reached, where the road on the r. bank (see above) unites with the high-road. Then on the r. bank by ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Diesbach** (fine waterfall, path by the fountain) and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Betschwanden** (1836 ft.).

The Saasberg (6138 ft.), to the S.E., the W. spur of the *Kärpfstock* (8613 ft.), may easily be ascended hence. From the summit a striking view of the background of the valley and the surrounding mountains.

At ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Rüti** the pedestrian proceeding to the Baths quits the road and crosses the bridge (r.) to the l. bank. About 1 M. farther the carriage-road diverges to the r. to the

**\*Baths of Stachelberg** (2044 ft.), magnificently situated on the l. bank of the Linth. The **\*Hotel** (R. 2 fr., B. 1, D. 2, A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr., for patients more moderate) is frequently overcrowded on Sundays, so that travellers are obliged to pass the night at the "*Seggen*" (the winter-estab.) on the opp. bank of the river. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water is obtained from a cleft of the *Braunwaldberg*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant; the supply is so limited, that one bottle only is filled per minute. The \*view of the upper extremity of the valley is strikingly grand and beautiful: in the centre is the huge *Selbsanft* (9317 ft.), to the r. the *Kammerstock* (6544 ft.), adjacent to which a portion of the *Tödi* is visible to the l.; between the latter and the more distant *Bifertenstock* the *Biferten Glacier* is imbedded.

Stachelberg is recommended as headquarters for excursions among the mountains of the Tödi group (comp. p. 294). *H. and K. Elmer* of *Elm*, the brothers *Vægeli* (*Gabr.*, *Leonh.* and *Bernh.*), *Th. Thut*, the hunter *Steussi* and *Gabr. Zweifel* are trustworthy guides. Short excursions: *Fätschbach Fall* (p. 295); *Pantenbrücke* and *Sandalp* (p. 294); also ( $\frac{1}{2}$  day) by the *Braunwald Alp* to the *Oberbleggisee*, returning by *Luchsingen*.

After setting down passengers at the Baths of Stachelberg, the diligence returns to the r. bank to ( $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Matt** and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.)

$10\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Linththal** (*Adler*; *Bär*; *Rabe*), a considerable village, containing a monument (to the l. of the road) to F. von Dürler (p. 32), the explorer of the Tödi. Numerous extensive factories in the neighbourhood.



## Pantenbrücke, Upper Sandalp, Tödi.

The valley of the Linth, termed *Gross-Thal*, to distinguish it from the *Klein-Thal*, or *Sernfthal* (p. 304), continues to be nearly level. A carriage road leads from Linththal by *Auengüter* (fine retrospect of the valley) to the (3½ M.) pension and whey-cure estab. *Zum Tödi* (R. 1½, B. 1 fr.), situated on the *Thierfeld*, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains and intersected by the gorge of the Linth. The Tödi itself is not visible hence. The road commands a view of the \*Waterfall (230 ft. high) of the *Schreibenbach* which descends from the rocks to the r., resembling the *Staubbach* at *Lauterbrunnen*, but of greater volume; rainbow-hues are produced by the sun on the spray, especially in the morning.

A few paces beyond the Hotel Tödi a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the steep and stony path ascends for ½ hr. A tablet on a large rock on the l. is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished in Aug., 1866, while attempting to scale the *Grünhorn* (see below) without a guide. The path then descends towards a ravine, rounds a corner and reaches the *Pantenbrücke* (*pons pendens*, 3012 ft.), ¼ hr. walk from Linththal. This bridge, 510 ft. above the Linth, forms with its adjuncts a grand picture, and is frequently visited from the Baths of Stachelberg (by carr. as far as the Tödi Hotel). The old bridge, dating from the 15th cent., destroyed in 1852, probably by an avalanche, has been replaced. Those who desire return by a different route should cross the bridge and ascend the grassy slope in a straight direction to the (20 min.) *Auelialp*, whence a good view of the Tödi is obtained, then proceed to the *Baumgarten Alp*, which lies immediately above the *Thierfeld* (see above), on the E. side of the path to the *Kisten Pass* (see below), and descend by *Obord* to the *Auengüter*.

The Linththal is terminated by a lofty and magnificent group of mountains, whose summits are clad with extensive snow-fields. The giant of this group is the \*Tödi, or *Piz Rusein* (11,115 ft.), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous of all the mountains of E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The expedition, now frequently undertaken, can only be recommended to practised mountaineers, accompanied by good guides (p. 293). The usual route is from the Upper Sandalp to the *Grünhorn Hut*, established by the Swiss Alpine Club, in 3. thence to the summit in 3½ hrs. The descent may be made by the *Porta da Spescha*, and through the *Rusein-Thal* to (7 hrs.) *Disentis* (p. 309) (from the Sandalp to *Disentis* 13½ hrs.). The *Bischofsstock*, or *Piz Durjin*, the second highest peak of this group, was ascended for the first time in 1865. The prospect from the \*Upper Sandalp (5966 ft.), 4 hrs. walk from the *Pantenbrücke*, is one of singular beauty, and bears some resemblance to the view of *Monte Rosa* from *Macugnaga* (p. 262), or *Mont Blanc* from *Chamonix* (p. 219). Milk and a bed of hay at the chalets. The path to the Upper Sandalp leads from the *Pantenbrücke*, on the r. bank, first to the r. (that in a straight direction ascends to the *Auelialp*, see above) through underwood, then across the *Limmern-Bach* which descends from a narrow ravine, afterwards across the *Sand-Bach*, as the Linth is here called, and ascends to the *Lower Sandalp*, opposite to the chalets, ½ hr. from the *Pantenbrücke*. The path proceeds hence on the r. bank, and, beyond the last chalet, crosses the *Biferten Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*. Then a laborious ascent of the *Ochsenblanke*, a steep, grassy slope, nearly 2000 ft. in height, over which the brook forms a fine cascade. The path finally recrosses to the l. bank of the brook, and reaches the chalets of the *Upper Sandalp*. The Tödi forms the boundary between *Glarus* and *Graubünden* (Grisons). A very difficult path (*Sandalp Pass*) leads over its glaciers (*Sandfirn*) from the Upper Sandalp to *Disentis* in 8 or 10 hrs.; another very interesting route crosses the *Claridengrat* to the *Maderanerthal* (p. 77). From the *Pantenbrücke* (not by the Upper Sandalp, but more to the l.) a path crosses the *Kisten Pass* (8650 ft.) to *Ilanz* (10–12 hrs.), suitable only for practised mountaineers.

— The summit of the Tödi is illuminated by the sun one hour longer than the neighbouring mountains.

The excursion from the Baths of Stachelberg to the *Upper Sandalp* (ascent  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , descent 5 hrs.) will be facilitated if the traveller ride to the commencement of the narrower portion of the valley where the climbing begins.

### 73. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen.

*Comp. Map. p. 292.*

11 hrs. Bridle-path: from the Baths to the chapel in the Urner Boden  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , Klausen 2, Aelpli Aesch  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , Unterschächen 1, Altorf 3 hrs.; a fatiguing walk; guide (10 fr.) unnecessary; horse 25 fr.

The path from the Baths of Stachelberg (2044 ft.) follows the l. bank of the *Linth*, passing *Ennetlinth*; ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the *Frutbach* is crossed (small waterfall); 5 min. farther (where the path divides, the ascent must be avoided) a picturesque waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. In order to obtain a good view of the fall, the little bridge must be crossed, and the r. bank of the brook ascended for a short distance. Recrossing to the l. bank of the brook, 20 paces beyond it, the traveller commences the ascent of the *Frutberg* by a narrow path, which in about 5 min. unites with the bridle-path. (Those who descend may here at once turn to the r. towards the brook.) Ascent of 1 hr., then nearly level, by the *Fätschbach*, to a wall and gate, the boundary between Glarus and Uri.

The *Urner Boden* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Stachelberg), one of the highest Alpine pastures, about 4 M. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. broad, now commences. It is bounded on the N. by the precipitous and rugged walls of the *Ortstock* or *Silberenstock* (8361 ft.), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,048 ft.). The path traverses the occasionally marshy pasture, and reaches the *Sonne*, a mountain-inn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. from the frontier of Glarus. On an eminence, about 25 min. farther, stands a *Chapel*; adjacent to it are the cottage of the pastor who resides here in summer, and the new inn *Zum Tell*.

The path traverses the pasture for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. more, then ascends ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., an excellent spring to the l. of the path) a stony slope to the ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.)

**Klausen** (6040 ft.), the summit of the pass, which is seldom entirely free from snow. This is the culminating point (watershed) between the Linth and the Reuss, and the boundary between the Urner Boden and the Schächenthal.

After a gradual descent of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr., a direction-post is reached, where the path to the l. must be taken, leading to (5 min.) a group of chalets and a rocky cleft, the approach to the *Balmwand* (5751 ft.), which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony and rugged path descends by innumerable windings to the *Aelpli* (little Alp) *Aesch* (3916 ft.), which, in wet weather especially, will be reached with no little

satisfaction. The brook which emerges from the glacier of the *Scheerhorn* (10,147 ft.), the W. spur of the Clariden, the jagged peaks of which bear a fanciful resemblance to an open pair of scissors (*Scheere*), forms, to the l., a remarkably picturesque \*waterfall (*Stäubi*), seen to the best advantage from the bridge which here crosses the brook.

About 20 min. farther the *Schächenbach* is crossed, and in 15 min. more the *Chapel of St. Anna* reached (good drinking-water). The next bridge (10 min.) is only for the convenience of the herdsman; the path follows the r. bank, and in 15 min. reaches **Unterschächen** (3140 ft.) (*Rose*, rustic and dear). The scenery of this charming Alpine valley is very imposing. The *Schächenbach* forms several waterfalls. Through the picturesque *Brunni-Thal*, which opens to the l. below Unterschächen, the *Grosse Ruchen* or *Rüchi* (9032 ft.), termed *Alpnoverstock* in the *Maderaner-Thal*, is visible with its glaciers and snow-fields. On the N. side rises the *Kinzigkult* (6372 ft.), the scene of Suwarow's celebrated retreat.

The next villages are *Öber-* and *Unter-Spiringen*. In 2 hrs. more a stone bridge is crossed, 20 min. beyond which **Bürglen** (p. 75) is reached. Hence to (20 min.) **Altorf**, see p. 74.

In Sept. 1799, when Suwarow crossed the St. Gotthard with his army and repulsed the French, who little expected his arrival in that direction, he found, on reaching the Lake of Lucerne, that no boats could be procured for the transport of his troops. The resources of the land were, moreover, exhausted and totally inadequate to support his vast army. The passes of the Axenberg (p. 73) on the E. bank of the Urner See were occupied by the French under Lecourbe. In this emergency the great general planned that memorable retreat upon which his great military reputation mainly rests. Deprived almost of the very means of subsistence, on Sept. 26th, 1799, he entered the *Schächenthal*, with his army of 24,000 men, one division of which ascended by Bürglen and the E. side of the **Faulen** (7671 ft.), the other by the Kinzigerthal to the **Kinzigkult** (6372 ft.), whence they descended into the *Muotta-Thal*. The mountain-paths, hitherto untrodden except by shepherds or huntsmen, were so narrow that the troops could only proceed in single file, and the advanced guard reached *Muotta* before the last troops had quitted Altorf. During this harassing march, which occupied 14 hrs., the Russians suffered enormous losses. Ammunition and guns were precipitated into the mountain-abysses; a vast number of soldiers sank from exhaustion, whilst many others were taken prisoners by the French.

## 74. From Richterswyl or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln.

*Comp. Map p. 40.*

From Richterswyl  $8\frac{1}{4}$  M., from Rapperschwyl 12 M. Diligence from Richterswyl to Einsiedeln 3 times daily in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., fare 1 fr. 80 c.

The high-road from Richterswyl (1258 ft.) to Einsiedeln (comp. p. 300) ascends a gradual slope (the direct path, following the telegr. posts, saves  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.), to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) **Schindellegi** (2330 ft.) (*Hirsch*), where it suddenly enters the valley of the *Sihl* (p. 34), which it crosses by a covered wooden bridge.

The characteristic fertility of the district through which the road winds upwards from the lake disappears, and the scenery assumes a more Alpine character. (Pedestrians follow the old road, as the new route makes a long curve to the l.). The *Mythen* (p. 56) become visible; afterwards, on turning towards the S.E. (S.W.) is the high-road to Schwyz) in the direction of Einsiedeln, at (2¼ M.) **Biberbruck** (2740 ft.) (*Post*), where the *Biber* joins the *Alpbach*, the entire chain of the mountains of Glarus with their frowning peaks, terminating on the l. in the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (5855 ft.), forms the background of the Alpine view. (Biberbruck is the point of intersection of the diligence-routes from Richterswyl and Uznach-Lachen to Einsiedeln, Schwyz and Brunnen.) From Biberbruck to Einsiedeln is a good hour's walk, the road traversing green meadows. At the point where the road reaches the last eminence before Einsiedeln, a beautiful view is obtained of the Alpine valley, the extensive buildings of the Abbey, with the church in the midst, surrounded by a group of houses, with the imposing *Mythen* terminating the valley.

From *Rapperschwyl* to Einsiedeln. The long *Bridge* of *Rapperschwyl* forms the boundary between the cantons of St. Gall and Schwyz. On a small promontory of the S. bank stands the village of *Hurden*; *Pfäffikon* 1½ M. beyond, with large farm-buildings belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln, lies to the r. On an eminence above *Pfäffikon*, *Lugede*, a sanitary establishment. After crossing the road from Zürich to Glarus, the road ascends the *Etzel* (5 M.); fine retrospective view of the lake; \*inn on the summit of the pass (2924 ft.). (Travellers from Einsiedeln must follow the path to the l., 300 paces below the inn).

The summit of the *Etzel*, the *Hoch Etzel* (3392 ft.), ½ hr. steep ascent from the inn, is wooded, and commands a very limited prospect, but the \**Schönboden* (3305 ft.), ¾ hr. E. of the inn, affords a most beautiful panoramic view, extending far beyond the lake, and embracing the *Limmatal* as far as *Baden*, the *Allmann chain* to the N.E., the *Toggenburg* and *Appenzell mountains*, the *Speer* and *Schäniserberg* to the E., the *Sihl-Valley*, and the mountains of the *Wäggithal* (p. 41), with the *Glärnisch* and *Wiggis* rising above them, to the S.; to the S.W. the *Euthal* or *Alpthal*, with *Einsiedeln*, the *Mythen* of *Schwyz*, the *Rufi* and the *Rigi*; to the W. the *Hohe-Rhonen* (3781 ft.), which derives its local appellation of *Dreiländerstein* from the stone on the summit which marks the boundaries of the three cantons of Zürich, Zug and Schwyz. Those who wish to proceed from the *Schönboden* to *Einsiedeln*, need not return to the *Etzel*, but may descend at once towards the S.W., through several enclosures, to *Egg*, visible below, where the *Sihl* is crossed. The traveller soon after reaches the road which descends from the *Etzel*.

Near the *Etzel Inn* is the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*, the abode of the count of that name (p. 298) about the middle of the 9th cent. His repute for sanctity attracted such vast numbers of devotees to his cell, that he was compelled to quit it, and retire to *Einsiedeln*, where he founded the abbey. The path now descends to the (20 min.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2064 ft.) which spans the *Sihl*. The celebrated empiric and alchymist *Paracelsus*

(d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born here. Then in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to

$12\frac{2}{3}$  M. Einsiedeln (2770 ft.) (\*Pfau; R.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D. 3, A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; *Drei Könige; St. Catharina*); *Notre-Dame-des-Hermîtes, Monasterium Eremitarum*. A large proportion of the 785 houses of which the town is composed (7275 inhab.) consists of inns of various grades, which provide entertainment for the vast numbers of pilgrims who resort to the abbey to celebrate the high festivals. The extensive *Abbey*, re-erected 1704—19 in the Italian style after its destruction by fire (for the 6th or 7th time), rises high above all the other buildings in the green valley, watered by the *Alpbach*.

The Abbey was founded in the time of Charlemagne. According to tradition, *Meinrad*, Count of *Sulgen* on the Danube, built a chapel on the *Etzel* (p. 297), and afterwards another on the spot where the Abbey now stands, in honour of a miraculous image of the Virgin presented to him by *Hildegarde*, abbess of the church of *Notre Dame* at *Zürich*. He was assassinated in 861, and his murderers were discovered by means of two ravens which the holy man had tamed, and which hovered about the assassins wherever they went, croaking and flapping their dusky wings till the miscreants reached *Zürich*. The attention of the populace was attracted to this singular circumstance, the result of which was that the men were arrested and ultimately executed on the spot where the ancient *Raben-Wirthshaus* (*Raven Inn*, now the *Hôtel Bilharz*) stood. The reputation of *St. Meinrad* increased so rapidly after his death, that a Benedictine abbey was founded on the spot where his cell had stood. The legend relates that while the Bishop of *Constance* was about to consecrate the church, Sept. 14th, 948, heavenly voices announced to him at midnight that the Saviour himself, surrounded by his angels, had already performed the sacred ceremony. A bull of Pope *Leo XIII.* confirmed the miracle, and accorded plenary indulgences to all who should perform the pilgrimage to "Our Lady of the Hermits." The offerings of the crowd of worshippers were a source of great wealth to the Abbey. After *St. Gall*, it became the richest Abbey in Switzerland. The emperor *Budolf* of *Hapsburg* created its abbot Prince of the Empire in 1274; this dignitary lived in almost regal magnificence, exercising supreme authority over an extensive district. The abbots were for the most part men of noble birth until the 16th cent. To this day *Einsiedeln* is the most considerable abbey in Switzerland and in the *Rom. Cath.* cantons the abbot is styled "Prince of *Einsiedeln*," and invested with considerable power.

When the French republicans invaded the country in 1798, they seized the greater portion of the treasures which, in the course of centuries, had accumulated at *Einsiedeln*, and carried them off to *Paris*. The pious fathers had, however, rescued the sacred image of the Virgin, the principal object of their veneration, from the hands of the spoilers, and after having taken refuge for some time in the *Tyrol*, returned with it in 1803. Since that time pilgrimages to the shrine have been resumed. In 1710 the number of pilgrims amounted to 260,000; it now averages 150,000 annually. On high festivals (and especially when the anniversary of the Festival of *Einsiedeln* happens to fall on a Sunday) an immense crowd flocks hither from all parts of Switzerland, from *Bavaria* and *Suabia*, the *Black Forest*, *Alsace*, *Lorraine*, and even more distant regions. The greater proportion belong to the poorer classes, many of whom are paid for their pious services by the rich, who thus perform an act of devotion by deputy. With the exception of *Loretto* in *Italy*, *St. James* of *Compostella* in *Spain*, and *Mariazell* in *Styria*, *Einsiedeln* attracts more pilgrims than any other shrine. In 1861 the Abbey celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation, on which occasion an enormous concourse assembled to take part in the

festival. The King of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern presented the Abbey with two valuable historical paintings by *Mücke* of Düsseldorf on this occasion; one represents St. Meinrad (who is said to have been a scion of the noble house of Hohenzollern) preaching on the Etzel (p. 336) in the presence of a large concourse of hearers (many of the heads are portraits of members of the Hohenzollern family); the other is the Presentation of the Sacred Image by Hildegarde, first Abbess of the Convent at Zürich.

The Abbey numbers 60 priests and 20 brothers of the Benedictine order, with a corresponding number of lay brethren for the management of the property (excellent breed of horses).

In the large open space between the houses and the church is a black marble *Fountain* with 14 jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin. According to a legend, the Saviour once partook of water from one of these jets, but as it is uncertain which, pilgrims avoid the possibility of mistake by religiously drinking from each in succession. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semi-circular approach to the church on the r. and l., as well as in the square itself, there are numerous stalls, where missals, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes and similar articles are offered for sale. So extensive is this traffic that at *Benziger's Library* no fewer than 14 lithographic presses, 60 bookbinders, and 150 children (engaged in illumination) are constantly employed. The *Statues* on the r. and l. of the entrance are the emperors Otto I. and Henry II., two great benefactors of the Abbey.

The edifice is 414 ft. long, 117 ft. of which are occupied by the church and its two slender towers, which bears some resemblance to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome.

The Interior is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little worth. In the nave, and entirely isolated from the rest of the building, stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the Sanctum Sanctorum, with a grating, through which, illuminated by the light of a solitary lamp, a small image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and adorned with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the following inscription: "*Deiparæ Virgini Casparus Comes in Attæmbs Gallara et Vaduts Perfecit Anno Salutis MDCXXXII.*" In the chapel to the r. a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, beautifully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. "Beggings is forbidden in this church under pain of corporal punishment," is the inscription on many parts of the edifice. Objectionable as the offence is, it to be hoped the punishment is no longer inflicted. The Treasury, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well-arranged Library of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small collection of nat. history. — Connected with the Abbey are a Seminary and a Lyceum.

It is an interesting historical fact that the Reformer Zwingli was parish priest at Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; it is recorded that the effect of his preaching was so great, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was deserted for a considerable time, so attractive and stirring was his eloquence.

The *Herrenberg*, an eminence near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

## 75. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen.

*Comp. Map. p. 76.*

19½ M. Diligence twice daily to Schwyz in 3, Brunnen in 3½ hrs.; fare 4 fr. 30 c. Footpath to Schwyz by the Hacken 3¼ hrs.

The Footpath from Einsiedeln (2770 ft.) to Schwyz, destitute of shade, is by no means to be recommended in bad weather. It traverses the monotonous Alpine valley (convent of Au on the r., the nuns of which support themselves by their work) to the village of (1½ hr.) *Alpthal* (3057 ft.), where the ascent of the *Hacken* commences by a rugged path. After an ascent of ½ hr., a resting-place is reached, whence the space which intervenes between the Mythen (p. 56), in shape resembling the letter V, is distinctly perceived; in ½ hr. more the *Inn* on the summit of the pass (4304 ft.) is attained, commanding a magnificent prospect of a portion of the Lake of Lucerne, the Lake of Lowerrz (p. 55), the Rigi, Steinerberg etc. The view from the *\*Hochstuckli* (4790 ft., p. 56), ½ hr. higher up towards the N., is still finer, and embraces the town and N. portion of the Lake of Zürich. The rugged and precipitous descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz is in wet weather extremely disagreeable.

The High-road returns towards the N.W. to

3 M. *Biberbruck* (2740 ft., p. 297), whence it turns towards the S.W. to (½ hr.) *Altmatt*, a village consisting of a few poor habitations occupied by weavers, and situated on a large expanse of turf, from which a steep and stony path runs direct to (1 hr.) Einsiedeln across the elevated plain of the *Katzenstrick* (3241 ft.).

At *Rothenthurm* (2854 ft.) (*Leue*), 3 M. from Altmatt, the *Landsgemeinde* assembles biennially. This popular assembly, at which sometimes as many as 10,000 men are present, is held every alternate year on the first Sunday in May, under the presidency of the Landammann. Every male inhabitant of the canton above the age of 18 has a voice in the deliberations (comp. p. 86). The village derives its name from a red tower, appertaining to the fortifications (*Letze*) erected by the Schwyzers as far as Arth to protect their N.W. boundary against the incursions of their neighbours.

The long ridge of the Rigi, declining towards the S., with the inn on the Kulm to the N., is now visible. The road descends in numerous zigzags; far below in the gorge flows the *Steiner-Aa*. The valley, up to this point somewhat monotonous, now becomes more interesting.

3 M. to the W. of Rothenthurm lies the small but picturesque Lake of Egeri (2242 ft.), skirted on the E. and N. sides by the high-road from Sattel to Zug, the S.E. slope of which is named the *Morgarten* (3805 ft.). Eight years after the expulsion of the Austrian governors, Leopold of Austria, accompanied by a brilliant array of knights, marched into the country for the purpose of subjugating the Forest Cantons. The Swiss, however, gained a signal victory over the adherents of Hapsburg and their allies at Morgarten, Nov. 16th, 1315. At the S. extremity of the lake, not

far from the houses "An der Schornen", stands a Chapel, erected in memory of the great battle, of which it contains a representation. Service is celebrated here annually on the anniversary of the battle.

On the E. slope of the Morgarten, towards Rothenthurm, the Swiss under Alois Reding (p. 56) conquered a division of the French army under Schauenburg, May 2nd, 1798. This was the last struggle made by the Swiss against the power of the French republic.

At *Biberegg* (2918 ft.), to the l. of the road, is a second mansion belonging to the *Reding* family (p. 56). The rainy summer of 1851 was the cause of an extensive landslip (comp. p. 55) not far from *Biberegg*. The village of

$7\frac{1}{8}$  M. *Sattel* (2368 ft.) (*Krone*, post-office) stands higher than the road, above the valley of *Egeri* (Chapel of Morgarten 1 M. distant), on the mountain-ridge (*Sattel*) which separates the *Rosberg* (p. 55) from the *Schwyz* Mythen. The *Lake of Egeri* sparkles towards the N. (Diligence from *Sattel* by the *Lake of Egeri* to *Zug* in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr.). By the *Ecce-homo Chapel*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. S. of *Sattel*, a footpath leads to *Goldau* and *Arth* in 2 hrs. by the *Steinerberg* and the slopes of the *Rosberg*, traversing the scene of the landslip, a convenient route for those who wish to visit the *Rigi*.

During the descent by the *Schwyz* road, the views of the town of *Schwyz*, the *Hacken* and the *Mythen*, the *Lake of Löwerz*, the *Rosberg* and the *Rigi*, are very fine. *Steinen* (1478 ft.) (*Rössli*) was the birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher*, one of the three Swiss patriots who met on the *Rütli* (p. 72). On the site of his house a *Chapel* was erected in 1400, and adorned with rude frescoes of scenes from the life of the patriot, the *Rütli* and the battle of *Morgarten*. The fine walnut-trees in the vicinity contribute not a little to the beauty of this spot. From *Steinen* also a path to *Goldau* (1 hr.) diverges to the r. Next *Seewen*, and thence through

$6\frac{3}{8}$  M. *Schwyz* (1582 ft.) to (1 hr.)

*Brunnen* see pp. 56, 57.

## 76. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Prægel.

Comp. Map p. 292.

12 hrs. Bridle path. The most beautiful portions of the route are between *Schwyz* and *Muotta* 3 hrs. (*Muottathal*), and between *Vorauen* and *Glarus* 3 hrs. (*Klönthal*); both these are very interesting. The passage of the *Prægel* is difficult, stony, in many places marshy, and almost entirely destitute of view. In the *Muottathal* and the *Klönthal* a guide is superfluous. The passage of the *Prægel*, however, should not be attempted without a guide, unless the pass is free from snow, which is rarely the case until the middle of June. Although the following directions suffice to give the traveller an idea of the route, yet there are a number of footpaths, shortcuts etc., of which he cannot avail himself without the assistance of a guide (from *Schwyz* to *Glarus* 10 fr., from *Muotta* to *Vorauen* 5 fr.; *Franz Dominic Hediger* and *Jacob Blaser* of *Muotta* are recommended). A boy to serve as guide from *Muotta* to *Richisau* (beyond which his services may be dispensed with) is content with 2 fr. (Horse from *Schwyz* to *Glarus* 25 fr.). The new carriage road having been completed (in 1866), the traveller is



recommended to drive as far as Muotta, pass the night there and cross the Prigel the following morning, so as to reach the Klönthal with sufficiently unimpaired strength to enjoy its beauties. No inn between Muotta and Richisau.

From Schwyz (p. 56) the Footpath proceeds towards the angle of the *Gibel*, the base of which is skirted by the *Muotta*; 20 min. a house, then ascent through forest, round the *Gibel*; 30 min., refuge-hut; 15 min., opp. the bridge (see below); 7 min., carriage-road, near a gate. Those who come from Muotta should here take the path to the l., that to the r. ascends the mountain.

The Carriage-road diverges from the road to Brunnen (p. 57) near (1 M.) *Ibach* (1385 ft.), and ascends by the bank of the *Muotta* or *Mutten*; the valley is at first narrow, but afterwards expands considerably. In 1799 *Suwarow* drove back the French under *Masséna*, *Mortier* and *Soult* as far as (25 min.) *Ober-Schönenbach*, his purpose being to effect a union with the Russian army at Zürich. The possession of the *Bridge* (15 min.) was keenly disputed for two entire days; it was taken and retaken several times; hundreds of the combatants were precipitated into the *Muotta*. (45 min.) *Ried*, with an inn; to the l. the waterfall of the *Gatübt-Bach*, which at first descends perpendicularly, and then glides over a barren rock. (15 min.) *Bridge* over the *Muotta*. Then (45 min.)

**Muotta** (1921 ft.) (\**Hirsch*, by the church, moderate), capital of the valley, 3 hrs. from Schwyz, with the *Franciscan Convent of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which *Suwarow* established his head-quarters. If the inn is full, travellers are accommodated at the convent. In the vicinity are several waterfalls, the finest of which is the *Kesseltobel*. [From Muotta to Altorf by the *Kinzigkultm* (p. 296), a rough and uninteresting walk of 9 hrs.; from Muotta to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 293) through the *Bisithal*, very fatiguing, 9 hrs.]

On the night of Sept. 27th, 1799, the inhabitants of this sequestered valley were astounded by the sudden apparition of a large army, the soldiers of which were natives of a distant and barbarous country hardly known to them even by name, descending from the heights of the *Kinzigkultm* upon their green meadows. These were *Suwarow* and his 24,000 Russians. Here the general was first informed of *Korsakow's* defeat at Zürich (p. 31). So little credence did he give to the information, that he was actually about to hang the peasant who brought it as a spy and a traitor; the superior of the convent, however, interfered and succeeded in saving the man's life. *Suwarow* was now completely surrounded by the enemy. A division of *Lecourbe's* army was pressing hard upon him. *Molitor's* vanguard was on the *Prigel*, and *Mortier* and *Masséna* had occupied the mouth of the valley near *Ibach* and Schwyz. A desperate attempt to penetrate to Schwyz was foiled, after a series of fierce struggles, by the arrival of *Lecourbe*, who with the remains of his army had rejoined *Mortier* and *Masséna*. For the first time in his life the veteran hero was compelled to retreat; he retired by the *Prigel* towards *Glarus*, which was the only route left open to him. The vanguard of *Molitor* was repulsed; the Russian rearguard under *Rosenberg*, being hard pressed by *Masséna*, drove back the French, in spite of their resistance, with great loss, to the neighbourhood of Schwyz, and on Sept. 30th, *Suwarow* com-

menced his retreat up the valley to the Prigel. He hoped to be able to force his way to Zürich by Glarus, and there rejoin Korsakow. The mouth of the Linth-Thal near Näfels was, however, also held by Molitor, whose troops Bagration in vain attempted to repulse. Suwarow gave his forces a few days' rest at Glarus, and then retired through the Sern-Thal towards the Grisons (p. 305).

From Muotta the foot of the Stalden is reached in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.; the path then ascends a toilsome and stony slope for 1 hr. to some houses; 15 min. farther, it turns to the l. across the *Storzle* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, then ascends rapidly to the r. to two houses; 35 min., the withered trunk of a large fir-tree is passed; 5 min., by a gate, descent to the r., then across the brook by, a wooden bridge; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., past a cattle-shed in a picturesque, green valley; 15 min., past the *Sennebrunnen*, a brook of delicious water; 5 min., house of refuge; 5 min., a cross. Now almost level to the (25 min.) chalets on the **Prigel** (4750 ft.); marshy soil and no view.

In descending, the path, at first steep and stony, leads to the (45 min.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4042 ft.), and then descends to the r.; 15 min., cattle-shed; here to the r. towards the large fir-tree, where the Klönthal and lake become visible;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. **Richisau** (3469 ft.) a rich green pasture with groups of handsome trees and a whey-cure establishment (Pension 1 fr. 60 c., milk-diet only). Now through the railing to the l. and round the valley, slightly ascending. Then straight on, not to the r., occasionally on a wooden pathway, afterwards across a beautiful open pasture, commanding a magnificent view of the beautifully articulated Glärnisch the entire way. Thence a direct descent to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2548 ft.) in the Klönthal, with two inns (\**Claus Eble* and *Weber*).

From Vorauen to the Prigel, a meadow is traversed, and the carriage-road quitted by a path to the r. through the forest, in which the bridle-path to Richisau is soon reached. Beyond Richisau through two gates, then straight on across the meadow, towards the pointed green hill, winding up which the path is visible.

From Vorauen the highest peaks of the Wiggis-Chain (p. 292) may best be ascended. These are the *Scheye* or the *Hochscheyen* (6960 ft., route across the *Lower* and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) *Upper Langenegg Alp*, where the night may be passed in case of necessity, in all 5 hrs.), and the *Rautispitz* (7031 ft.), a double-peaked mountain with a sharp ridge, easily ascended from Glarus. (The Arve, or "Alpine cedar", is found on the banks of the *Ober-See*, a lake situated to the N.) Beautiful view, especially towards the N. and E., and to the S., of the \*Glärnisch (8994 ft.), a mountain surpassed by none in Switzerland in symmetry of proportion. From the *Vrenelsgärtli*, its E. extremity, it extends in two ridges towards the W. and S.W., which enclose an enormous basin filled with snow and ice. The N. ramification descends precipitously, like a mighty wall of rock, into the Klönthal (see below), whilst the S. ridge extends for a distance of 9 M., its side being covered with glaciers; it also resembles a wall, terminating in the remarkably formed, perpendicular precipice of the *Bächistock*, the highest point of the Glärnisch group. — The Glärnisch may be ascended in 6 hrs. from the *Rostmatt* near Vorauen.

The **Klönthal** is a beautiful narrow valley, with few habitations. Its meadows, of the freshest green, are carpeted with a

variety of wild-flowers until late in the autumn. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the \*Glärnisch (8994 ft.), with its seven peaks, see p. 342. A small lake (2475 ft.),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. wide, enhances the beauty of the valley; on its clear surface every articulation of the huge Glärnisch is minutely reflected. (Boat down the lake, 1 to 10 persons  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; the passage takes 50 min.) An inscription on the rocks of the Glärnisch, near a waterfall on the S. bank of the lake, perpetuates the memory of the poet *Salomon Gessner*, who was in the habit of spending some weeks of the summer in a chalet at this place. At the lower extremity of the lake a small inn. A conduit, by means of which the waters of the lake are made to work the mills and manufactories of Glarus during dry seasons, emerges from the extremity of the lake near the two small houses, beyond the bridge to the r.

Immediately below the lake the valley narrows into a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, a stream flowing from the lake; at the point where it joins the Linth, below Nettstall, it forms a series of beautiful falls, amidst rocky scenery of a grand description, in a narrow defile through which the road passes.

From *Vorauen* to Glarus (9 M., descent all the way) there is a good carriage-road; beyond the last gorge, 3 M. from the lower extremity of the lake, the road divides near the direction-post, the l. branch leading to *Nettstall*, the r. to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Riedern*, which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Glarus (p. 292). During the descent the views of the surrounding mountains, the *Fronalp-Stock*, the *Schild* and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys) are very fine.

## 77. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

16—18 hrs. Diligence between Glarus and Schwanden 3 times daily (p. 292), between Schwanden and Elm once in 3 hrs. — The pass from Elm to Flims, 10 hrs., very difficult, chiefly over loose stones, should only be undertaken by good walkers with steady heads, under the direction of an experienced guide; *Joh. Elmer*, chamois-hunter, of Elm, is recommended. Both routes traverse lonely valleys; views rare. — From Flims to Coire Diligence once daily in  $2\frac{1}{4}$  hrs; from Flims to Reichenau is an agreeable walk, but thence to Coire the traveller should take a carriage or the diligence (three times daily).

At *Schwanden* (p. 293),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Glarus, the Linth Valley divides into two branches; that to l. is the *Sernf-Thal*, traversed by an excellent road. Half-way up the valley is *Engi* (2383 ft.), the principal village, with copper-mines; a picturesque waterfall near;  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. farther a fine view of the Glärnisch is obtained. Near *Matt* (2543 ft.), the second village, a footpath leads N.E. in 7 hrs. to Mels and Sargans (p. 46), by the *Krauchthal*, the *Riesätengrat* (6750 ft.), the *Hirtenthal* and the *Weisstannenthal*.

The slate-quarries of the *Plattenberg*, opposite Matt, on the l. bank of the *Sernf*, are celebrated for the beautiful specimens of fossil fish frequently found in them. The lower part of the valley is very unhealthy, and appears to engender cretinism. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are an athletic race.

5 hrs. **Elm** (3020 ft.) (*J. Elmer*; \**Zentner*, rustic), is the highest village in the valley. A difficult path leads hence E. to the (10 hrs.) charming *Weisstannenthal*, *Mels* and *Sargans* (see p. 45), by the *Foo-Pass* or the *Ramina-Furklen* (6880 ft.) (from Elm to the summit of the Pass  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). The formerly dangerous route to Pfäfers over the *Sardona Glacier* and through the *Kalfeuser-Thal* (p. 45) has been rendered practicable by the construction of a path (from Elm to Vättis 12 hrs.).

Near Elm the valley again divides. The nearest route to Coire is over the **Segnes** or **Flims Pass** (8081 ft.). To the l. rises the *Segnes* or *Tschingel-Spitz*, 950 ft. higher, whence the two great glaciers of Flims, the *Sengias Sura* and the *Sengias Sut* descend into the valley. The somewhat hazardous path traverses the latter, passing the *Martinsloch*, an aperture in the precipice through which the sun shines on the church below twice in the year. The path, very steep and fatiguing, then descends towards the Grisons.

8 hrs. **Flims** see p. 307.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Reichenau** see p. 152.

6 M. **Coire** see p. 287.

The above route is preferable to that over the **Panix Pass** (7425 ft.) (*Quolm da Pignu*) to Ilanz (p. 307), although the latter is the safer. From Elm to *Panix* (4066 ft.) (\**Alix*) 6 hrs., thence to Ilanz 2 hrs.; from Ilanz to Coire  $6\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. (see R. 78). This route is interesting in an historical point of view; by it the Russians effected their retreat of the 5th to the 10th Oct. 1799 (comp. pp. 68, 296, 302).

After the almost incredible exertions and forced marches described in the preceding routes, Suwarow remained passive in Glarus for 3 or 4 days, to afford the remnant of his army the repose they so much needed. Although the French continually harassed his van and rear, they ventured to make no decided attack. So superior, however, were they in numbers, that the veteran general was at length compelled to resort to the desperate expedient of recrossing the Alps, by which he could alone hope to save his army from impending annihilation, and effect a junction with the Russian divisions in different parts of the Grisons. On Oct. 5th he quitted Glarus. The advanced period of the season, the French in hot pursuit, the discouragement of his own troops, all conspired to add to the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. The narrow path only permitted his soldiers to advance in single file. In a line, many miles in length, the Russian army ascended the r. bank of the *Sernf*, while some of the French sharpshooters followed them step by step on the opposite bank, and thinned their ranks by their well-directed fire. The weather was, however, their most dangerous foe; with the utmost difficulty could only the weary troops drag themselves over the snow, already two feet deep. Many abandoned the struggle in despair, and lay down by the wayside

to die, whilst others lost their footing on the slippery paths and disappeared for ever in the abysses. Many of those who had succeeded in crossing the snows and glaciers of the Panix Pass, from 7000 to 8000 ft. high, perished in the dismal gorges of the Narasca Alp,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Panix, on the so-called "rock-hewn" path, believed to have been constructed by the Romans. For many months the route was strewn with Russian corpses, and to this day the whitened bones of many a brave soldier may be seen lying in the crevices and gorges of the Jäzstock. — Five days and nights had this terrible march lasted, under almost incredible difficulties and privations. On Oct. 10th, 1799, Suwarow at length reached the valley of the Rhine and Ilanz. During the preceding 18 days he had lost a third of his force, by the attacks of the enemy and the effects of hunger and exposure. All his artillery and the greater number of his horses were also sacrificed. He marched unmolested through the Valley of the Rhine into Bavaria, bivouacked beyond the Lech, and soon after returned to Russia. The Emperor Paul, however, treated him with great ingratitude, which so affected his spirits that he died of chagrin, May 18th, 1800, sixteen days after his return from one of the most memorable campaigns upon record, in the 71st year of his age.

## 78. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp.

*Comp. Map p. 76.*

20 hrs. Diligence (13 fr. 95 c.) once daily in  $13\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., starting from Coire (1866) at 5. 30 a. m., arr. at Trons at 11. 45, where 1 hr. halt for dinner, arr. at Disentis at 2. 30 and at Andermatt at 6. 30 p. m. From Andermatt to Coire at 6. 30 a. m., arr. at Disentis at 10. 30, at Trons at 12, where 1 hr. halt for dinner, arr. at Coire at 6. 30 p. m.

One-horse carr. from Coire to Reichenau 6, to Ilanz 18 fr.; two-horse to Reichenau 12, Ilanz 40, Disentis 75, Andermatt (or Hospenthal) 15 fr.

The Vorder-Rheinthal (Valley of the Rhine) is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland; the portion between Reichenau and Disentis with its numerous castles is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The new Military Road, constructed in order to connect the St. Gotthard route with that of the Furca, was completed in 1864. The frame work (Romanesque *chischne*), resembling ladders, so frequently observed in the upper part of the valley, is employed in drying the grain.

From Coire to

6 M. Reichenau (1804 ft.), where the Vorder- and Hinter-Rhein unite, see p. 351.

From Reichenau two routes lead to Ilanz, the shorter on the right bank of the Vorder-Rhein by ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Bonadüz (*Pan-a-tots* = bread for all), a Rom. Cath. village situated in an extremely fertile district, ( $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.) Versäm, with a lofty (250 ft.) bridge over the Savierbach or Rabiusa, (1 hr.) Carrëra, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Valendüs, all German Prot. villages, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Kästris, where cretinism is of frequent occurrence, and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) Ilanz.

At Versam the Safienthal opens to the S., through which an easy pass leads to Splügen by the Löchli Pass or Safierberg (7665 ft.). The upper portion of the valley, which scarcely merits a visit, contains the most extensive pasturage of the Grisons, the Camana Alp.

The High Road on the left bank, preferable to the above-mentioned path on account of the beauty of the scenery, ascends to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) Tamins (2106 ft.), Rom. Tumein, whence especially from the church, a fine view is obtained of the picturesque

*Rhüzüns* and the *Domleschg* (p. 352) with its numerous villages, with the snowy summit of the *Piz Curver* (9155 ft.) in the background. Far below flows the Rhine between lofty banks. At (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Trins* (2647 ft.) (good wine at the post-stat.) is situated the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*, which affords a fine panorama of the vicinity.

The road forms a wide curve on the N. slopes, round a mountain-basin. Refreshments at the picturesquely situated ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Trinser Mühle* (Mulins, 2453 ft.). To the r. several waterfalls are perceived, to the l., surrounded by meadows and pines, the small *Trinser See*.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Flims* (3401 ft.) (\**Adler*, at the lower end; *Post*, in the centre; *Braun*, at the upper end of the town), deriving its name (*ad flumina*) from the numerous mountain torrents which descend from the precipitous rocks in the vicinity, is a small and ancient town, with several strongholds of the former nobility. The path (p. 305), which leads S. to the *Segnes* or *Tschingel Pass* and Glarus, here ascends the Segnes Valley; as guide *Hartmann v. Belî-Montfort* is recommended. The *Martinstoch* (p. 305) is also visible from this point.

The road now forms a curve towards the *Waldhäuser*, a rustic inn, resorted to in summer by families from Coire. As the road emerges from the wood, the picturesque green *Flimser See*, used for bathing by rheumatic patients, is perceived to the l. below, fringed with forest. At the chapel near Laax a glimpse of the wild ravine to the l. is obtained. *Laax* with its surrounding mountains is another picturesque spot. The road soon descends. Far below lies *Sagëns*. The castle of *Löwenberg*, at the next village of *Schleuis* (2300 ft.), formerly the property of the family of De Mont, has been converted into a Rom. Cath. Orphan Asylum.

6 $\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Ilänz*, Rom. *Gliön* (\**Oberalp*, also post and telegr. office, on the r. bank, by the bridge, R. and B. 2 fr.; *Lukmännier* on the l. bank), mentioned in a document of the 8th cent. as the "first town on the Rhine," built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the former "Grey League" (p. 287). The upper portion contains narrow streets and many ancient houses, adorned with coats of arms. The population (660) is chiefly Protestant, the language German and Romansch; the latter alone prevails in the upper part of the valley, above this village. The situation of Ilanz is magnificent, affording views of the valley of the Rhine in both directions, and of the broad Lugnetz Valley.

The views are superior from the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (2410 ft.), situated  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. to the S., on the l. slope of the Lugnetz Valley, or from the picturesque and still more elevated village of *Lewis* (3078 ft.). A most magnificent prospect of the Oberland of the Grisons, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 284), is commanded by the \**Piz Mundaun*, or *Murdaun* (6509 ft.); the N. peak (6357 ft.) is also termed *Piz Grond*. This mountain rises to the S.W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which extensive pastures reach nearly to

the summit. The path (3 hrs., guide 5 fr.) leads by St. Martin (p. 307), through a dense fir-wood, which grows on the steep mountain slope, to Luisi (p. 307); it then ascends obliquely towards the S. W. to the ancient *Chapel of St. Carl*, whence two paths lead to the summit. (A tolerable Panorama may be purchased at L. Hitz's in Coire for 2 fr.). 10 min. from the chapel, and 1 hr. from the summit, is a new Inn. Those who have leisure should descend by Peiden (see below). — Travellers proceeding to Disentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, should select the beautiful path leading through the district of *Obersaxen*, the principal village of which is *Meyerhof*, whence Trons may be reached in 3 hrs.

The Lugnetz Valley, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath., of the Romansch tongue), one of the finest in the Grisons, is at its entrance so narrow that it seems as though it could almost be closed by a gate. The road which ascends the valley, though much frequented, is far from good. The Baths of Peiden (pleasant chalybeate water, now frequently exported) are picturesquely situated and afford good accommodation. The valley here divides, to the r. the *Vrinthal* (accom. at the curé's at *Vrin*), to the l. the *St. Petersthal*, through which a much frequented bride-path leads to Hinterrhein and the Bernardino (p. 362). St. Peter, or Vals am Platz, contains a good inn, property of the Landammann or magistrate of the district.

As ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Tavanāsa** (2426 ft.) (*Kreuz*) is approached, the road (on the l. bank) enters a narrower part of the Rhine Valley, here termed *Pardella*; it then leads on the r. bank as far as *Rinkenbergl*, and near the chapel of Trons (see below) recrosses to the l. About 3 M. beyond Ilanz the path to the *Panix Pass*, traversed by Suwarow in 1799 (p. 305), diverges to the N. The view from the embankment across the bed of the Panixer-Bach is one of the finest in the valley. The l. bank, especially between Ilanz and Trons, is remarkably picturesque and studded with numerous chalets, villages, chapels and ruined castles (*Jörgenberg* by the village of *Waltensburg*, *Rinkenbergl* above the village of that name, *Schlans*, *Freiberg* and *Orestatsch*). A survey of all the Alpine regions, from the most luxuriant vegetation to perpetual snow, is also obtained.

Near Trons the *Chapel of St. Anna* stands on the r. side of the road, on the spot where in March, 1424, the *Upper or Grey League* (Obere, or Graue Bund) was founded. The solemn oath of the League was subsequently renewed (for the last time in 1778) at intervals of 10 years. The chapel was erected in commemoration of this event. The ceiling of the portico bears several Latin texts. The frescoes, renewed in 1836, represent the first institution of the league (1424) and the last renewal (1778). At the sides of these representations the history of the confederation is recorded in doggerel verse.

12 M. **Trons** (2700 ft.) (Dining station of the diligence; *Krone*; \**Hôtel du Tödi*, D. inc. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The spacious hall of the former Statthaltereii (magistrate's residence), the property of the Monastery of Disentis, is decorated with the coats of arms of the different communities of the Grey League. and the magistrates since 1424. Several forges, erected here by a French mining company, are now deserted and in ruins.

The road now passes the villages of *Rabiūs* and *Sumvix* (*summus vicus*), the latter picturesquely situated on an eminence, as its name intimates; the churchyard commands a fine view. The portion of the road between this and Disentis is remarkable for the boldness of its construction, as well as the lofty wooden bridge (210 ft. long, 160 ft. high) which crosses the *Russeiner Tobel* (the valley ascending to the Tödi, see below). From the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Stalusa Bridge* a waterfall is visible. Near Disentis, to the l., lie the ruins of the extensive castle of *Castelberg*, burned down in 1830.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Disēntis* (3471 ft.) (*Disertinum*, *Disiert* = desert); Rom. *Mustēr* (*Monasterium*) (\**Krone*; *Hôtel Condrau*, opposite; *Adler*), is a market-town with a Benedictine Abbey, protected against avalanches by a forest. Soon after the foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent., Christianity was promulgated in the more remote districts of the Grisons. The Abbots, enriched by valuable endowments, subsequently acquired great power in Rhætia. The Abbot *Christian v. Castelberg*, a strenuous opponent of the Reformation, was created a prince of the empire by Maximilian II. in 1570.

The handsome buildings of the Abbey are situated on an eminence. The village church dates from 1712. Professor *Condrau*, who resides at the *Krone*, is the editor of a Romansch newspaper, published here.

At Disentis the *Medelser* or *Mittel-Rhein* unite with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the *Medelser Glacier* and the valley as far as Coire, from the *Chapel of St. Aletta* (containing a well executed Madonna of the Ital. school) at the entrance to the *Aletta Valley*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. W. of Disentis, to the r. of the path to *Sedrun*, forming an appropriate termination of the excursion to those who do not proceed farther.

The imposing pyramid of \**Piz Muraun* (8924 ft.), to the S.E. of Disentis, is best ascended (in 4 hrs.) on the S.W. side. The summit commands a remarkably fine survey of the mountains, more striking than that from the *Piz Mundaun* (p. 307).

A tolerably good path leads from Disentis through the *Medelser-Thal* by the *Lukmanier* to *Olivone* (p. 313), in 10 hrs.; and from it another more arduous, but at the same time interesting path diverges, descending the *Val Piöra* to *Airolo*, in 10 hrs. (p. 82). — A more difficult and even dangerous path leads from the new bridge mentioned above into the *Val Russein*, ascends to the *Sandalp Pass* (8641 ft.) between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Grop Glarun* (9450 ft.) on the E. and the *Catscharauls* (9429 ft.) on the W., and descends on the N. side of the pass over the *Sand Glacier* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to the Baths of *Stachelberg* see p. 294. — From *Sedrun* (p. 310) a path leads by the bleak, rocky *Strimserthal* and the somewhat difficult *Kreuzli Pass* (7234 ft.) to *Amstäg* (p. 76), in 6–7 hrs. The pass is situated at the upper extremity of the *Strimserthal* to the l., towards the W., at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (9263 ft.). Guide (2–3 fr., at the “*Krone*” at *Sedrun*) only necessary as far as the point beyond the pass where the *Eitzlibach* becomes visible, where it is precipitated from the *Spillau-See* to the W. Crossing the brook, the path remains on the W. bank as far as the *Chalets of Pfalma*. The *Eitzlithal* unites with



the Maderanerthal (p. 76). At *Bristen*, refreshments at the curé's (see p. 76). — Another pass, which should not be attempted but by experienced mountaineers, to *Amstäg*, leads up the *Acletthal*, traverses the entire *Brunnig Glacier*, and descends to the *Maderanerthal* (comp. p. 77); 10–12 hrs. walk, with guide only.

The new road to Andermatt (a walk of 7 hrs.), at a lower level than the old path, ascends the verdant valley of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acleta*, *Segnas* and *Mompé Tavetsch* (4291 ft.) to the right. From the height, where the road enters a wood, a beautiful view of the Disentis district is obtained, especially striking for travellers coming from Andermatt. The valley now contracts. The road traverses woods and meadows, affording a pleasing prospect of the infant Rhine and of the lofty, snow-clad mountains, which are now approached.

6 M. *Sedrun* (4303 ft.), known in this district by the name of *Tavetsch* (\**Krone*, carriages to be had), the principal village of the Tavetsch Valley. The S. lateral altar in the church is adorned with some curious ancient carving. Kreuzlipass see p. 309.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas* (4420 ft.), passes *Ruaceras* or *S. Giacōmo* (Good rustic inn "*Zur Oberalp*"), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dienî*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the l., on a rocky eminence rising from a profound ravine, stands the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, the remnant of the residence of the Pontaningen family.

The so-called summer-path now almost disused, ascends the ridge which extends from the *Crispalt* (8592 ft.), passes above the village of *Crispaua* which lies below to the l., and the chalets of *Miez* and *Scharina*, and ascends the richest pasture of the district. The path now skirts the verge of the mountain-slope, commanding a fine view of the Tavetsch and Rhine valleys, then turns to the r. into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, known popularly as *Val Val*, descends and crosses the brook, the *Gämerrhein*, Rom. *Vala* (Travellers from Andermatt, after crossing this brook, must avoid following its course; the path immediately re-ascends.) The path now rapidly ascends on the opposite side of the valley to the *Pass da Tiarnus* (8631 ft.), the opening between the *Piz Tiarnus* or *Bergli Stack* (8973 ft.) to the N. and the *Calmot* (7129 ft.) to the S., the foot of which the new road skirts (see p. 311). The summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between the Grisons (Graubünden) and Uri, commands a fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley as far as the mountains of the Vorarlberg (or country in front, i. e. to the W., of the Arlberg) and Räticon, the long chain of the Alps of Glarus, the abrupt ridges which meet the valley of the Rhine at a right angle towards the S., and the *Six Madün* or *Bädüs* (9023 ft., ascent see p. 80) to the S.W. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 311) the pedestrian should bear towards the l. in order avoid the marshy ground; from Sedrun to the lake, where the two paths unite, 2½ hrs.

The road remains on the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, and passes the *Chapel of St. Brigitta*, below the above-mentioned village of *Crispaua*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (4734 ft.) and *Chiamut*, or *Tschamut* (5048 ft.) (post-stat.), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. Selva is so exposed to avalanches and has been so frequently overwhelmed, that the

inhabitants petitioned the Council of the Confederation in 1853 for permission to abandon the place; this, however, was not accorded and the village is still inhabited. Chiamut is probably the most elevated village in Europe where corn ripens. The path crosses the *Gämerrhein* or *Vala* (see p. 310) at its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and farther on opposite the chalets of *Aldez* on the r. bank, turns to the r. (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix* between the *Piz Nurschallas* (8447 ft.) and the *Calmot*, mentioned p. 310.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein takes its rise in the *Toma See* (7215 ft.), situated on the N.W. slope of the *Six Madun* or *Badus* (see p. 310). The path to the lake diverges to the l., a short distance above the influx of the Gämerrhein (see above), crosses the brook, which emerges from the Val Surpalix, near the chalets of *Aldez*, and ascends to the chalets of *Tgiellems* and a pasture situated to the N.E. below the lake, on the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, here termed the *Aua da Toma* or *Darvun*. Ascending the W. slope from which the infant river is precipitated, the pedestrian faces a small basin in which the deep, green lake is situated, enclosed on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and detritus, and on the N. and N.W. by Alpine pastures. The *Badus* (p. 80) cannot be ascended immediately from the lake, the rocks being here too precipitous. The summit may, however, be easily attained in 2 hrs., if the ascent be made on the N. side. Guide necessary. — Those who spend the night at Sedrun and are proceeding to Andermatt are strongly recommended to select the route (8½ hrs.) by the Toma See and over the Badus.

After the junction of the three brooks at the chalets of *Aldez* the river is first properly called the Rhine. The road now traverses pastures and ascends in zigzags to the summit of the *Pass* (6316 ft.), where a stone marks the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. The diligence ascends from Chiamut to this point in 50 (descent 30) min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min. (ascent 2 hrs.). The road now skirts the N. bank of the (½ M. in length) green and narrow *Oberalpsee* (6252 ft.), which abounds in trout; its W. outlet is considered to be one of the principal sources of the Reuss. On Aug. 16th, 1799, a sanguinary conflict here took place between the Austrians and French, which resulted in the retreat of the former to the Grisons (p. 69.)

The road next traverses the nearly level *Oberalp*, and passes some chalets, beyond which a view is disclosed of the entire Ursernthal, with the Inn on the Furca (p. 138) in the background. The old path to (1 hr.) Andermatt is considerably shorter than the road, but is rugged and precipitous and affords less view. The latter now gradually descends by nine vast curves to (comp. p. 79).

**Andermatt** (4445 ft.) (\**Hôtel St. Gotthard; Drei Könige*) see p. 79.

(The ascent from Andermatt to the chalets of the Oberalp occupies 1½ hr., thence to the lake ¾ hr.)

## 79. From Disentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier.

To Olivone 9 hrs. by a bridle-path; from Olivone to Biasca on the St. Gotthard road by diligence, once daily in 3 hrs., returning (ascent) in 4½ hrs.

The **Lukmanier**, with one exception (the *Maleja*) the least elevated of all the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy, was crossed by Pepin and Charlemagne with their armies in their campaigns against the Longobards. The Abbots of Disentis, who took this route into their special favour, caused hospices and chapels to be erected by the way-side for the protection of travellers. The path will probably soon be superseded by a carriage-road; a railway is even talked of.

The path crosses the Vorder-Rhein and ascends rapidly to *Mompè-Medels* (3926 ft.) and the mountain of *Vergìera*. The village of *Curaglia* lies to the l., and a fine survey of the *Medels Glacier* is obtained. **Platta** (4248 ft.) (\**Inn* of the curé), the principal place in the valley, is reached 2 hrs. from Disentis. (Travellers from the Lukmanier to Disentis should observe that they must cross the brook to the l., by the post-station at **Platta**). The next village is the prettily situated *S. Rocco*, then *Bredaggio* or *Perdatsch* (4725 ft.) with an inn.

Below *Perdatsch* the *Mittel-Rhein* is precipitated from a rock, upwards of 100 ft. in height, into a gloomy abyss; the roar of the fall serves as a guide to this spot which is at some distance from the path.

To the S.E. of *Perdatsch* is the entrance of the *Cristallimenthal*, the pastures of which produce excellent cheese. It is remarkable for its waterfalls, especially in the *Höllenschlund*, its glaciers, and its numerous crystals. Chamois are not uncommon here, and even bears are said to haunt the recesses of the mountains. The valley is closed by the *Piz Cristallina* (9629 ft.), surrounded by glaciers; the ascent is difficult and requires experienced guides.

The path now passes the hospices of *St. Gion* (St. John, 4971 ft.) and *St. Gall* (5174 ft.) to (3 hrs., from Disentis 5 hrs.) **Sta. Maria** (5670 ft.), the best of the 5 hospices, which now affords tolerable accommodation; its ancient name "*Sancta Maria in luco magno*" seems to have given the name to the mountain and pass, but all vestiges of wood have long disappeared. Like the other hospices, *Sta. Maria* is provided with bells, which are rung in stormy weather to indicate the direction of the path to travellers.

To the N.E. of the hospice, rises the *Scopè* (9850 ft.) (*Tschupè* = summit or crown) from the midst of glaciers; the stony ascent from the hospice (4—5 hrs.) is fatiguing, but unattended with danger; extensive view of the Alps from the summit.

The path ascending gradually to the r., and commanding a fine view of the peaks of St. Gotthard, leads in 6 hrs. by the *Val Piora* to *Airòlo* (p. 82). The gentle elevation to the l. is the **Lukmānier Pass** (5901 ft.), which the path to Olivone traverses. A cross here indicates the boundary between the cantons of the Grisons and Tessin.

The path now descends to the *Zura Valley*; (1 hr.) *Hospice of Casaccia* (5608 ft.), more moderate than that of *Sta. Maria*. (2 hrs.) *Hospice of Camperio* (3780 ft.), both founded by *Carlo Borromeo*; (1 hr.) *Olivone* (2746 ft.) (*\*Steffano Bolla*), the most elevated village in the *Val Blegno*. The latter portion of the path is badly paved and leads through a forest, greatly thinned by clearings. Below Olivone a high-road descends the valley; district picturesque, occasional waterfalls, tolerable inns. The road passes the mineral spring of (6 M.) *Acqua Rossa* (1631 ft.), and (1½ M.) *Dongio* (Inn, carriages). The entire valley is inhabited by chestnut-roasters and chocolate-venders, who penetrate with their wares to all parts of Europe. At

137/8 M. *Biasca* (p. 83) the *Blegno Valley* descends to the *Riviera* (*Ticino Valley*). From *Biasca* to

131/8 M. *Bellinzona*, see p. 84.

## 80. Prättigau, Davos, Belfort, Schyn.

Diligence from the *Landquart railway-station* to *Davos* once daily, to *Küblis* (24 seats at 2 fr. 25 c.) in 23¼ hrs., to *Davos-Platz* (12 seats, at 4 fr. 80 c. from *Coire*) in 73¼ hrs.

A very agreeable three day's excursion through a district in which beauty and grandeur are combined, and hitherto unvisited by the majority of tourists. 1st. day. From *Coire* or *Ragatz* to the *Landquart station* by railway and to *Davos-Platz* by diligence, or only to *Küblis* by diligence (on foot from the *Landquart station* to the *Felsenbach Inn* 2¼ M., a straight, dusty and shadeless road, *Grüsch* 2 M., *Schiers* 2 M., *Jenaz* 3¼ M., *Fideriser Au* 1 M., *Küblis* 2¼ M.), on foot in 2½ hrs. to *Klosters*, thence in 3½ hrs. to *Davos*, the last portion, if preferred, in a *char-à-bancs*. — 2nd day. On foot in 4¾ hrs. to *Wiesen*, 13¼ hr. village of *Alvener*, 2 hrs. *Lenz*, in all 8½ hrs. — 3rd day. On foot in 4 hrs. to *Thusis*. If the second day's walk appear too fatiguing, the traveller may descend from the village of *Alvener* in ¾ hr. (steep) to *Bad Alvener* and spend the night there. [Very agreeable excursion to *Bergün* by *Filisur*; that part of the road termed the "*Bergüner Stein*" (p. 320), is scarcely inferior to the finest parts of the *Via Mala*]. The 3rd day's excursion will then be prolonged by 3 hrs. which may be accomplished, if preferred, in a *char-à-banc*: On foot in 2 hrs. (carriage 1 hr.) to *Tiefenkasten*, thence on foot in 5 hrs. to *Thusis*. It is, however, preferable not to descend to the *Baths of Alvener*.

The straight carriage-road from stat. *Landquart* (Inn) to the *Prättigau* intersects the high-road to *Coire* near the small (¾ M.) inn *\*Zur oberen Zollbrücke*, by the bridge of that name across the *Landquart*. The *Kaiserruck*, the extreme E. peak of the *Seven Churfürsten* (p. 44), stands boldly out to the l. in the background. Near the (½ hr.) *Felsenbach* inn, at the entrance of the *Prättigau*, the road crosses the *Landquart* (generally termed the *Landwasser*), and then traverses the *Klus* (a narrow rocky gorge, ¾ M. long, unsafe in winter) on the r. bank of the stream. On the summit of the perpendicular rock, fragments of the ruined castle of *Fragstein* (*Ferporta*), which formerly commanded the mouth of the gorge, are still visible. In 1799 the French were compelled to make a detour in order to make themselves masters of this

defile which was bravely defended by the inhabitants of the Grisons.

The **Prättigau** (*Pratigovia*, meadow-valley; Rom. *Val Prätens*) is a fertile valley, especially rich in fruit-trees, and in most parts narrow. At its mouth, and in some other places, it is covered with a deposit of louse stones brought down by the *Landquart*. Among the mountains which enclose it are several snow-peaks. Its scattered habitations give it some resemblance to the Canton of Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. In form it resembles the Emmenthal (p. 92); the pasturage is excellent, and the breed of cattle held in high repute. Population (*Prôt.*) about 10,000. German is spoken, but the villages, like those in the Tyrol, have almost all Romansch names, that language having been formerly spoken by the natives. To the N. of the valley rises the Räticon chain, which divides the Prättigau from the Vorarlberg and Montafuner-Thal (p. 349). A number of passes, named *Thore* or *gates* by the inhabitants of the district, as the *Schweizer-Thor*, the *Drusenthor* etc., traverse this chain. These are, however, becoming more impassable every year from landslips and the encroachment of glaciers. Only three of these passes are now used as a passage for cattle.

Ascent of the **Scesaplana** (9136 ft.), the highest peak of the Räticon chain, see p. 349.

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. The following villages now succeed one another at short intervals: **Pardisla** (1859 ft.), *Schmitten* with the ruins of the castle of *Solävers*, birth-place of the last Count of Toggenburg (p. 290); **Grüsch** (1982 ft.) (*Krone*, tolerable rooms decorated with old wood-carving) with several handsome houses in the Romansch style with paintings and balconies, formerly the property of the Salis-Grüsch family, now a parsonage and school. Behind the village, half-way up the mountain side lies **Seewis** (*\*Pension Scesaplana*, 4 fr., landlord a good guide), in the midst of meadows; in the churchyard the remains of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis repose (d. 1834). In the summer of 1863 almost the entire village, with part of the castle of Salis, was burnt down. The latter is now restored and comprises a parsonage, school and council-hall. Large dams were constructed in 1847 and 1848 across the valley by means of which it is hoped that the district devastated by the Landquart may again be rendered fit for cultivation.

**Schiers** (2118 ft.) (*Krone; Leue*),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Grüsch, possesses a Seminary and Reformatory for children. On April 24th, 1622, the inhabitants of this village drove back a body of Austrians, who had taken up a position in the churchyard. The female portion of the population showed great heroism on this occasion, in memory of which they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

The road ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) now crosses to the l. bank of the river and follows its course through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) **Jenatz** (2309 ft.) (*Post; Krone*) and (1 M.) **Fideriser Au** (*\*Niggli*, by the roadside, generally much frequented by visitors of the baths). In the *Village of Fideris* on an eminence, 1 M. from the high-road, stands a monument to the Counsellor

*Schneider*, the "Hofer" of the Vorarlberg, erected by the Archduke John. S. of the village of Fideris (2776 ft.) is a large inn, property of the owner of the baths (see below). 2 M. beyond lie the **Baths of Fideris** (3251 ft.), situated in a gorge, 3 M. from the high-road. The waters are considered beneficial in cases of consumption and resemble those of St. Moritz in the Engadine (p. 328), but are less powerful. The two bath-establishments are often crowded in summer, R. 2 to 3½ fr., D. 2 fr. 70 c., pension 4½ fr. From the high-road to the village of Fideris a carriage-road, thence to the Baths a bridle-path, practicable for chars-à-bancs.

On a wooded eminence, opposite to Fideris, on the r. bank of the Landquart, formerly stood the castle of **Castels**, of which a few fragments only now remain. For a long period it was the residence of the Austrian governors of the district, but was stormed and destroyed in 1622 by a body of peasants armed only with sticks.

From Fideriser Au the road skirts the Landquart, traversing a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. On the height, the ruins of the castle of *Strahlegg* are visible, standing amidst the fir-trees. The road now crosses by a covered bridge to the r. bank of the Landquart, to *Dalfazza*, a village consisting of a few wooden houses, belonging to the commune of *Luzern* which lies higher up the mountain, and the picturesque village of **Küblis** (2530 ft.) (*Krone* or *Post*). The new road begins to ascend near Küblis; it passes through **Saas** (3054 ft.) (1½ M.), skirting the N. slope of the mountain, and traverses several valleys with cascades to (6 M.) *Klosters*. Views fine the whole way.

The pedestrian is recommended to follow the new and skilfully-constructed road beyond *Mezza Selva* (3232 ft.), which diverges near the post-stat. of *Serneus*, and crosses the Landquart by a handsome stone bridge to the village of *Serneus* (2½ M. from Saas) and (1¼ M.) the **Baths of Serneus** (3032 ft.), the sulphureous waters of which enjoy a high reputation in the Grisons. Charges moderate; occasional visitors also received. The path from the baths to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, 1 M. from the baths; a broader track, traversing beautiful meadows and ascending gradually by the side of the stream is then followed. Beautiful retrospective view from the last eminence, towards the W., embracing the Prättigäu, with the snow-fields of the Scesaplana in the background. The beautifully vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* bounds the valley on the E.; to the r. the *Roggenhorn* (7755 ft.) and *Gatschiefer* (8288 ft.), in the early part of summer covered with snow but afterwards green.

**Klosters** (3709 ft.) consists of 4 groups of houses, *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfli*, *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. The church is in Am Platz, which possesses several handsome new houses (\**Hirsch*, beyond the bridge, near the diligence-office, R. 1 fr.).

From Klosters to Lavin and Süs (guide *Christ. Jann*, 5 fr. per day and food; horse 9 fr.) several routes. The easiest (8 hrs.) is by the *Süster Thal*, over the *Vereina-Pass* (7631 ft.) and through the *Val Fless* to *Süs* (p. 335) (descent by *Val Torta* and *Val Sagliains* to *Lavin* not recommended). — A glacier pass (9–10 hrs.), difficult, but affording a magnificent survey of the Silvretta Chain, leads through the *Vernela*, over the *Laviner Joch* (8713 ft.), between the *Verstanclohorn* (10,165 ft.) and *Plattenhorn* (9885 ft.), and through the *Val Lavinuoaz* (to the *W. Piz Linard*, p. 336) to *Lavin* (p. 336). — The *Silvretta Pass*, also difficult and practicable for the experienced alone, traverses the *Silvretta Glacier* (4 hrs. on the ice) and the *Val Tuoi*, leading in 11 hrs. to *Guarda* (p. 336).

The road from Klosters to Davos (*Char-à-bancs* to Davos am Platz 4 fr., in  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , on foot in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) leaves the Landquart, and ascends (pedestrians avoid the windings by short-cuts) for nearly 2 hrs. the *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded mountain which separates the Prättigau from the district of Davos. (1 hr.) *Unter-Läret* (4648 ft.), a group of chalets in a meadow, with the small *Schwarze See*, (20 min.) *Ober-Läret*, (15 min.) *St. Wolfgang*, a chalet on the summit of the pass (5009 ft.). Then a gradual descent; the road traverses a barren meadow in a straight line; 12 min. a few chalets on the l., then along the bank of the *Davoser See* (4805 ft.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. in length), a lake of whitish-green colour, abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*; at the S. extremity of the lake, 5 min. farther on, is *Davos-Dörfli* (*Rössli*), opposite the church of which stands the handsome residence of the Landammann Buol.

(40 min.) *Davos am Platz* (\**Zum Strela*, pension 4 fr.) (4790 ft.), capital of the district and the ancient confederacy of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque habitations scattered among the meadows, has of late become a resort of consumptive patients, who occasionally even spend the winter here. The hall of the handsome *Rathhaus* (\**Restaurant on the ground-floor*) contains ancient weapons and other curiosities. Beneath the pediment are suspended the heads of eleven wolves slain in this district.

Excursion to the baths of *Clavadel*, at the entrance of the *Sertigthal*, and to the upper extremity of the latter. The ascent of the *Weissfluh* (5 hrs.), the *Tödenalp* and the *Piz Duncan* is recommended to mountaineers.

The direct route from the Prättigau, or Davos, to the Upper-Engadine is over the *Scaletta Pass*. From Davos-Dörfli along the high-road to Davos am Platz for a few hundred paces, then to the l. into the *Dischma-Thal*,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. to the inn. In *Dürrenboden*, beautiful view of the glacier of the *Piz Vadred* (9956 ft.) and the *Schwarzhorn* (9700 ft.). (The ascent of the latter (3 hrs.) from the *Dürrenboden* is precipitous and fatiguing; the view from the summit vies with that from the *Piz Languard*.) The path now becomes rugged, but is perfectly safe; (2 hrs.) Summit of the *Pass* (8062 ft.), where a hut affords shelter; view limited. Descent, often precipitous, but rendered interesting by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the *Alp Fontana* and through the *Val Sulsanna* to (3 hrs.) *Sulsanna* (poor inn). After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the r. (the l. leads to *Zernetz*) by *Capella*, in the *Innthal*, to ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Scafnis* and ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Zuz* (p. 334); the walk from Davos-Dörfli to Zuz thus occupies about 9 hrs. Those who spend the night at the indifferent inn of *Dürrenboden* may ascend the pass in the cool of the morning, and thus reach *Pontresina* (p. 330) the same day.

From Davos-Dörfli to the Lower Engadine (horse to Sús 8—10 fr. the path ascends the Val Flüela towards the E., to the (2 hrs.) poor inn of Tschuggen (8 beds), the only one for a considerable distance, 1500 ft below the pass; thence in 2 hrs. to the summit of the Flüela Pass (7404 ft.) where there is a hut of refuge; between the two small lakes, which are generally frozen over, a fine view is obtained of the *Schwarzhorn* (9700 ft.) To Sús in the Engadine (p. 335) 3 good hrs.

Bridle-path from Sús to Tschuggen (horse at the Schäfle at Sús, 5 fr.) whence a post-conveyance, accommodating 1 passenger, runs to Davos every morning. A carriage-road over the pass is in course of construction.

Coire is 9 or 10 hrs. from Davos by the following fatiguing route. Towards the W. over the *Strela Pass* (7517 ft.), then from *Langwies*, a large village half-way between Davos and Coire, along the picturesque N. slopes of the rugged *Schanfiggthal*, watered by the *Plessur*, through the *Pist. comp.* p. 321.

The *District of Davos*, (Rom. *davous* = behind) an elevated Alpine valley, 12 to 15 M. long, with 1726 inhab. (24 Rom. Cath.), consists of meadows, with scattered dwellings, cattle-sheds, and a few corn-fields. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. The 5 churches of the valley serve as centres round which cluster the different groups of houses named *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and *Monstein* in a lateral valley. Until 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 288).

The road now crosses several torrents and skirts the *Landwasser*, by which it is often inundated. It improves, however, at (1 hr.) *Frauenkirch*, a small village on a slight eminence. The valley now contracts; 40 min., *Spinerbad*, with mild sulphureous springs; the Bath-house, unpretending, but good, stands on the l. bank of the *Landwasser* (frequented by families from Coire during the summer).  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. *Glaris* (4476 ft.). Then through a wild and desolate valley to the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau*, lead and zinc-mines, abandoned since 1847 (Inn).

The road, now more practicable for carriages, but very narrow, skirts the *Landwasser* for a short distance, and crosses it by a bridge. It then enters a narrow and rocky gorge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. in length, with interesting dislodged strata, boundary between the jurisdictions of Davos and Belfort. The road winds upwards, in many places supported by masonry, for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and reaches a plateau which commands a charming view of the beautiful green valley; to the l. *Jenisberg* (4701 ft.), a village, situated on sunny meadows above; to the r. the village of *Wiesen*, larches of brilliant green in the foreground; in the rear towers the *Tinsenhorn* (9641 ft.); adjacent to it, to the E., the *Piz d'Aela* or *Ragnutz* (10,220 ft.), to the W. the *Piz St. Michl* (9731 ft.).

*Wiesen* (4476 ft.) (\**Inn*; accommodation if necessary at the cure's), a Prot. village with German population, apparently not more than a gunshot distant, is reached in 1 hr. The path skirts the brow of the mountain, and profound gorges, hollowed by the action of torrents.



Beyond the villages, another extensive ravine, the *Tiefentobel*, with several shafts of abandoned mines, is skirted. The bright green larches enhance the beauty of the landscape. The church of (1 hr.) **Schmitten** (4079 ft.) (Rom. Cath.), situated on a grassy eminence, is visible from a long distance. The church contains nothing worthy of remark, and commands no finer view than the road.

The footpath to the r., below the church, which descends into the valley, reaches *Filisur* (p. 319) just before the bridge. Pedestrians proceeding to *Bergün* (p. 320) thus avoid the digression by *Alvaneu*, and effect a saving of 1 hr.

On the road to the Rom. village of  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. **Alvaneu** (4076 ft.), Rom. Cath.) a view is obtained of the upper part of the valley of the *Albula*, between which and the *Landwasser* rises the *Stulsergrat* (7948 ft.), a mountain resembling the *Niesen* (p. 102); in the background a portion of the *Albulastock* (*Piz Uertsch*). Near *Alvaneu* on the r. are a vast number of fragments of rock, partially overgrown; high above the village is a mill driven by the stream which is precipitated from the mountain-side.

On the W. side of the village a road descend to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) the Baths of *Alvaneu* (p. 319) situated 1240 ft. below, on the *Albula* or *Alvra*. Excursion to *Bergün* see p. 320.

The road which the traveller follows now skirts the slope of the mountain, at nearly the same level, and passes at the base of the picturesque and imposing ruined *Castle of Belfort*, several stories of which are still standing, situated on an almost inaccessible rock, whence the jurisdiction of Belfort has derived its name. (1 hr.) **Brienzen**, with an ancient tower, formerly the property of the de Porta family. The road again ascends to (1 hr.) **Lenz** (4063 ft.) (*Krone*), see p. 322.

From *Lenz* the road passes below the village of **Obervatz**, situated on a fertile slope, and composed of the three contiguous hamlets of *Zorten*, *Lain*, and *Muldain*; it then reaches the (1 hr.) ridge of the mountain, on which stand the chapel and gallows-pillar of the Jurisdiction of *Obervatz*; the \*view hence is magnificent, embracing *Alvaschein* and the *Albula* on the E., which flows through a rocky gorge 600 ft. below, and the distant *Heinzenberg* (p. 352) to the W. In the neighbouring gorge, near the bridge over the *Heide-Bach*, which descends from the Lake of *Vatz* (p. 321), a small inn is situated. (Those who come from the valley of the *Albula* by *Alvaschein* should take the path to the l. by the mill which stands on a level with the *Solis* bridge over the *Albula*; those who come from *Thusis* turn to the r. beyond the chapel.)

The path then descends for a short distance, reaches a pine-forest, and enters the \**Schynpass* (Rom. *Müras*), a narrow ravine. The path, partly cut through the dark slate rock, and partly supported by masonry, is to be converted into a carriage-

road. On the r. is a lofty precipice on the l. a profound abyss. At the W. extremity of this defile the path descends, passing the ruined castle of *Campi*, picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the Albula; the wide and populous valley of the Rhine, Sils, Thusis, and the Johannis-Capelle (p. 354) now become visible.

Thusis now appears so near, that the traveller is tempted to take one of the footpaths which descend to the l. in the direction of the village, but are all terminated by a deep abyss. (In the reverse direction the following path effects a saving of nearly 1 hr.; from the bridge of the Albula ascending the course of the stream for 5 min., then across meadows, at length reaching the bridle-path above; a boy should be taken as a guide as far as the bridle-path.)

From (2 hrs.) *Scharans* the road crosses the Albula, and then turns to the r. (on the precipice to the l. is *Schloss Baldenstein*, still inhabited), without passing through Sils; then to the l., past the gardens of the village, to the wooden bridge over the rapid Rhine (the grey water of which is discoloured on the r. bank by the black *Nolla*), and across this to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Thusis* (\**Via Mala*; \**Adler*), see p. 353.

Travellers who wish to reach the *Julier-Route* (p. 321) from *Thusis*, may select a still shorter path with a fine view, through the villages of *Mitten* and *Solis*, situated to the S., opposite to the *Schyn*, high above it in the midst of sunny meadows, and through *Stürvis*; the path then gradually descends along the W. side of the *Überhalbstein*, passing through *Mon*, *Salux*, and *Conters* (p. 322); a walk of 8 hrs. in all.

## 81. From Coire to Ponte (and Samaden) in the Engadine by the Albula Pass.

45 M. Diligence from Coire to Ponte once daily in 11 hrs., fare 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. (to Samaden in 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., fare 13 fr. 40 c.); to Bergün, where passengers dine, in 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.

A most interesting route; beautiful mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild chaos of stones and rocks.

From Coire to (17 $\frac{5}{8}$  M.) *Tiefenkasten* see p. 321. (Direct route from *Lenz* to *Bad Alveneu* see p. 322).

Beyond *Tiefenkasten* the road ascends the r. bank of the *Albula*, and passes *Surava* (2773 ft.) and \**Bad Alveneu*, the sulphurous springs of which are in great repute with the inhabitants of the Grisons (R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 fr., B. 1, S. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr., pension moderate, proprietor *M. Balzer*; one-horse carr. to Bergün in 2 hrs., 5 fr.). On the opposite bank of the Albula, a picturesque cascade is formed by a stream which falls into that river. Between *Bad Alveneu* and (3 M.) *Filisur* (3260 ft.) (*Risch's* inn at the entrance of the village; *Schmidt's* in the centre) the road crosses the *Landwasser* of *Davos* (p. 316), and beyond *Filisur* the *Albula*, which it then skirts, traversing a picturesque rocky and wooded district. High above *Filisur* stand the ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein*. (2 $\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Bellaluna* (3334 ft.), a deserted iron-foundry.

Beyond the bridge the road ascends to ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) the **\*Bergüner Stein**, a profound and narrow wooded ravine, on the E. side of which, 600 ft. above the Albula, a road 800 paces long, and 4—5 feet wide, was constructed in 1696 by blasting the rock. The precipice occasionally overhangs the road, which is protected by a wall at the side. During the wars of 1799 and 1800 the Austrians and French transported their artillery through this ravine. The new and broad post-road was completed as far as Bergün in 1860; it commences the ascent of the hill considerably before the old route, but in the "Stein" is lower, which diminishes the steepness of the incline. The ravine expands into a green valley, surrounded by snow-clad mountains. In this valley lies the handsome Prot. Romansch village of ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) **Bergün** (4275 ft.), Rom. *Bravuogn* (\*Inn of the Landammann *Cloetta*; *Post*). The tower in the centre of the village serves as a prison. Ancient church.

The road (completed in 1865) now ascends gradually, passing a series of beautiful waterfalls, the finest of which is that of the *Albula* near the (3 M.) chalets of *Naz*. After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. a group of chalets is reached (where the ascent commences, the path to the l., below the chalets, ascending in a straight direction, effects a saving). In a few min. more the **\*Inn** (excellent trout) on the *Weissenstein*, Rom. *Crap Alv* (6249 ft.), situated at the base of the three nearly perpendicular rocky peaks of *Giumels*, is attained. A small lake abounding in fish, which formerly existed here, burst its barriers in 1859, and its waters descended into the lower lake; turf and clay are now dug from its former bed. Beyond this the ascent is moderate; the remains of an ancient Roman road are passed, and the *Teufelsithal* entered, a valley strewn with fragments of rock brought down by avalanches. The route from the *Weissenstein* to the (1 hr.) summit of the **Albula Pass** (7120 ft.) traverses a barren and stony wilderness. "*Se Albula fosse così longa come Bernina non passerebbe ne gallo ne gallina*" (if the Albula Pass were as long as the Bernina, neither cock nor hen would be able to traverse it), is a popular saying amongst the inhabitants of Poschiavo (p. 339). The summits of the *Albulastock* rise on both sides; the S. peak consists of granite, the N. (the *Piz Uertsch*, 10,076 ft.) of limestone-rock.

Beyond the pass the road gradually winds downwards and traverses a pine-forest (diligence from Bergün to Ponte  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) to

**Ponte** (5202 ft.); thence to *Samaden*, and by *Schuls* to *Martinsbruck* and *Nauders*, see p. 334.

## 82. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier.

*Comp. Map p. 324.*

17½ hrs. Extremely attractive route. Diligence in summer twice daily in 13 hrs., fare 16 fr. 90 c.; coupé-seats not easily obtained during the season of the Baths of St. Moritz (p. 328). — Two-horse carr. from Coire to St. Moritz or Samaden 120 fr.

From the Steinbock Hotel at Coire (1819 ft.) the road winds upwards, commanding a variety of charming views of the town, the valley of the Rhine and the Calanda. (The windings of the road are avoided by a footpath which ascends through the wood after the fourth turn.) The *Schanfigg*, intersected by the deep channel of the *Plessur*, opens to the E. High up, along the N. side of this valley, runs the path mentioned at p. 316, to Davos. The road ascends, following the course of the *Rabiusa*, which flows into the Plessur far below, near an extensive manufactory; it then passes *Malix* (mineral spring) and the ruined castle of *Strassberg*, situated on the mountain of that name, on the summit of which stands the boundary-stone of the three Leagues (comp. p. 288).

63⅔ M. **Churwalden** (3731 ft.), picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, is frequented in summer by invalids for the whey-cure; it possesses an ancient church, and the convent of *Aschera*, now the Rom. Cath. parsonage-house.

*Parpan* (4633 ft.) (\*Post) 2½ M. higher, is a clean Alpine village in an open situation. The mansion of the *Buol* family contains a number of family-portraits of different periods.

The *\*Stetzer Horn* (5887 ft.), which has of late years become a favourite point of view, is the highest point of the mountain-ridge which separates the valley of Churwalden from the Domleschg (p. 352). It is ascended from Parpan in 3 hrs. by the new bridle-path, constructed by the Swiss Alpine Club; guide unnecessary. Grand panorama of the valleys of *Schanfigg*, *Churwalden*, *Oberhalbstein*, *Schams*, *Domleschg* and *Vorder-Rhein* (as far as *Ilanz*); of the entire *Räticon Chain*, *Calanda*, *Tödi*, *St. Gotthard*, *Piz Beverin*, *Rheinwald Glacier*, *Tambohorn*, *Bernina*, *Albula* etc. Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slope of the mountain. The descent to the valley of the Rhine (and *Thusis*) on the *Domleschg* side is more fatiguing, especially the latter part, and longer, but cannot be mistaken. Milk at the chalets of the *Stetzer Alp*, 25 min., from the top.

The summit of the pass (4775 ft.) is soon reached; retrospective view of the *Calanda*. The view in front is also very fine, embracing the mountains between *Oberhalbstein* and the *Val Nandro*, to the r. the mountains above the *Schyn Pass* (p. 318), to the l. the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (8951 ft.), adjoining which, farther down, is the *Piz St. Michel* (9731 ft.). The road then passes several small lakes and the more considerable *Lake of Vatz*, surrounded by forest; it then intersects the *Lenzer Heide* (Rom. *Planeira*), a stony heath, covered with fir-trees and brushwood, a dreaded locality during the prevalence of snow storms. [To the r., among the firs, stands the gallows-pillar of *Obervatz* (p. 318), an object of terror it is to be hoped to evil-doers, but

long disused. Pedestrians proceeding to the Schyn Pass quit the road here and turn to the r.]

**Lenz** (4063 ft.), Rom. *Lensch* (\**Krone*), a Rom. Cath. village, 9 M. from Churwalden, was considered an important military position before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635 (comp. p. 182), and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. (Beautiful walk through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis* see p. 319.)

Direct route from Lenz to Bad Alveneu and Bergün (comp. p. 319). The traveller quits the road  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Lenz and turns to the l. to (40 min.) *Brienz* (p. 318); here the path turns to the l. before the fountain in the middle of the village, then, beyond the village, descends to the r. (the path in a straight direction leads to the village of Alveneu, p. 318) in 25 min. to the high-road above *Surava*. Thence to *Bad Alveneu* and *Bergün* see p. 319.

The road now winds downwards to the (3 M.) *Albula*, commanding a fine view the whole way of the Oberhalbstein. and, lower down, of the Heinzenberg, which rises above the Schyn Pass to the W.; in the foreground is the village of *Alvaschein* on an eminence, and the ridge of the Schyn Pass with the chapel (p. 318); below E. of Tiefenkasten, is the confluence of the *Albula* and the Oberhalbstein arm of the Rhine. Near the farmhouse of *Vazerol*, on the r. of the road, the three Leagues of Upper Rhætia took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 288). In descending, as well as in ascending from Tiefenkasten, pedestrians avail themselves of footpaths which effect a considerable saving. Near

$11\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Tiefenkasten**, properly *Tiefenkastel*, Rom. *Chastè* (= castle) (\**Albula Hotel*, with post and telegr. office; *Kreuz*), the road crosses the *Albula* (2617 ft.). The village is picturesquely situated in a deep valley, the church (2737 ft.) on an eminence; portal adorned with painting.

Again a rapid ascent, then along the brink of the *Stein* (3288 ft.), a bold precipice of limestone rock. Far below flows the *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (In the Romansch language the word *Rhein* means a flowing stream; *Oberhalbstein*, Rom. *sur Seissa*, *supra saxum*, above the rock.) After  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. the *Oberhalbsteiner Thal*, a wide and populous green valley, about 6 M. in length, is entered. On the road are the villages of *Burvein* (3660 ft.), *Conters* (*Kreuz*; *Taube*), *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*), *Tinzen* (*Tinixum*, 3968 ft.; *Krone*, *Stern*), above which the Oberhalbstein Rhine forms several picturesque waterfalls; on the broad slopes to the W. are also several villages: *Salüz* (above which is the isolated pilgrimage-chapel of *Zitail*), *Präsänz*, *Reüms*, with a handsome castle of that name (now used as a prison) below it, etc. The road (constructed in 1837—40) traverses several remarkable valleys of circular form, formed probably by inundations; in some parts it bears a faint resemblance to the *Via Mala* (p. 354). The

inhabitants are Romansch and Rom Cath.; in the lower part of the valley, however, German is commonly spoken.

Beyond Tinzen the road again ascends through a rocky defile with several beautiful cascades, and near the poor village of *Roffna* attains a second terrace of the valley, consisting of alluvial meadow-land, beyond which another magnificent gorge is entered. On quitting the latter, the traveller reaches the strikingly picturesque village of

11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. Molins (4537 ft.), Germ. *Mühlen*, (\**Löwe*, R. 2, L. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, B. 1 fr.; the diligence halts here for dinner, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr.). The route hence to Stalla is replete with interest for the pedestrian; it skirts the Oberhalbstein Rhine and presents a succession of rocky landscapes.

On a beautiful wooded eminence, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the Rhine, stands the square watch-tower of the castle of *Splüdsch* in tolerable preservation, the view from which repays the ascent. Near (3 M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 4993 ft.), in a grassy valley, to the r., rises the picturesque ruined castle of that name, situated on an eminence, in a rocky cavity half-way up the hill, but not easily distinguished. The next villages are *Stalvedro* (5267 ft.), *Stalla* (5480 ft., *stabulum*) (\*Post) or *Bivio* (*Bivium*, double-way, so named because the road over the Julier and the bridle-path over the Septimer here unite). This insignificant village possesses two churches, a Rom. Cath., and a Prot.; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and so barren is the soil of the bleak valley that even potatoes seldom attain maturity.

The Bridle-Path over the *Septimer* (guide unnecessary in fine weather; to Casaccia 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.), one of the oldest Alpine routes, traversed in ancient times by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little frequented. It diverges from the road at the S. end of the village, to the r., running for some distance parallel with the latter; near (1 hr.) a group of houses the brook is crossed, some occasionally marshy meadows traversed to the r., and after a moderate ascent the summit (7114 ft.) of the pass is attained (2 hrs. from Stalla). An eminence to the l., above the latter, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent prospect of the indented snow mountains, of *Piz della Margna* (9716 ft.), *Piz Fora*, *Monte d'Oro* (9394 ft.) and *Piz Muretto*. The path on the summit is for a short distance level, passing a dilapidated hospice; it then descends rapidly, principally by the old paved military road, towards the l., the latter portion stony and precipitous, to (1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hr. from the pass) Casaccia or Casatsch, the highest village in the Val Bregaglia (tolerable inns).

The road, completed in 1827, now turns towards the E. and by innumerable windings ascends the bleak and stony slopes of the *Julier* (*Giulio*). The summit of the pass (7040 ft.) may be reached on foot in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr., by avoiding the windings; a carriage takes 2 hrs., descent barely 1 hr. Near the summit is an inn ("Berghaus"), from the roof of which icicles frequently hang in the early part of summer. From the end of October to the end of May the route is usually traversed by sledges only, although

the Julier is the first clear of snow and least subject to avalanches of all the Alpine passes.

On the summit of the pass are two round pillars of mica-slate,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in height, without inscription, conjectured to be mile-stones, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from *Clavenna* (Chiavenna) to the *Curia Rhaetorum* (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier. Others maintain they are of Celtic origin, and the remains of an altar dedicated to Jul, god of the sun. Some Roman coins were found in their vicinity in 1854. On the ridge of the pass near these pillars, to the r., is a small clear lake, which contains fish, notwithstanding its altitude.

In summer large flocks of Bergamasque sheep are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The shepherds (*pastori*) in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Tessin; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy: their personal appearance is sufficiently remarkable; they wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists solely of a pottage of maize-flour and water (*polenta*), and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, in consequence of their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is readily purchased by the manufacturers of Bergamo. It is estimated that during the summer 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures; the proprietors pay 1 fr. per head! for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. below the summit, lies the small *Julier Alp*, on which are two chalets. The road runs between continuous lofty precipices. On approaching Silvaplana and the lake, a magnificent view is obtained of the fields of snow and ice on the Bernina (p. 330). The diligence accomplishes the descent to Silvaplana in less than 1 hr.

15 M. **Silvaplana** (5587 ft.) see p. 327. [Excursion to the *Maloja* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., one-horse carr. 6 fr.), magnificent view of the Val Bregaglia, see p. 326]. From Silvaplana to

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. **Samaden** (5362 ft.) see p. 329.

### 83. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden. Pontresina and its Environs. Piz Languard.

From Maloja to Sils  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St. Moritz  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing by the Lake of Statz  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. Carriages almost everywhere to be had. The most common wine in the Engadine is that of the *Valltellina* (p. 340), half-bottle 70 c. to 1 fr. and upwards; other Italian wines and Markgräfler are also consumed; beer generally good.

The **Engadine** (*Oeni-Gadina*, Upper Valley of the Inn), a valley 57 M. in length, extending from S.W. to N.E., is traversed by the Inn and is seldom more than 1 M. in width. Its green pastures, 5531 ft. above the level of the sea at Sils, and 3187 ft. near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest moun-





D. J. Nisbet, *Y. A. M. S. S. S. S.*





tains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S.E. the Bernina chain, the snow-fields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most beautiful part of the district; beyond Samaden, in the *Lower Engadine* (a broad, grassy valley, surrounded by pine-clad hills) the beauty of the mountains alone varies the otherwise monotonous landscape.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 326) and Puntota (p. 335) is very inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is unknown, and tillage generally very uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where a few small gardens, miserable potato-fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye, is all that greets the eye of the traveller. In consequence of the almost entire want of straw, the litter for the cattle is composed in winter of long grass, moss, or the dried branches of pine-trees.

The atmosphere is so dry, that meat may be preserved solely by its influence from October to May between St Moritz and Soglio (p. 360), and so remarkably clear, even when the weather is warm, that objects are distinctly visible at great distances. The sky in the intensity of its blue vies with that of southern climes. The temperature rises in summer to 66–76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35–40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 300 below zero. “Nine months winter and three months cold” is the laconic, but somewhat exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

One striking peculiarity of the mountains of this narrow valley is the perfect silence which exists there. The songs of birds and the rustling of leaves are scarcely ever heard. At first sight the bottom of the valley resembles a vast meadow, in which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 324), or to speculators who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. During the hay-harvest about 1000 day-labourers repair to the valley; it is regarded as a fête in which all classes participate. — The barriers on the bridges are for the purpose of preventing the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may cross them at any time.

The lower slopes of the mountains of the Upper Engadine are almost exclusively clothed with larches and beautiful specimens of the *Arve* or Alpine cedar (*Pinus cembra*), a tree almost unknown in the rest of Switzerland. Its wood is very light, white in colour and almost indestructible, very fine in the grain and extremely fragrant; it is much used and esteemed for cabinet work. The kernels (30 to 40) of their cones are inclosed in a very hard triangular shell, and have an agreeable flavour, not unlike the pine-apple. The *Arve* is the only forest tree that occurs at an elevation of 7000 ft.; it prefers open and damp situations and does not flourish in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 120 ft.

The inhabitants of the Engadine usually leave their native country in their youth and migrate to all parts of Europe. As *sugar-bakers*, *confectioners*, *coffee-house keepers* and *manufacturers of liqueurs and chocolate*, they seem to have a *spécialité*, as every-day experience teaches us, and in these avocations they frequently amass considerable fortunes; they then return to their native valleys to pass their remaining days. To this class belong the picturesque habitations with their small (to exclude the cold) windows and gilded lattices, so common in all parts of the country. These abodes are most comfortably furnished, whilst their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who have acquired in their cosmopolitan pursuits a knowledge of most of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native “Ladin”.

The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, frugal and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. Poverty is rare, though there is not that eager pursuit of wealth so common to the age.

All the inhabitants, with few exceptions, belong to the *reformed faith*: the clergy, whose stipends seldom exceed 1000 fr., occupy their cures for a limited number of years only, as appointments for life are prohibited by law. Sermons are usually delivered in the Romansch dialect, German being occasionally employed. The government of this valley is a pure democracy. "Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate", says an old Engadine proverb; nevertheless certain noble families, such as the *Plantas* (p. 329), have for centuries enjoyed a considerable influence, which is far from extinguished at the present day.

The elevated plateau of the **Maloja**, Ital. *Maloggia*, Rom. *Mològia* (5593 ft.), forms the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. Near the upper inn (the better) a footpath leads to the S. over the *Muretto Pass* (7871 ft.) into the valley of *Malenco* (which forms part of the *Valtellina*) over glaciers and rocks. The road soon reaches the banks of the *Inn* not far from its source, here called *Acqua d'Oen*, flowing towards the *Lake of Sils*, (Rom. *Lej da Segl*, Ital. *Lago di Seglio*) 4½ M. distant. It issues from the *Vadret da Fedoz*, at the upper extremity of the *Val Fedoz*, between *Monte d'Oro* (9894 ft.) and the *Piz Güz* (10,373 ft.), and flows into the Lake of Sils, near the village of *Isola (Islas)* on the S. bank. The lake is frozen so hard from the end of December until May that loaded carts can cross it; at its E. extremity, on the r., stands

**Sils** (5531 ft.), Rom. *Segl*, in a very bleak district.

A beautiful excursion may be taken from Sils through (¼ hr.) *Maria* (\*Alpenrose) to the (2½ hrs.) *Fex Glacier* (*Vadret da Fex*). Before reaching the bridge over the Fex (*Ova Granda*, great water), beyond *Maria*, the path follows the r. bank of the brook and soon enters the forest of *Laret*. Beautiful retrospective view. The path, which cannot be missed, leads past some houses (*Vajüa*, *Vals* and *Muot*) and a chapel, in 1½ hr. to *Curtins*, the highest village in the valley. It then crosses some meadows towards a large barn, near which the path to be followed diverges towards the bridge over the brook, which is crossed lower down near the last deserted chalet; the path then ascends by the stream as far as the end of some meadows enclosed by walls, which must be traversed in a straight direction, until the traces of an old paved pathway are reached. This leads to the summit of *Muot Selvas* (wooded hill), from the S. side of which a full \*view of the glacier may be enjoyed. The retrospective view embraces the valley of Fex, in the background the rugged sides of *Piz Lagref* and *Piz Pulaschin* (9281 ft.). At the farthest extremity of *Muot Selvas* is a small Bergamasque hut, from which a footpath leads to the verge of the glacier, here presenting a most imposing appearance. In warm weather blocks of ice frequently become detached, and are sometimes a source of danger; they closely resemble the fragments of marble strewn around in the neighbourhood. A very difficult pass (12 hrs.) leads from *Curtins* in the valley of Fex to the glacier of *Roseg*, passing between the *Cupütschin* (10,436 ft.) and the *Piz Corvatsch* (10,645 ft.); then by the valley of *Roseg* to *Pontresina* (p. 330).

Those who do not wish to approach the brink of the glacier, need not proceed beyond the Chapel at Fex (¾ hr.), and may return by the gorge, where a view of the beautiful waterfall is obtained.

The peninsula (*Chasté* = castle), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.



The road soon reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana* which it skirts as far as

**Silvaplana** (5587 ft.) (Kreuz, post-office; one-horse carriages may be hired; \*Wilder Mann), where it is joined by the road over the Julier (p. 365). The village is pleasantly situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the *Montascherbach* which descends from the Julier. These deposits extend into the lake and divide it into two parts, the lower of which is connected by a canal with the little *Lake of Campfêr*, drained by the Inn (here called *Sela*), which does not assume its proper name (Inn, En) until beyond the lake of St. Moritz.

From Silvaplana to Pontresina by the Baths of St. Moritz (p. 328). The picturesque road diverging to the r. at the lower extremity of the Lake of Campfêr (see above), traverses some meadows, crosses the Inn, and skirts the r. bank of the river as far as (2½ hrs.) the Bath-house of St. Moritz; a farm (*Acla*) (good refreshments) is next passed, and the Lake of Statz, beyond which the two direction-posts must be consulted (comp. p. 329).

From Silvaplana to Pontresina over the Surlej Alp (*Fuorcla da Surlej*) (guide 8 fr., Pierre Morell is obliging and respectful), a very attractive excursion of 7 or 8 hrs. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge 80 ft. long, which leads to *Surlej*, with a mineral spring. This village, formerly of some importance, is now almost deserted owing to the devastations occasioned by inundations; such a calamity in 1793 destroyed many houses and the church and covered the meadows with rubbish. The path to the Baths of St. Moritz (3 M.) (p. 328), which diverges to the l. before *Surlej* is reached, must be avoided. Beyond the village, the brook must not be crossed, but the path to the r. ascended into the forest; 1 hr., chalet, beyond which it turns to the l. over a meadow, in the direction of the *Piz Corvatsch* (10,655 ft.), the ascent of which may be made from *Alp Ota* (comp. p. 333). After ¼ hr. the ridge to the l. must be surmounted, in the direction of a large black rock, which may even be distinguished from Silvaplana and serves as an excellent landmark. From this point the path inclines to the l., and soon reaches the summit (3½ hrs. from Silvaplana) of the pass (*Fuorcla*), near the glacier which descends from the Piz Corvatsch. The magnificent *Roseg* (pron. Rosàgé) *Glacier* now becomes visible; the path then descends to the l. over some meadows, passing several chalets, near the third of which it improves; in 2 hrs. it crosses the *Roseg* at the bottom of the valley, and follows the course of the stream to (3½ hrs.) Pontresina (p. 330). Path from the *Roseg Glacier* to the *Valley of Fex*, very difficult, see p. 333.

The road from Silvaplana runs near the W. bank of the little lake of Campfêr (see above); ¼ M. above Campfêr, to the l. of the road, the *Alpina* restaurant. Between (1½ M.) *Campfêr* and *Cresta* (p. 329) to the S.E. above the valley, is visible the apparently inaccessible *Piz Languard* (p. 331), a sharp, pointed mountain, rising perpendicularly towards the N. Beyond Campfêr, are seen, on the r. bank of the Inn, far below, the Baths of St. Moritz (see below) to which a new road diverges from the high-road near the lake of Campfêr. Before St. Moritz is reached, the road skirts the lofty W. bank of the lake of that name.

**St. Moritz** (5710 ft.), Rom. *San Murezzan* (\*Hôtel Culm, at the end of the village, R. 2—3, pension 5—7 fr. \*Pension Bavier; \*Kreuz; Café Wettstein, also Pension; \*Gartmann-Andreossi, unpretending; telegr. stat.) is situated to the N. above the *Lake of*

*St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout. On the r. bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the S. of the village, in a meadow (5445 ft.) are the

**Mineral Springs of St. Moritz** (Physician Dr. *Brügger*; in the village resides Dr. *Berry*, gov. physician of the district. Pension 5 fr. for patients, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. 1, D. exc. W. at 12½ o'cl. 2½, A. 1 fr.; travellers also received), a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the first of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus (p. 297) in 1539, efficacious in scrofulous affections, chlorosis, complaints of the stomach etc., and resorted to by large and yearly increasing numbers. The large *Curhaus* (telegr. office) opened in 1855, and erected over the springs, contains 90, and a new building, completed in 1864, 130 apartments, the entire estab. being capable of accommodating 350 patients; reading, billiard rooms etc.; covered promenade in process of construction. The bathing establishment contains 44 wooden baths (1½ fr. for a single bath); the water is heated by steam, and there is also an apparatus for inhaling the gas. The season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing an absolute necessity, as snow not unfrequently falls in August.

The usual promenade is through the forest to the (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg*, which commands a beautiful view over the upper lakes; another is to the farms of *Selva* (p. 329) by the lake, and *Alpina* above Campfêr. — Also to the summit of the *Rosatsch*, by a good bridle-path; fine panorama.

One-horse carr. (for 2 pers.), to go and return (single journey less), to Samaden 6, Pontresina 7, Morteratsch Glacier 10, Bernina Inn (comp. p. 338) 12, summit of the pass 15, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.; driver's fee ½—1½ fr. Boat on the lake 1 fr. per hour.

The *\*Piz Nair* (9240 ft.), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. from St. Moritz. The path turns to the l. by the Hôtel Culm and ascends by the *Alp Giop*. Towards the summit the path inclines to the l. Magnificent panorama of the Bernina chain. — The descent should be made by the *Alp Laret*, above which is another peak commanding a fine view, especially down the valley.

Towards Cresta, ¼ M. beyond St. Moritz, on a slight eminence between the road and the fall of the Inn, lies a huge mass of rock, the "*Ruinatsch*" (great fall), probably the remnant of a landslide, or an erratic block.

Interesting excursion of 6—7 hrs. from St. Moritz over the *Alp Giop*, through the S. portion of the *Suvretta Valley*, to the little lake (7876 ft.) lying between it and the N. *Suvretta Valley*; after passing through the latter and the *Val di Bevers* to the village of that name (p. 334), St. Moritz may be regained by carriage.

From St. Moritz (in 2 hrs.) over the *Alp Laret* to *Celerina* (p. 329) is a beautiful walk with a fine view down the valley.

An *\*Excursion* on the Bernina Road (p. 338) as far as the Lago Nero (dinner should be ordered at the Bernina Inn in passing), and visit to the Morteratsch Glacier (p. 332) on the way back, occupies 10 hrs. (Carriage see above). The *\*Palü Glacier* (p. 339) may also be visited from Lago Nero, but too little time would then be left to see the Morteratsch Glacier in returning. A good path leads from the Baths along the S. bank of the lake by the farm (*Acla*) (refreshments) and the *Lake of Stanz* in 1½ hr. to *Pontresina*. Thence to Lago Nero, see pp. 332, 338.

Other excursions, see *Pontresina* (p. 330), *Samaden* (see below) and *Maria* (p. 326).

Below St. Moritz ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) the Inn forms a picturesque fall as it issues from the lake. At a winding of the road, in the forest of larches, as soon as the hill is rounded, an admirable survey is enjoyed of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the mountain at the base of which Zernetz (p. 335) is situated, and which appears to close the valley. The bottom of the valley is visible as far as Zuz. The two villages of *Cresta* and *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (\*Kreuz) are separated only by a brook. [The road from Celerina to Pontresina (3 M.) leads to the r. near the half ruined church of *St. Gian*; to the r. a forest-path to the *Statzer See* and the *Selva* farm on the Lake of St. Moritz, see p. 326.] Near Samaden the *Flatzbach* or *Berninabach*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the *Inn*.

**Samāden** (5362 ft.), Rom. *Samēdan* (*Sommo d'Oen, Summum Oeni*) (\*Hôtel Bernina, view of the Bernina group, R. from 2, B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. 3 fr.; \*Krone; Piz Ot; Telegr. Stat. — One-horse carr. to Pontresina 3, Morteratsch Glacier 7, Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.), chief village (522 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, possessing many handsome bow-windowed houses, with bright green jealousies, and wainscoted with the wood of the Alpine cedar. Samaden is also the wealthiest spot in the district, and boasts of a banker (*M. Tosio*, also of Trieste), who is in direct correspondence with the principal commercial towns of Europe.

The principal house in Samaden is the residence of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw (*planta*) which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the *Planta*, *Salis*, *Juvalta* and other families.

Beautiful view from the *Muottas* (7759 ft.) or *Mittelberg*, situated opposite Samaden to the E., ascent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The summit overlooks a part of the glaciers of the Bernina, the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, as far as the Maloja, but downwards only as far as Ponte.

To the W. above Samaden rises a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, the *Piz Padella* (8876 ft.), a rich field for the botanist, and commanding a fine view (ascent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., pleasantest in the afternoon). Behind it is a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Tres Sorellas*), which connect the *Piz Padella* with the imposing pyramid of \**Piz Ot* (10,000 ft.). This mountain is frequently ascended (4—5 hrs.) from Samaden, as the path has recently been improved. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, uniting at a spring half-way with that from Samaden; thus far riding is practicable.) Guide necessary. View similar to that from the *Piz Languard* (p. 330).

The road to ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Pontresina* (the high-road over the Bernina, R. 85) crosses the *Inn* near Samaden, traverses the bottom of the valley, and ascends gradually by the bank of the *Berninabach* or *Flatzbach*. On the r., at the extremity of the *Valley of*



*Roseg* which opens near Pontresina, is seen the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 332); in the background the *Piz Roseg* (12,092 ft.), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

The **Bernina Chain**, a group of mountains scarcely inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper Engadine and Val Bregaglia (p. 360) from the Valtellina (p. 340). Its highest peak is the *Piz Bernina* (12,485 ft.) or *Monte Rosso di Scerscen*, ascended in 1850, 1858 and 1861, also in 1863 by the Editor, accompanied by the guides *Pet. Jenny* and *Alex. Flury*. The last portion of the ascent, the "Terrace" as it is termed, and the passage of the "Steile Wand" are in some seasons dangerous. To the E. of this mountain the *Piz Palü* (12,044 ft.), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina. The remarkably interesting glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) and snows of this group, occupying an area of upwards of 350 sq. M., are now frequently explored by mountaineers, a large proportion of whom are English. Inns frequently crowded.

### Pontresina and its Environs.

*Comp. Map. p. 324.*

**Hotels.** \*Krone (Post), with view of the Roseg Glacier; \*Weisses Kreuz, unpretending. In *Ober-Pontresina*: \*Steinbock, for moderate requirements.

**Guides.** *Alex. Flury*, *Barthol. Walther*, *Pet. Jenny*, *Joh. Colani* (good botanist, see below), *Hans Grass*, *Badrutt Jäger*, *Abrah. Ambühl*, *Fopp*, *Schnitzler* and *Gaertner* are trustworthy and experienced. The charges for the different excursions are mentioned in each case.

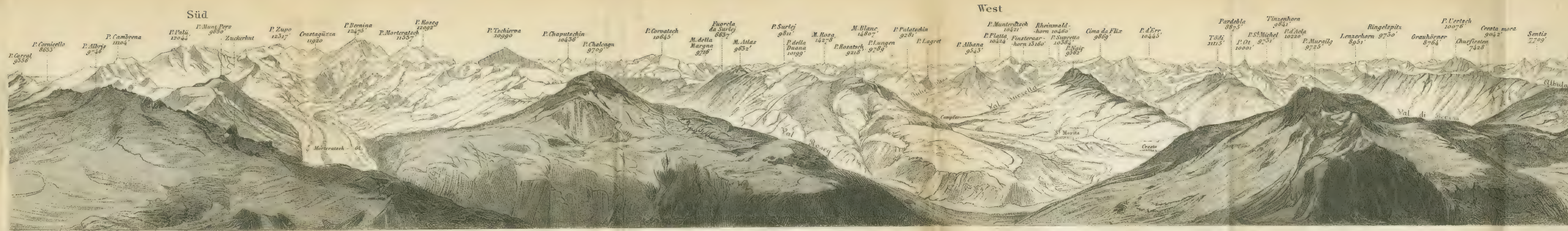
**Dried Plants.** Collections, well arranged and at fixed prices, sold by *Colani* and the schoolmaster *Enderlin*, landlord of the Kreuz.

**Carriages.** One-horse to Samaden 3, St. Moritz 5, Ponte 7, Maloja Pass 12, Bernina Inn 8, Lago Nero and Bianco 8.

**Pontresina** (5566 ft.), a village with 300 inhab., consists of *Lower* and *Upper Pontresina*, almost contiguous. The traveller will be surprised to find at its elevation (25 ft. higher than the Rigikulm) such a variety of flowers as the gardens of many of the inhabitants contain, especially that adjoining the church, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina. Like Grindelwald, Chamouny and Zermatt, Pontresina forms admirable headquarters for excursions on the glaciers. *M. Joh. Saratz*, president of the district, a very successful chamois hunter, who resides opp. the church, possesses a small collection of stuffed animals, principally the spoil of his own gun.

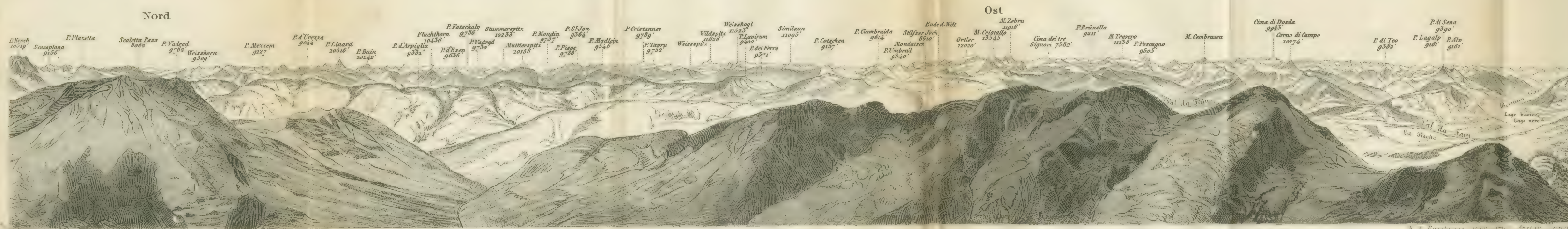
The ascent (3—4, descent 2—3 hrs.) of the \**Piz Languard* (10,054 ft., 4488 ft. above Pontresina) (*lungo guardo* = extensive view) is justly a favourite excursion, undertaken even by ladies (guide not absolutely necessary, 7 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.). This sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence) immediately





Panorama vom Piz Languard.

Coblenz. K. Baedeker



Panorama du Piz Languard.

F. A. Brockhaus neuw. orth. Institut, Leipzig





opposite the main group of the Bernina. — One-third of the ascent is by a somewhat steep path, winding upwards through forests of larch and "Alpine cedars" and fringed with rhododendrons, as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The next portion of the way is more level and traverses pastures, ascending the bleak valley of Languard as far as the S. base of the Languard cone (thus far riding is practicable). The latter part of the ascent is rugged and fatiguing. The traveller should start as early as possible, as about 9 a. m. several of the mountain-peaks are generally enveloped in clouds, and in the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in the shade.

The space on the summit is very limited. Upright blocks of stone afford slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive panorama (comp. the admirable indicator; a visitors' book is also kept on the top) from the summit comprises the snow-clad peaks and glaciers of E. Switzerland; it extends S.W. as far as Monte Rosa, N.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Adamello-group, N.E. the Zugspitze, the whole resembling a gigantic relief-map (comp. the Panorama). Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist, the beautiful "Edelweiss" is also occasionally found. — Experienced mountaineers may descend by *La Pischa* into the *Val da Fain* (p. 333), and return to Pontresina by the Bernina road, an expedition (10—12 hrs., guide 10 fr.) more interesting to the botanist and mineralogist than to the ordinary traveller. In crossing into the Val da Fain, the waterfall descending from the lakes higher up must be left several hundred paces to the l.

Ascent of the *Mittelberg* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; guide 5 fr.), see p. 329. To *Silvaplana* by the *Baths of St. Moritz*, see p. 327. To *Silvaplana* by the *Surlej Alp*, see p. 327.

Another interesting excursion is to the **Morteratsch Glacier** (guide unnecessary),  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. S. of Pontresina, below the Bernina road (p. 338). About 10 min. from the last houses of Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a beautiful cascade which issues from the Languard valley. The new road is quitted 8 min. farther for the old, which is also quitted after 40 min. more at the point where the ascent commences. Here, near a rounded rocky eminence (the "*Platten*"), the path diverges to the r., passing the (12 min.) beautiful \**Falls* of the Bernina brook, which is precipitated over huge masses of rock. (In order to obtain a view of the highest and most beautiful fall, the traveller should ascend to the foot of the rock.) In a few min. more the glacier is attained. — The path continues to the r. (N.), ascending through a forest of Alpine cedars, to the (40 min.) *Morteratsch Alp*, whence the frozen cataract, as it descends from the Piz Bernina, 6 M. in length, is best surveyed. A less extensive, but more characteristic picture may be seen by ascending to the *Boval* hut (see p. 334), 2 hrs. farther; guide desirable.

The following easy \*Glacier Excursion (with guide), which may be extended at pleasure, is recommended (distances reckoned from Pontresina): From the Morteratsch Alp across the glacier to the Lakes 4 hrs. (6 fr.), to the *Isla Persa* 1½ hr. (8 fr.), summit of the *Isla Persa* 1½ hr. more (10 fr.), which is surrounded by the imposing amphitheatre formed by Mont Pers, the Piz Cambrena, Palü, Zupo, Bernina and Morteratsch. *Diavolezza Expedition* (see below) not recommended from this side.

A visit to the Morteratsch Glacier may easily be combined with an excursion to the Bernina-road and the Lago Nero and Lago Bianco (p. 338). If the glacier be omitted, the excursion (with aid of carr. or diligence) may be extended as follows: from Lago Nero by Lago Bianco, the Cambrena Glacier and the Lago della Scala to the Alp Grüm (1¼ hr. from Lago Bianco), and across the latter to the point where it terminates. Here a fine view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo (p. 339) and of the Palü Glacier is obtained. The traveller now returns by the easily passable outlet of the Lago della Scala to the Gallery (2 hrs.) on the Bernina-road, where his carr. should be in waiting; thence to Pontresina a drive of 3 hrs. *Bernina Inn* see p. 338.

The *Roseg Glacier* (2½ hrs., 1¾ of which by a tolerable road; guide unnecessary, unless an excursion on the glacier itself is contemplated). Immediately above Unter-Pontresina the road descends slightly, crosses a bridge, then (almost level) leads between the wooded *Piz Chalchagn* on the l., and the *Piz Rosatsch* and *Surlej* to the glacier. Beyond the (50 m.) *Alp Prima* the brook is crossed; an excellent spring r. of the road a short distance farther. To the l., farther on, the Misaun Glacier, descending from the Piz Tschierwa, is visible far above the road. The valley is terminated by the *Alp Misaun* (refreshm.) close to the glacier. — *Alp Ota*, to which a path ascends to the r., ¼ hr. from the glacier, beyond a kind of grotto, is the best point of view. The *Alp Surovel* also affords a good survey. The latter is reached by crossing by the second bridge in the valley to the l. bank, and pursuing a straight direction along the slope of the mountain. After 5 min. a stony path ascends to the r., then to the l., by which the Alp is reached in 20 min. (milk).

An interesting extension of the above excursion (from Pontresina and back 10–11 hrs.) may be made to the \**Agagliouls*, a mass of rock projecting from the midst of ice, surrounded by the icy walls of the Morteratsch, Bernina, Roseg, Sella and Chapütschin. This expedition of course requires a guide (10 fr.), but is unattended with danger.

The following excursions are more fatiguing than the above; those denoted by † should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers.

From Piz Languard by La Pischa to the Bernina-road, see p. 331; Boval, to the lakes, the Morteratsch Glacier and *Isla Persa*, see p. 332; Agagliouls, on the Roseg Glacier, see above.

*Diavolezza Excursion* (10–12 hrs.; guide 11 fr.) fatiguing but interesting. From Pontresina to the Bernina Inn 2 hrs. Thence to the r. across the pastures, leaving the *Alp Bondo* to the l.; then over the stony *Diavolezza* and a somewhat steep ridge; finally ½ hr. across a gradually ascending snow-field (from the inn 2¾ hrs.) to the ridge of Mont Pers, whence a magnificent view of the Bernina chain and its ice-cataracts is enjoyed. The descent to the Pers Glacier requires caution on account of the steepness and the loose stones. The rocky *Isla Persa* is reached in ¾ hr. by crossing the glacier; thence to Pontresina see above.

To the *Val da Fain* (comp. pp. 331, 338), a valley opening above the Bernina Inn, by *La Platta* (3½ hrs.), to *La Pisch*a (3½ hrs.), and *La Stretta* (5 hrs.; 7 fr.).

From the Roseg valley to Silvaplana by the Surlej Alp (9–10 hrs., 8 fr.), see p. 327.

† From Pontresina to S. Maria in the Fex Valley 12 hrs.; guide 14 fr. This route ascends the Roseg valley, passing the *Alp Ota* (p. 332); then a precipitous walk of several hrs.; 1½ hr. on the glacier; finally on snow to the *Cima da Fex*, whence a fine panorama. The descent is at first steep and rugged, then 1 hr. over fragments of rock, and down to Curtins; thence to Maria see p. 326 (from the summit to S. Maria 5 hrs.). This is an interesting excursion, but does not afford a full view of the Bernina-chain.

† Piz Rosatsch (and back 7 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); Piz Chalhagn (also 7 hrs.; 7 fr.), no views worthy of particular mention. Piz Ot (9 hrs.; 7 fr.) and Piz Padella (7 hrs.; 6 fr.), see p. 329. The Alp Laret and Piz Nair, see St. Moritz (p. 328).

† An interesting and imposing route leads across the \**Sella Pass* (11,042 ft.) from the Roseg-Thal round the S. side of the Bernina stock to the Poschiavo valley. Power of endurance and good guides (25 fr. each; to the summit of the pass only and back 15 fr.) are requisite for the expedition (15–16 hrs., 7 hrs. on the ice and snow). The previous night should be spent on the *Alp Misaun* (p. 332). Hence to the summit of the Sella Pass in 4 hrs.; r. beautiful masses of ice descending from the *Sellaspitze*: 1. the precipitous rocks of the Piz Roseg. Then a slight descent with varying and magnificent views, especially of the Monte Rosso and Monte Musella; above them the broad Canciana Glacier; more in the foreground the sombre masses of the Monte Moro and Monte Nero, at the feet of the spectator the dark Scerscen Glacier, the whole presenting a most majestic spectacle. The route next leads in a wide curve, close by the S. slopes of the Bernina, to the *Fellaria Glacier*; E. the Adamello becomes visible. After a walk of 2–3 hrs., the fatigue of which depends on the condition of the snow, the Fellaria Glacier is quitted; then a steep descent of ¼ hr. to the upper *Fellaria Chalets*, where milk may be obtained in summer and a bed of hay if necessary (the Editor found these huts closed in Sept., 1867). The route descends hence over the moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and again ascends rapidly for 1 hr. by a good footpath. From the summit of this height a new view of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers is disclosed; W. the Mte. della Disgrazia; N. the Canciana Glacier, high above the path. In a straight direction hence the *Passo Rovano* leads to Poschiavo (p. 339) through the *Val Orse* in 3½ hrs.; also a footpath to the r., following the lofty E. slopes of the *Val Poschiavino*, and descending to (4 hrs.) *Le Prese* (p. 340). — From the Fellaria Chalets Pontresina may be regained by a direct route over the Bellavista Pass, between the Piz Zupo and Piz Palü, which however is uninteresting and occasionally dangerous; the same may be said of the Cambrena Pass, which leads E. of the Cambrena Spitze to the Bernina road (both traversed recently by the Editor). — A similar route leads from the Roseg valley, W. of the Chapütschin across the Chapütschin-Pass to the Fex Glacier; thence S. past the Piz Tremoggia and across the W. extremity of the Scerscen Glacier to Chiesa in the Val Malenco.

† Piz Chapütschin (10,436 ft.) (guide 15 fr.); † Morteratsch (20 fr.). Of the more difficult excursions in the environs of Pontresina, that which best repays the fatigue is the ascent of the †*Corvatsch* (10,645 ft.) (12–13 hrs.; guide 15 fr., from Silvaplana somewhat less) unattended with danger. The route is by the *Alp Survel* (p. 332); the *Fuorcla* is left to the r. and the *Corvatsch Glacier* (4 hrs.) reached without material difficulty. The latter is crossed towards the l., a precipitous and stony ridge ascended, and the glacier again traversed. Finally a small snow-field, 3½ hrs. from the base of the glacier, is ascended and the summit attained (generally free from snow). The great attraction of the view consists in the immediate proximity of the Bernina-group and the survey of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes, which lie

at the spectator's feet. The descent is best made on the E. side of the mountain; the passage of the glacier, however, partially covered with numerous crevasses, requires caution. In 1 hr. it is traversed and in 3½ hrs. more Pontresina regained.

An extremely interesting excursion, but occasionally not unattended with danger, may be made to the † *Cresta Agiuzza*, the ridge between the Piz Bernina and Piz Zupo, the previous night being passed at the *Boval* hut. The view of the *Monte della Disgrazia* is of surpassing beauty. The ridge itself was scaled for the first time in 1865. — † Piz Bernina, see p. 330. — † Piz Roseg, extremely difficult and fatiguing (guide 50 fr.); the N. and highest peak was ascended for the first time in 1865.

## 84. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

49½ M. Diligence (arriving from Coire over the Julier, comp. p. 321; over the Albula see p. 319) from Samaden to Schuls in 5½ hrs. (with 20 min. halt at Ponte), fare 7 fr. 35 c.; from Schuls to Nauders (new road as far as Martinsbruck) in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr. 40 c. This district is by no means devoid of interest, but is hardly a field for the pedestrian, as it may easily be surveyed from the diligence. — The inns in the Upper Engadine, since the number of travellers has so increased, have greatly improved; many of those in the Lower Engadine are still very unpretending. — Chaises (carriages with springs) and chars-à-bancs can be hired at the more important places; charges moderate.

Below Samaden (5362 ft.) a grand panorama: the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge mountains with fields of snow, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible to the S. (1½ M.) *Bever* (*Post*), a prosperous village, residence of the prefect of the district, is situated at the foot of the indented rocks of the *Crasta Mora* (black ridge). M. *Kraetli*, an experienced botanist, sells dried specimens of plants.

(2¼ M.) *Ponte* (5202 ft.) (\**Albula*, kept by the schoolmaster *Gartmann*, who is a good guide; *Krone*, beyond the bridge), with an ancient castle of the Albertini family. (From Ponte to Coire over the *Albula*, see R. 81.)

*Piz Uertsch* (*Albulahorn*, p. 320) (10,076 ft.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. from Ponte, the last 2 hrs. an almost perpendicular crumbling precipice; view magnificent. — *Piz Kesch* (10,519 ft.), difficult, not to be attempted except by practised mountaineers; ascended for the first time by Mr. Tuckett in 1864. — \**Piz Mezzem* (9127 ft.), on the opposite side of the valley, presents no difficulty and commands a fine view.

The road now crosses to the r. bank of the *Inn*. On the E. slope lies *Campovasto* or *Camogasc*, at the entrance of the narrow *Val Chiamuera*.

On March 9th, 1799, the Austrians and French, on the frozen surface of snow 5 ft. deep, disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. The Emperor Maximilian penetrated as far as this in 1499, during the war against the Swiss.

Near (¾ M.) *Madulein* (5175 ft.) (\**Hôtel Guardavall*), where the road regains the l. bank, rise the ruins of the castle of *Guardavall* (commanding a fine view; ascent 10 min.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to "guard the valley".

6¾ M. *Zuz* (5279 ft.) (\**Schweizer Bund*; *Weisses Kreuz*), a large village with an old tower, said to be the remains of the ancient residence of the *Planta* family. The climate now beco-

mes milder, the valley being sheltered from the cold winds from the Maloja, and traces of cultivation become apparent.

\**Piz Griatschouls* (9062 ft.), ascended hence without difficulty in 3 hrs., commands an extensive prospect; descent by the *Sulsanna Valley* to *Capella* (see below).

Near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Scanfs* (5079 ft.) (*Post*; *Kreuz*), a bridge crosses the Inn; the road continues on the l. bank. Below *Scanfs*, the *Val Casanna* opens to the S.E., known as the scene of the campaign of the *Duke de Rohan*, the distinguished Huguenot, who marched from this place in 1635 into the Valtellina over the Casanna Alps, and defeated the Austrians, June 27th, near Luvigno; nearly opposite, to the N.W. and near ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Capella*, opens the *Val Sulsanna*, through which a rugged bridle-path leads to the *Scaletta Pass* (8062 ft.) and *Davōs* (p. 316).

The road continues for a considerable distance in a narrow and wooded gorge, through which the Inn flows. Below *Cinuschel* (4975 ft.), near *Brail*, a bridge (*Puntota, pons altus*) spans a brook, emerging from a deep ravine, and separating the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The "Punt Aut," properly so called, is an old wooden bridge, 50 ft. above the handsome new stone bridge. At the extremity of the gorge a fine view is obtained of the river and the picturesque wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the r. bank. The peculiar, furrowed snow-roof of the *Piz Linard* (10,516 ft.) soon becomes visible to the N. Near ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Zernetz* a wide and partially cultivated valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

$9\frac{3}{8}$  M. *Zernetz* (4608 ft.) (\**Bär*; \**Löwe*, property of the hunter *Jac. Filli*; \**Steinbock*; one-horse carr. to Samaden 8 fr.; telegr. stat.) is a considerable place at the confluence of the *Spöl* and Inn. The church is a handsome edifice, dating from 1623; the towers belonged formerly to the families of *Planta-Wildenberg* and *Mohr*.

To the E. opens the Valley of *Fuorn* or *Ofen* (*Val di Forn*), through which a good walker with the aid of a guide may in 4 hrs. reach *St. Maria* in the *Münsterthal*, over the *Ofen* (5553 ft.) and *Buffalora* (6314 ft.) passes; from *St. Maria* in 3 hrs. to the *Stelvio* (p. 343), or in 4 hrs. to *Mals* in the *Vintschgau* (p. 345). Travellers arriving from the Tyrol should engage a guide at *Mals* or *Taufers* (4020 ft., p. 345); those of *St. Maria* are somewhat extortionate in their demands. At *Cierfs* (5119 ft.) (p. 337) a tolerable inn; that at *Fuorn* is good, though unpretending. The forest near *Zernetz* is to this day a refuge for bears, several of which are shot annually.

Below *Zernetz* the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *Sūs* (4402 ft.), Rom. *Susch* (\**Hôtel Flüela*; \**Post*). The ruins of a fortification, probably of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley. Carriage-road over the *Flüela Pass* to *Davos*, see p. 317.

$5\frac{5}{8}$  M. *Lavin* (4402 ft.) (*Post*), about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Sūs*, is a place of some importance. In the churchyard a tombstone bears a quaint inscription beginning: "*Quia ais semnâ per la*



*grand Racolta*" etc. (here is sown for the great harvest). The bear's paw of the *Plautas* appears on many of the grave-stones. (Through the *Val Lavinuoz* and over the *Laviner Joch* to *Klostera*, see p. 316.)

*Piz Miezdi* (8001 ft.) may be ascended from Lavin or Sûs in 4 hrs. without difficulty. Magnificent prospect of the Engadine, *Silvretta* etc. — \**Piz Linard* (10,516 ft.), the loftiest peak of the *Silvretta* group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. New path in course of construction. Ascent at present very difficult, recommended to none but experienced mountaineers.

The r. bank of the Inn is generally precipitous and affords few sites for villages, whilst on the l. bank, on broad, sunny eminences are situated the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda* and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to swell the Inn, which flows through so profound a gorge that in some places only the noise is audible. Lavin and Ardetz are possibly Romansch corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two ancient towns near Rome, after which these village were named by their founders, Roman colonists who took refuge here in 587 B. C. to escape from the Gauls, and were the first inhabitants of the Engadine.

The new road follows the l. bank of the Inn; *Guarda* (5079 ft.), a village situated on a precipitous height to the l., lies on the old road. Near the village of ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  M.) *Ardetz* (4525 ft.) (*Post; Sonne*), rise the picturesquely situated ruins of the castle of *Steinsberg* (from which the village derives its German name).

At Ardetz is the entrance of the wild *Val Tasna* (with fine waterfalls), enclosed by the *Piz Cotschen* (9324 ft., easily ascended from Guarda, see above, in 4 hrs., fine view) and *Piz Minschun* (9454 ft.). From the upper part (*Val Urschai*, closed by *Piz Fatschal*, 9786 ft.), a difficult route crosses the *Futschöl Pass* (between the *Augstenberg* and *Fluchthorn*) to the *Jamthal* and to *Gallthür* in the *Paznaun* (p. 348).

A circuit by the Old Road from Ardetz to Schuls is recommended to pedestrians. It crosses the *Val Tasna* and traverses the lofty N. slopes of the mountain, passing ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Fettan* and (1 hr.) *Schuls* (p. 337), and affording several very beautiful views, especially towards the end of the way.

A footpath leads from Ardetz by Tarasp to Schuls, following the r. bank of the Inn. The road crosses the brook which descends from the *Val Tasna* (see above), and gradually descends to the \**Baths of Tarasp*, situated on the level and sunny S. bank, and noted for their mineral springs. The new \**Curhaus* affords excellent accommodation (charges as at a first-class hotel). Mineral springs and "mofettes" abound in the neighbourhood. The water of the *Luciusquelle* is admirably adapted for drinking. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate spring, with the aid of a steam-

pump. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Dr. Killias of Coire is the physician. Less expensive quarters may be procured at *Vulpera* (*Volpers*, 3925 ft.), situated higher up; the inns (*\*Zur Salzquelle*, *\*Belvedere*, *Carl*, *Arquint*, *\*Pension Zanoli*) are good, although of modest pretensions. A number of patients also establish themselves at Schuls (see below), whence an omnibus runs every morning to Tarasp. The handsome *Castle of Tarasp* (4608 ft.), now the property of M. de Planta, was the residence of the Austrian bailiffs until 1815. Behind it is the village of that name, the only one in the Engadine where German is spoken and the inhabitants are of Rom. Cath. persuasion.

From Bad Tarasp to St. Maria in the Münsterthal. Near Vulpera the *Valley of Scarl* opens, through which an interesting path of the same length as that mentioned p. 335, leads to St. Maria via *Cierfs*, where the paths unite. — Another attractive route is from the Scarlthal over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarljochl*) and through the *Val Avigna* to *Tauffers* and *Mals* (p. 345).

S. of Tarasp rises the *Piz Pisoc* (9783 ft.); a difficult ascent, accomplished for the first time in 1865.

The road crosses again to the l. bank of the Inn, and (1½ M.) reaches

12 M. *Schuls* (3725 ft.), Rom. *Scuol* (*Hôtel Piz Chiampatsch*), divided into *Upper* and *Lower Schuls* (*\*Hôtel Belvédér*). The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous and chalybeate) and gaseous cavities or "mofettes".

From the *Piz Chiampatsch* (8898 ft.), N. of Schuls, a precipitous ascent of 4 hrs., an admirable survey is enjoyed of the Lower Engadine and the mountain-chains to the E. and S. Towards the W. the view is impeded by the *Piz Minschun*, and towards the N. by the *Piz Fatschalv* (p. 342).

Beyond Schuls a new road leads l. to the beautifully situated and considerable village of *Sins*. A picturesque spot is reached near (6 M.) *Remüs*, Rom. *Ramuosch* (3374 ft.), which lies to the l. above the new road, where the *Punt Peidra*, a wooden bridge with a span of 60 ft., crosses the profound gorge (*Wraunka-Tobel*) of the *Val Sinestra*. Above the bridge are the ruins of the old *Castle of Tshanuff* (*Canities*).

Beyond Remüs the valley contracts. On the r. bank of the Inn, about 300 ft. above it, is the *Fontana Chistaina*, a small intermittent waterfall which descends from the *Val d'Assa* and flows once in 3 hrs. only. A fine view is soonly disclosed of the loftily situated *Schlerms*; above it the *Muttler* and the indented *Schlamm-Spitz*. The r. bank of the Inn, here a stream of considerable volume, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village (4½ M.) is *Strada*. Near (3 M.) *Martinsbruck* (3137 h ft.), Rom. *Punt Martina* (Inn), the landscape becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol. On the l. are the ruins of the castle of *Serviez*. [A path on the l. bank of the Inn, leads hence to the very interesting *\*Pass of Finstermünz* (4½ hr.), high above which is the *Hoch Finstermünz* post-road, hewn out

of the solid rock, p. 347.] The road to Nauders ascends rapidly on the r. bank of the Inn and then slightly descends. Beautiful retrospective view of the Engadine from the summit. Between Schuls and Nauders there is no inn affording tolerable quarters for the night.

15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. **Nauders** (*Post; Mondschein*) see p. 387. Austrian custom-house formalities. Nauders is 3 M. distant from Martinsbruck; from Nauders to Finstermünz (p. 347) 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.

## 92. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano, and through the Valtellina to Colico.

*Comp. Map. p. 324.*

34<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. to Tirano, thence to Colico 45 M. Diligence from Samaden, from June 15th, once daily to Poschiavo in 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> hrs. (5 fr. 30 c.), to Tirano in 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> hrs. (7 fr. 60 c.) (between Poschiavo and Le Prese also an omnibus, see p. 340); from Tirano to Sondrio Messagerie (diligence) once daily in 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.; from Sondrio to Colico in 5 hrs., fare 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fr. One-horse carr. from Tirano to Sondrio 8, from Sondrio to Morbegno 8, from Morbegno to Colico 5 fr. — For pedestrians an agreeable excursion of 2 days: on the 1st to Poschiavo or Le Prese in 9–10 hrs., on the 2nd to Tirano in 2–3 hrs., thence to Sondrio in 5 hrs. (by carr. in 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.)

The Bernina Pass (new road completed 1863), the only route over the Bernina-chain (p. 330) practicable for carriages, is the principal means of communication between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and in good wine-years much frequented.

From *Samaden* to

4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. **Pontresina** see p. 330, thence to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, p. 332. The new road soon begins to ascend and affords a magnificent prospect of the Morteratsch Glacier and the Berninagroup, sufficiently attractive to repay an excursion from Pontresina, Samaden or St. Moritz. In 2 hrs. from Pontresina the solitary houses of the **Bernina** (6320 ft.) (*\*Inn*) are attained.

To the Baths of Bormio (p. 342) on the Stelvio road (10 hrs.) a path diverges a few min. above the inn, leading through the *Val da Fain*, by *La Pischa* and *La Stretta* (comp. p. 333), a rich field for the botanist.

Vegetation becomes scanty, the road ascends and (1 M. from the summit) skirts three small lakes; the two smaller are termed *Lago minore* (Rom. *Lej Minur*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), the larger *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*), 2 M. in length. On the latter is the new *\*Ospizio Bernina* (R. 2, B. 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> fr.), beautifully situated opposite the *Cambrena Glacier*. The passage of the latter to the *Fellaria Chalets* (p. 333) is very fatiguing and requires experienced guides (p. 330).

The narrow barrier which separates these lakes is the watershed, or culminating point, between the waters of L. Nero, which descend to the Inn, and those of L. Bianco which feed the Adda. L. Nero contains spring-water, whilst L.

Bianco is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. These lakes are frozen over from the beginning of Nov. till the middle of June. On the S.W. side is the *Vedretta di Cambrena*.

\***Piz Lagalp** (9118 ft.), the W. base of which the road skirts, may easily be ascended in 2 hrs., and commands an admirable survey of the Bernina etc.

The Footpath to Poschiavo effects a saving of 1 hr. and is more picturesque than the high road, but stony and fatiguing. It ascends to the r. at the commencement of the Lago Nero, skirts the W. side of the Lago Bianco [to the r. of which is the *Cambrena Glacier* at the base of the lofty *Piz Cambrena* (11,104 ft.) and the beautiful *Piz d'Aras*], and on the height approaches the magnificent \**Palù Glacier*, 1½ hr. from the Bernina route. The path to the glacier is frequently inundated by mountain torrents. The *Alp Grüm* (comp. p. 332), an eminence opp. the glacier, commands a view of the villages of Poschiavo and Le Prese in the ravine below. The path now descends rapidly through the wood to the Alpine hamlet of *Cavaglia* (where milk may be procured), crosses some pasture-land and re-enters a wild district. The *Cavagliasco*, dashing through narrow gorges is crossed by a bridge, where the pedestrian must turn to the r.; view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo; finally a long stony descent to the village.

The new road skirts the N.E. side of the lakes, and ascends to the summit of the **Bernina Pass** (7185 ft.) (Inn in course of construction), indicated by crosses, 1½ hr. from the Bernina inn. The pass, bleak and uninteresting, is never free from snow till late in the season. The road then descends rapidly for 1 hr., passing the inns *La Motta* (6095 ft.), and ¼ hr. farther, *La Rusa* (5821 ft.), the better of the two, where diligence passengers from Tirano dine; good dried meat to be had (see p. 325).

Where the road passes to the E. slope of the mountain, a fine view is obtained of the upper part of the narrow valley of the *Poschiavino*, as far 'as Poschiavo. [Through the *Valle di Campo*, which diverges by a small brook to the E., 1 hr. below the Rusa inn, *Bormio* (p. 342) on the Stelvio road may be reached in 6 hrs.] As Poschiavo (2½ hrs. from the Rusa, 5½ hrs. from the Bernina inn) is approached, a view of the glacier, which descends from the *Pizzo di Verona*, is obtained to the W.

19½ M. **Poschiavo** (3282 ft.), Ger. *Puschlav* (\*Croce, formerly a nobleman's residence; Hôtel Albricci; Hosig's Brewery; telegr. stat.), a village with a population of 3000 (⅓rd Prot.), and almost aspiring to be a town, possesses several handsome houses. The traffic and manufactures are considerable, language Italian. The Rom. Cath. Church dates from 1494, the tower is much more ancient. The interior contains no objects of interest. The charnel-house bears the inscription: "*Noi siamo stato in figura come voi, e voi sarete in sepultura come noi* (comp. p. 47). *Oggi son vivo e domani morto*". The Prot. Church is a handsome building.

The \***Pizzo Sassalbo**, a fatiguing ascent of 5 hrs., affords a magnificent mountain-panorama.

The road crosses the river, passes *S. Antonio*, traverses the picturesque level valley and leads to (3 M.) **Le Prese**, a watering place at the N. extremity of the *Lago di Poschiavo*. The \*Bath-establishment is beautifully situated on the lake, and affords good accommodation (R. 1—3. B. 1, S. inc. W. 2. A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; pension inc. W. 6 fr.). The baths (1 fr. 20 c.; sulphureous water heated by steam), are constructed of yellow Italian marble. Delightful resting-place, climate Italian, a favourite resort of the Milanese. Diligence-communication daily in both directions; omnibus (40 c.) to Poschiavo; other conveyances also to be procured. The lake, which abounds in trout, and is, strictly speaking, a basin of the *Poschiavino*, is 2 M. in length. The road skirts its W. bank, passing the remnants of fortifications, destroyed in 1814, and a cross, erected to the memory of three brothers who perished here by an avalanche in 1836. At the S. extremity is the village of *Meschino*.

The road now descends rapidly into a rocky ravine which affords but a limited space for the *Poschiavino* and the road, passing a succession of waterfalls till *Madonna di Tirano* (see below) is reached. In the background a glimpse of the *Valtellina* is obtained.

**Brusio** (2318 ft.), Rom. *Brüs* or *Brüsch* (\**Post*, moderate),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the lake,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  M. from Poschiavo, 3 M. from Madonna di Tirano, is the last Swiss village of any importance (pop. 1036,  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Prot.), and possesses a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church.

The road traverses plantations of walnut and chestnut-trees and descends (picturesque waterfall of the *Sajento* to the r.) to

**Campo Cologno**, the "*Confine Svizzero*", or Swiss frontier, where the vineyards commence. The Italian custom-house is near the ancient fort *Piatta Mala*. At ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) **Madonna di Tirano** (\**S. Michele*, near the church; *Molinari*) the *Valtellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, is reached. This district, which till 1797 belonged to the canton of Graubünden (Grisons) is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes by which it is enclosed produce an excellent red wine. The Church, a resort of pilgrims, contains some fine wood-carving near the organ.

$10\frac{1}{8}$  M. **Tirano** (1413 ft.) (*Due Torri*, by the post-office), a small town containing ancient palaces of the Visconti, Pallavicini and Salis, situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. farther E., offers no attractions to the tourist. The *Valtellina*, although picturesque, is no field for the pedestrian. In the background to the E. of Tirano, rises the *Monte Mortirolo*.

At *Tresenda*,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the *Adda* to the new road which leads on the S. slope of the mountain by the *Passo d'Aprica* (3800 ft.) to *Edölo*, and through the *Valle Camonica* to the *Lago d'Isèo* and *Brescia* (comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on

the height gives the name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). Near Sondrio the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna* are seen on the hills to the r.

18 M. **Sondrio** (1070 ft.) (\**Posta*, comfortable; *Maddalena*), situated on the impetuous *Malero*, is the capital of the *Valtellina*. The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. The extensive building on the outskirts of the town, formerly a nunnery, is now a prison; the castle of the former governors, is employed as barracks.

Farther to the W. rises the church of *Sassella*, built on a rocky eminence and supported by galleries. This luxuriant district, producing figs, grapes, pomegranates etc., is commanded by the snowy peaks of *Monte della Disgrazia* (11,408 ft.), one of the *Bernina* range.

15 M. **Morbegno** (\**Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Post*, moderate) is noted for its production of silk. The lower portion of the *Valtellina* is rendered swampy and unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*. Before reaching

12 M. **Colico**, the *Splügen* route is joined (see p. 359.)

## 86. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio.

84½ M. *Messagerie (Impresa Fojanini)* from Tirano to Bormio once daily in 6 hrs. *Malloposte* from Mals to Nauders (in 3¼ hrs.) and *Landeck* (p. 348) in 8½ hrs. Between Mals and Bormio, the *Stelvio* Route properly so called, there is no diligence communication. A *Vetturino* charges 20—25 fr. daily.

The *Stelvio* Road, the highest in Europe, 8662 ft. above the level of the sea, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820—25, is in an engineering point of view, as well as from the imposing character of the scenery, one of the most remarkable in Europe. The landscape traversed comprehends the rich vine-clad slopes of the *Valtellina* and the huge glaciers of *Monte Cristallo* and the *Ortler*. In spring, on the melting of the snow, the devastations caused by avalanches become apparent, the road being frequently entirely carried away, or covered with huge masses of rock. On the Italian side the road is in good repair, whilst on the Tyrolese it is entirely neglected, and there is every probability of this remarkable route soon degenerating into a mere bridle-path.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 340) through the vineyards to the valley of *Sernio*. To the N. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (8677 ft.), a landslide from which in 1807 blockaded the narrow bed of the *Adda* and converted the populous and fertile valley into a lake. At *Lovera*, 3 M. above Tirano, a house bears the following inscription, 18 ft. from the ground: *Cadde il monte di Sernio e si ristette l'Adda impedita nel suo corso usato; fin qui montaron l'acque ed e notato tal caso 1807*. The devastation caused by subsequent inundations is still observable. At the first church in the village of *Grosotto* (*Albergo Pini*), a tablet bears the inscription "*665 metri sul livello del mare*" (= 2047 ft.).

11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Bolladore** (\**Post*). On the W. slope of the mountain stands the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. The valley now contracts, the southern character of the vegetation ceases; at the bottom of the valley dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. About 5 M. from Bolladore, the defile *La Serra*, 1 M. in length, separates the *Valtellina* from the territory of Bormio, the "*Paese Freddo*." At the entrance to the r. are the fragments of a former fortification, and beyond them the ruins of a more modern building. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrian and Garibaldian troops, June 26th, 1859. At the farther extremity of the defile stands a group of houses (*Morignone*) in a green dale; the church is situated on the mountain far above. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*.

Beyond the village of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty, precipitous and barren mountains, partially covered with snow. With the exception of a few alders, willows and pines, the vegetation is scanty. The road traverses the valley in a straight line, crosses the muddy *Frodolfo*, which below the bridge unites with the *Adda*, and takes a N.E. direction to

11 $\frac{1}{4}$  M. **Bormio** (3675 ft.), Ger. *Worms* (*Post*; telegr. stat.). A more agreeable resting-place is afforded by the \**New Bath*, situated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond Bormio, a handsome building commanding a fine view of the valley and the amphitheatre of mountains; or by the *Old Bath* (see below).

Bormio, notwithstanding its seven towers, is an insignificant place. The pilgrimage church of *S. Cristoforo* contains some ancient pictures.

On the *Frodolfo* in the *Val Furva*, 3 hrs. S.E. of Bormio, is situated *S. Caterina* (5700 ft.), a bath-establishment with about 50 rooms, unpretending but comfortable. The strong chalybeate water is exported in large quantities. From *S. Caterina* over the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (7382 ft.) to *Malè* in the *Val di Sole* (Tyrol) a good day's walk, not too fatiguing; guide necessary.

Very interesting excursion for practised mountaineers from Bormio by *Pedenos*, *Trepalle* and *Livigno*, to *Ponte* in the *Engadine* (p. 334); an experienced guide necessary.

At Bormio the windings of the new road begin. The \**New Bath* (*Bagni Novi*, 4125 ft.) is much frequented in July and August, but it closed towards the end of September. The water (117°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs situated 1 M. higher, near the *Old Bath* (*Bagni Vecchi*), perched upon the face of the rock, and which affords good accommodation. The bridge at *Bagni Vecchi* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859 during a series of skirmishes with Piedmontese Alpine riflemen. Fine view from the first bridge. A tablet in the rock to the r. of the road records that this "*via a Bormio ad Attesim* (Etsch) *per Bragulia juga*", commenced in 1820, was completed by the engineer Donegani in 1825.

The first cutting is now reached, the *Galleria dei Bagni*. To the l. is the Old Bath and a deep, gloomy ravine. Magnificent retrospect of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina, of *Monte Colombano* (9313 ft.) to the S.W., the *Val Pedenos* to the W., the snow-clad *Gavia* (11,028 ft.) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,138 ft.) to the S.E. About 1 M. farther the *Brauglio*, commonly termed the *Source of the Adda*, is precipitated from the rocks to the l.; beyond it are several other waterfalls.

A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, constructed to afford protection against avalanches and waterfalls, conveys the road through the defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina*, a hospice for the reception of travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalunga* (6840 ft.), the latter a ruin since its destruction by the Garibaldians in 1859. Adjacent to it are two picturesque waterfalls of the *Brauglio*, which is precipitated from a cleft in the rock above, and beyond it several others.

The road now ascends by innumerable windings which the pedestrian may avoid. The *Casino dei rotteri di Spondalunga* is for the protection of the workmen engaged in the repairs of the road, then the *Cantoniera al piano del Brauglio* in a green dale. Adjacent to it is the "*Abitazione del R. Capellano*" with the chapel, after which the *Cantoniera al giogo di S. Maria* (7813 ft.) is next attained.

12 M. **S. Maria** (Inn), an Ital. custom-house, is situated in a bleak mountain basin, almost destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by barren mountain ridges. The ascent by carriage from Bormio to this point occupies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  (the descent less than 2) hrs.; the pedestrian can accomplish the ascent in the same time. From S. Maria to Prad (p. 345) a walk of  $6\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.

A somewhat steep path, formerly the only means of communication between the Vintschgau and Valtellina (valleys of the Etsch and Adda), diverges to the l. from the *Cantoniera S. Maria* to the *Wormser Joch* or *Umbrail Pass* (7733 ft.), descending in 3 hrs. (ascent  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 337), and thence by *Taufers* in 4 hrs. to *Mals* (p. 345) in the Etschthal, a walk which well repays the pedestrian.

The *Cantoniera S. Maria* lies 849 ft. below the culminating point of the *Stelvio Pass*, which is attained in less than 1 hr. The road affords occasional glimpses of the Münsterthal. Vegetation gradually disappears; a scanty covering of moss alone grows on the masses of rock. Immediately to the r. of the road rise the huge icy masses of *Monte Cristallo* (11,545 ft.). The pass is never free from snow except in the height of summer, in warm seasons; even in July snow-drifts 6—8 ft. in depth are seen on the road-side and long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries.

On the *Stelvio Pass* (8662 ft.), Ger. *Stilfser Joch*, stands a workmen's house; a pillar to the r. marks the boundary between



Italy and the Tyrol. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A footpath ascends by the workmen's house to the l. in 20 min. to a rocky summit which commands an almost unlimited \*panorama. The view of the Ortler (12,020 ft.), with its snowy summit surrounded with numerous ice-peaks, which appear quite close to the spectator, is particularly striking. This is the highest mountain in Austria, and was ascended for the first time, Aug. 5th, 1864, by Messrs. Tuckett and Buxton. To the S.E. rises the lofty *Königswand* (*Monte Zebur*, 11,916 ft.), beyond it the *Zufallspitz*. Nearer are vast masses of ice (*Monte Cristallo*) and the ravines of the Stelvio route. In the distance to the S. the three snow-clad peaks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* are visible; to the N.W. the Engadine range; to the N.E. the snowy *Weisskogel* and the mountains of the Oetzthal. The barren red summit of *Monte Pressura* (1 hr. ascent view more extensive) in the foreground intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends, skirting the talc-slate precipices by numerous windings through wooden galleries, rapidly falling to decay, to the former post-station of

9 M. *Franzensthöhe* (6903 ft.), destroyed in 1848 by Italian irregular troops, afterwards partially restored, and now employed as a shelter for sheep. The huge *Mondatsch* or *Madatsch Glacier*, descending from the Ortler, extends many hundred feet into the valley, and is approached by the road at the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, destroyed in 1848. The *Madatsch-Spitz* is a black mass of dolomite, which rises from the midst of the ice. Lower down, the two *Trafoi Glaciers* descend from the Ortler. In the back-ground to the N. rises the broad snow-pyramid of the *Weisskogel*, the highest point of the Oetzthal range. Far below lies the small village of

$4\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Trafoi* (\*Post) (5200 ft.), consisting of some half dozen houses. (One-horse carr. to *Prad*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fl.)

It derives its name (*tres fontes*) from the \**Three Holy Springs*, which rise below in the valley at the foot of the Ortler, and well deserve a visit. The path (guide unnecessary) leads at the same level through meadows, wood, and finally moraine. At the end of the valley are statues of Christ, St. Mary and St. John, protected by a roof; from the breast of each flows the very cold "holy water." Adjacent are a chapel and a house which affords accommodation to pilgrims. Opposite rises the *Mondatsch* almost perpendicularly, from the black limestone rock of which two waterfalls are precipitated from a great height. On the l. side is the white *Königswand* (p. 365), with the blue ice of the *Trafoi glacier*. The entire scene, the black *Mondatsch*, the snowy *Königswand* and the blue glacier, with the little chapel below, surrounded by pines, is singularly impressive, and is surpassed by few among the Alps.

The road, which from this point downwards is kept in repair, follows the course of the *Trafoi-Bach*. At *Gomagoi* (Inn), the Austrian custom-house, where in 1860 large "Defensive-Barracks" were erected, opens to the E. the wild *Suldenthal*, 9 M. in length, terminated by the *Sulden Glacier*, not visible from the Stelvio road. [The principal place in the valley is *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (accommod. at the curé's). From the *Gampenhof*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond St. Gertrud, an imposing view of the Ortler is obtained, which was ascended hence for the first time in 1865. Joh. Pingerer, a good guide].

The narrow valley scarcely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the height to the l. is situated the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, from which, though not on the road, this route derives its name: the houses are perched on the rocks like swallows' nests. Near Prad the narrow rocky passage expands and the road enters the broad Etsch-Thal.

9 M. **Prad** (2992 ft.) (*Ross*), *Bivio di Prad* or *Brad*. The road now intersects the broad valley of the Etsch, crossing marsh and river by a long bridge, the frontier between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau, and reaches *Spondinig* (3 M. from Prad), on the high-road from Bozen and Meran to Landeck and Innsbruck.

Pedestrians may avoid the shadeless and fatiguing road from Prad to Spondinig by proceeding from Prad on the r. bank of the Etsch skirting the mountains, to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* (see below) and *Glurns* (3062 ft.), a small fortified town with ancient church, which may be reached in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — Those who only desire to visit the Stelvio Pass and its vicinity are recommended to adopt the following plan: From Prad to Trafoi in 3 hrs. ("Holy Fountains" and back in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), Franzenshöhe 2, Ferdinandshöhe (summit) 2, S. Maria  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Baths of Bormio  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Ascent to S. Maria in 4 hrs., thence by the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsterthal (p. 337) in 3 hrs., Münster  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Taufers  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Mals  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Guide nowhere necessary. The best resting-places for the night are Trafoi, S. Maria and the Baths of Bormio. On the Tyrolese side the scenery is the finest; on the Ital. side the construction of the road is very remarkable.

With Post-horses (other conveyances seldom to be procured) from Prad to Trafoi in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , S. Maria 3, New Bath of Bormio 2 hrs., ascent from the Bath to S. Maria 4, summit of the pass 1, Prad 4 hrs. drive.

The road to Nauders now skirts the base of the mountains at some distance from the Etsch, and traverses the Upper *Vintschgau*. To the l., on the opposite bank of the river, rises the handsome half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, the property of Count Khuen. To the r. of the road, before *Schluderns* is reached, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of ancient armour. To the l. is situated *Glurns* (see above), near which the *Rambach* descends from the Münsterthal (comp. p. 337) to the Etsch. *Tartsch* is next passed, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Fröhlichsburg*.

9 M. **Mals** (3147 ft.) (*\*Post* or *Adler*; *Hirsch*; *Gans*) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains a picture of considerable merit, "The Death of Joseph." Quaint fountain by the road side on quitting the town.

On the opposite bank of the Etsch, on the slope of the mountain, rises the extensive Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the l., farther on, is the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by a number of poor families. The road ascends and attains the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, through which the Etsch flows. Fine retrospective view, the Ortler in the background. Mals, Glurns and Tartsch lie so close together, that when seen from the height, they

appear to form one large straggling village. Beyond the Heider-See the road reaches

7 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4337 ft.) (\*Post), formerly the hospice of the bleak and rocky *Malser Heide*, where, in 1499, 8000 troops of the Grisons defeated an army of the Emperor Maximilian of double that number.

The road skirts the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, and leads to *Graun*, a village at the entrance of the *Lang-Tauferer-Thal*, which is terminated by huge glaciers (*Gepatsch* and *Vernagt*). To the l. lies the muddy *Reschen-See*, the outlet of which is one of the sources of the Etsch. Magnificent retrospective \*view of the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler range, which form the entire background; to the l. are the *Sulden* and *Laas* glaciers, in front of these the *Tschengelser Hochspitz*, more distant the icy masses of the *Zufall* (*Cevedale*), then the lofty pyramid of *Monte Zebbru* (*Königspitz*, 11,916 ft.), finally to the r. the imposing *Ortler-spitz* (p. 344) itself. This view is most strikingly grand and impressive when the spectator approaches from Nauders. *Reschen* (4291 ft.) (\*Sonne) lies at the N. extremity of the lake. Beyond it the summit of the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4431 ft.) is reached, the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The road now descends by the course of the *Stille Bach* to

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Nauders* (4164 ft.) (\*Post; *Mondschein*); the old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of judicature. Those who have leisure should not neglect to ascend the height which rises to the l. of the road to Martinsbruck,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. W. of Nauders, whence a most picturesque \*view of a portion of the animated green valley of the Inn (*Engadine*), enclosed by snow-clad mountains, is enjoyed.

Malleposte to *Bozen* twice weekly in 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Allemagne*.

## 87. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finstermünz. Arlberg.

70 $\frac{1}{2}$  M. Mallepost from Nauders to Landeck 4 times weekly in 5 hrs., from Landeck to Feldkirch once daily in 11 hrs., from Feldkirch to Bregenz once daily in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. Stellwagen (very slow) between Nauders and Landeck daily; also Post-omnibus daily between Landeck and Feldkirch (stopping for the night at St. Anton in going, and at Landeck in returning).

The new \*road through the *Finstermünz Pass*, a triumph of modern engineering skill, was completed in 1855. It runs at a great height on the mountain-side towards the E., the slate-rock having been blasted in several places to afford it a passage (3 tunnels, 2 galleries as a protection against avalanches), and affords beautiful views of the narrow valley of the Inn. [The

route into the Engadine, R. 84, crosses the narrow ridge W. of Nauders, which separates the valley of the Stille Bach (p. 346) from the Innthal.]

At the commencement of the pass are some small fortifications. Beyond these, a picturesque waterfall. The principal point of interest in the entire route is *\*Hoch Finstermünz*, a group of houses with an *\*inn*. Far below is the ancient *Finstermünz* (3093 ft.) with its tower and a bridge over the *Inn*; the narrow ravine through which the *Inn* flows presents a most picturesque scene, the mountains of the Engadine forming the background. The imposing construction of the new road, with its numerous arches and bridges springing from rock to rock, may be best appreciated from the old route.

The new road descends gradually along the r. bank, and crosses the *Inn* near

9 M. *Pfunds* (*\*Traube*), which consists of two groups of houses separated by the *Inn*; the group on the r. bank, in which the parish-church stands, is termed the "*Dorf*"; that on the l. bank, through which the road runs, is the "*Stuben*". To the E. the distant Oetzthal glaciers are visible. The road again crosses to the r. bank by a handsome bridge near *Tösens*.

9 M. *Ried* (2700 ft.) (*\*Post; Adler*), a considerable village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, seat of the district tribunal. The Capuchin monastery on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent., with the object of stemming the advance of the Reformation from Switzerland. *Prutz* (Rose), where the road crosses to the l. bank, lies in a marshy plain at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which is situated the shrine of *Kaltenbrunn*, a favourite resort of pilgrims.

To the l. above *Prutz*, on an abrupt precipice on the l. bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ladis*, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. from *Prutz*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. higher is *Obladis*, a handsome edifice surrounded by forest, and delightfully situated, with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the best-regulated establishment of the kind in the Tyrol, but unfortunately inaccessible by carriage. It is the property of a joint-stock company. The mineral water issues from the rocks by the side of the road, where it is offered for sale by children.

The road now recrosses to the r. bank of the river by the *Pontlatz Bridge*, 6 M. from *Landeck*.

The *Pontlatz Bridge* has on various occasions proved a disastrous spot to the Bavarians during their incursions into the Tyrol. In 1703 the Tyrolese militia (*Landsturm*) here so completely annihilated the Bavarian army which was endeavouring to force its way through the *Vintschgau* into S. Tyrol, that only a few fugitives escaped to convey the tidings to the Elector Max Emmanuel at *Innsbruck*. A body of 1200 Bavarians who had entered the country with a similar intention, met with the same fate on the 8th and 9th August 1806. The bridge of *Prutz* (see above) had been destroyed by the Tyrolese, but that of *Pontlatz* was vigorously de-

fended by the Bavarians. The alarm-bell was pealing from every church and chapel on the mountains. armed men flocked in from all quarters; rocks and trunks of trees were precipitated upon the enemy, and the well-directed fire of the sharpshooters thinned their ranks. The dragoons, the artillery who followed them, and the 2nd bataillon of the 10th regiment, which was intended to cover the retreat, found themselves unable to recross the bridge; the waggons and cannons were crushed by falling masses of rock, some of them from 6 ft to 8 ft. in diameter, or precipitated, together with their drivers, to the bottom of the gorge of the Inn flows. The defile was soon covered with masses of rock, trees, dead and wounded soldiers and horses.

Above *Flies* stands the château of *Bideneck*. A short distance beyond, on the l. bank, a fall of the *Urgbach*. The Inn here dashes through a narrow gorge, and forms a series of cataracts.

9 M. **Landeck** (2486 ft.) (*\*Schwarzer Adler; \*Post; \*Goldner Adler*), situated on both banks of the Inn, is a considerable village; above it towers the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now tenanted by several indigent families. The routes of the *Arlberg*, the lower valley of the Inn, and the *Vintschgau* unite here (From *Landeck* to *Innsbruck* *Messagerie* once daily in 10 hrs.; *Malleposte* in 9¼ hrs.)

The *Arlberg* road crosses the Inn by a handsome wooden bridge, with a span of 110 ft.; it then quits the river, turns towards the E., and crosses the *Sanna*, which falls into the Inn below the bridge. The *Sanna* is formed by the confluence of the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Paznauner Thal*, 4½ M. higher up, and the *Rosanna*, which issues from the *Valley of Stanz*. The road now traverses the latter valley, after passing through the beautifully situated village of *Pians* (*\*Böll*, near the church). At the mouth of the *Paznauner Thal*, upon an isolated rock, stands the ruined castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object, visible from various points of the road. This entire district, indeed, affords a succession of pleasing pictures, especially near *Strengen*, a short distance farther. The *Rosanna* dashes through its narrow and rocky gorge, forming several waterfalls. The road is steeper on the E. side of the *Arlberg* than on the W., and ascends by numerous windings on the bank of the stream.

9 M. **Flirsch** (3552 ft.) (*\*Post*). From *Flirsch* to the *Arlberg* a monotonous Alpine valley. The *Klamm* near *Schnan* (3755 ft.) is a remarkable defile, 360 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, enclosed by precipices 500 ft. high, which approach each other so nearly as almost to meet. From this gorge emerges the *Schnanerbach*. Pedestrians should ascend to this ravine, and traverse it as far as the crater-like basin, about 1 mile from *Schnan*.

7½ M. **St. Anton** (4189 ft.) (*\*Post*), a small village on the E. slope of the *Arlberg*. The hospice of *St. Christoph*, consisting of a church and inn, lies ½ M. below the summit of the Pass (5388 ft.) of the *Arlberg* or *Adlerberg*, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. A short distance beyond is the

boundary between the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, indicated by posts. The road now winds down to

7½ M. **Stuben** (4348 ft.) (*Post*), an insignificant village at the W. foot of the Arlberg, at the upper extremity of the *Kloster-Thal*, through which the *Alfensbach* flows, and the road descends. (*Bregenzer Wald* and *Schrecken* see p. 351).

About 1½ M. beyond Stuben is a waterfall; then a more considerable one (after passing *Klösterle* and *Wald*) between

7½ M. **Dalaas** (2572 ft.) (*\*Post*) and **Bratz** (on the l.). Near the nunnery of *St. Peter*, now used as an hospital, the road reaches the *Ill*, which issues from the Montafuner Thal (see below), and immediately beyond it,

9 M. **Bludenz** (1649 ft.) (*\*Post*; *Kreuz*), with a manufactory on the l. The scenery here is very picturesque.

The picturesque green **Montafuner Thal**, watered by the *Ill*, is a populous valley abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which a much-esteemed *Kirschwasser* is extracted. The chief village is *Schrüns* (1956 ft.) (*Taube, Löwe*), 12 M. from Bludenz. Several passes (*Schlappiner Joch, St. Antönier Joch, Drusen Thor, Schweizer Thor*) lead from the Montafuner Thal to the Prättigau (p. 314), commanding magnificent views.

The highest mountain of the Ræticon Chain (p. 314) is the *Scesaplana* (9136 ft., *scesa* seat, *plana* flat), the summit of which, in the form of a truncated cone, is named by the inhabitants of the district *Sennkopf, Schütan*, or *Brandner Ferner*. It is usually ascended from Bludenz, a fatiguing, but not dangerous excursion; *Neye* is recommended as a guide. The path passes through *Brand*, where guides may also be obtained, and skirts the E. side of the beautiful *Lüner Lake*, bordered with rhododendrons, on the S. side of which is a chalet (4680 ft.), where a night's lodging may be procured; distance from Bludenz about 4 hrs. The remainder of the ascent occupies 4 hrs., 3 hrs. across loose stones, ¼ hr. climbing, ½ hr. on the ridge of the mountain (10 min. on the highest arm of the S.W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by *Vandans*, a village in the Montafuner Thal, through the *Reils-Thal* to the *Lüner Lake*, returning to Bludenz by *Brand*. The ascent on the Prättigau-side, from *Seewis* (p. 314), is more difficult. The view embraces the whole of *Swabia* as far as *Ulm*, the *Lakes of Zürich* and *Wallenstadt*, the mountains of *Appenzell*, *Bern*, and the *Tyrol* as far as the *Gross-Glockner*, and the entire valley of the *Rhine*.

The entire breadth of the valley beyond is occupied in several places by the stony bed of the river. The ravine contracts near the bridge. Near *Feldkirch* the *Ill* has forced a passage through a lofty precipice of limestone rock, before descending to the broad valley of the *Rhine* (p. 283).

15 M. **Feldkirch** (1435 ft.) (*\*Post*; *Engel*; *Löwe*), an episcopal residence, with an important seminary (*Stella Matutina*) under the direction of the Jesuits, situated on the high road from Switzerland to the Tyrol, and entirely surrounded by mountains, is a natural fortress and the key to the Tyrol on this side. Above the town are the ruins of the castle of *Schattenburg*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a "*Descent from the Cross*", attributed to *Holbein*; another painting on the same subject is in the *Capuchin Church*. A beautiful view over the entire valley of the *Rhine*, from the *Falknisalp* to the *Lake of Con-*

stance, and over the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the \**St. Margarethenkapf*, a park-like eminence,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. W. of Feldkirch (the path diverges to the l. near the bridge over the Ill). [Diligence crossing the Rhine to rail. stat. *Haug* (p. 283) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., to stat. *Oberried* (p. 282) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.]

This neighbourhood, and especially the Defile of Feldkirch, has frequently been the scene of sanguinary encounters. In 1799, after taking by storm the entrenchments of Feldkirch, *Massena* advanced on the town, but was repulsed by the Austrians. General *Molitor* was not more fortunate the year following.

The *Ill*, the *Frutz*, which falls into the Rhine near *Götzis*, and the latter itself have converted this district into a marshy plain. Above the debris at intervals rise several wooded knolls, the most considerable of which is the *Kumerberg*, 850 ft. above the Rhine. Near *Götzis* are the ruins of two castles of the family of Montfort.

9. M. *Hohenembs* (*Post*), a town situated at the foot of abrupt rocks, with the castles of *Neu* and *Alt Hohenembs*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is employed in the construction of wooden houses which are taken to pieces and exported to Switzerland. The *Church* contains a fine relief in marble at the high-altar; here is also preserved the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the princes of Waldburg-Zeil.

From Hohenembs and Dornbirn Diligence to stat. *Au* (see p. 282) twice daily in 1 hr.

*Dornbirn*, a straggling town, 3 M. in length, is a manufacturing place and has a remarkably prosperous aspect. The new church bears the inscription "*Domus Dei et Porta Coeli*". (Path to the *Schrecken* see p. 351).

12 M. *Bregenz* (1233 ft.) (\**Oesterreichischer Hof*, on the lake; \**Schwarzer Adler*, also on the lake; \**Goldner Adler*; *Krone*) chief town of the *Vorarlberg* (district before the *Arlberg*), the *Brigantia* of the Romans, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance. The *Old* or *Upper Town*, an irregular square on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. no longer exists.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance, s. p. 21.

The \**Gebhardsberg* or *Schlossberg* (2091 ft.) ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. ascent, the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope) and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the *Bregenzer Ach* and the Rhine, the Alps and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad mountains. The path to the *Schlossberg* passes by the churchyard, which contains a monument to the Austrian Field-marshal *Hotze*, a Swiss by birth, who fell in 1799 near *Schänis* (p. 43) in an engagement with the French.

Another fine point of view, recommended to those who do not wish to ascend so high, is the *Bregenzer Klause*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from Bregenz: boundless \*prospect over the mountains of the Tyrol, the *Algäu* and Switzerland from the summit of the *Pfändler* (3624 ft.) (inn with 2 beds), to the N.E.

of Bregenz (ascent  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.). In favourable weather Monte Rosa is said to be visible by the side of the Tödi.

Diligence to St. Margarethen (p. 282) twice daily in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr.

From Bregenz to the Schrecken is a very interesting excursion of 12–14 hrs. through the *Bregenzer Wald*, the N.W. portion of the Vorarlberg Alps, a thickly peopled district, traversed by the *Bregenzer Ach*. The broad valley of the Rhine is first ascended as far as *Schwarzach* (1754 ft.), then the mountains on the E. to (3 hrs.) *Aberschwende* (2072 ft.) (\*Taube) [or better still by *Dornbirn*, p. 350, and on foot over the *Hochdütle* (4503 ft.), and *Schwarzenberg* ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  M.) (\*Hirsch). Then by *Mellau* (beyond the Ach, to the r., is the small watering place *Reutte*) to (3 hrs.) *Schnepfau*; (1 hr.) *Au* (\*Rösle); (1 hr.) *Schopernau* (2777 ft.) (\*Krone). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent of the *Schrecken* (3603 ft.), through wild scenery (*Schrecken* = terror), passing the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben*, occupies 3–4 hrs. At the bottom of a vast crater, around which mountains rise to the height of 6000–8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their base, and snow on their summits, on a grassy terrace enclosed by precipices and the foaming waters of the Ach which precipitates itself from the mountains, is seen the little church of *Schrecken*, and adjacent to it a new \*Inn and a small group of houses (3506 ft.). The tableau is especially striking when approached from the *Arlberg* from *Stuben* (p. 349) (6 hrs.) by the village *Am Lech* or *Thanberg* (4093 ft.) (\*Krone), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the *Felt-Alp*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from the *Schrecken*, is seen to the N. the rocky pyramid of the *Widderstein* (7787 ft.), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the *Röthe Wand* (8302 ft.), whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-path from the *Schrecken* (N.E.) to the Illerthal as far as *Oberstdorf* in Bavaria, see *Baedeker's Allemagne*.

## 88. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

10 hrs. Diligence three times daily to Splügen (9 fr. 80 c.) in 7, thence to Chiavenna twice daily in 6 hrs.; 3 seats in the coupé, 6 in the interior, 1 by the conductor, and 1 on the box (comp. *Introd.* IX). Correspondence with the early train from St. Gall and Rorschach, see p. 282. From Splügen travellers proceed at once by another diligence over the *Bernardino* (p. 362). Those who wish to enjoy the journey, should endeavour to secure a place which commands a good view, or avail themselves of the diligence as far as *Thusis* only, thence proceeding to *Andeer* ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.), or *Splügen* ( $5\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.) on foot. The road from Coire to Reichenau (2 hrs.) is no field for pedestrians in hot and dusty weather; but the walk from Reichenau to *Thusis* ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.) is replete with interest. Two-horse carr. from Coire to Splügen 60, to Chiavenna 125, to Colico 150 fr.

On leaving Coire, the *Barracks*, the esplanade, and an agricultural school for poor children are seen on the r. The scenery is uninteresting as far as Reichenau. On the other side of the Rhine (crossed by a new bridge), at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 284), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 55). Large masses of the rock fell in 1850.

The road passes through the handsome Romansch village of *Ems*, *Rom. Domat* (1764 ft., *Rom. Cath.*), near the ruins of the ancient castle of *Hohenems*. The chapel on the eminence contains an image of the Virgin, said to have been brought down from the Oberland and deposited here by the waters of the Rhine. Some geologists maintain that the various hills



in this neighbourhood, and those round Reichenau, were formed by alluvial deposits. (A footpath diverging to the l. from the road above Ems enters the forest, and then skirts the r. bank of the Rhine to Thusis; it is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but disagreeably stony and not recommended.) Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a dark covered bridge of one arch, 237 ft. long, and 80 ft. above the river.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1804 ft.) (\**Adler*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., formerly a monastery, rooms with vaulted ceilings), a group of houses belonging to the castle, at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*, the best view of which is obtained from the terrace of the garden of *M. de Planta*, near the hotel. In the struggle of the two streams at their junction, the *Vorder-Rhein*, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the impetuous current of the *Hinter-Rhein*, which descends from the Bernardino. On the W. the snow-clad *Brigelser Horn* towers above the mountains of the Oberland. The garden, which is always accessible, is pleasantly laid out, and contains a well-kept hot-house etc. The château, opposite the entrance to the garden, was erected by the Bishops of Coire, and received its appellation from them in honour of the Abbot of *Reichenau* in the Lake of Constance (p. 20). It is now the property of *M. de Planta*. In 1794 Louis Philippe sought refuge here, and several reminiscences of his visit still exist.

A second covered wooden *Bridge* (so low as to endanger the heads of outside passengers) crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the *Hinter-Rhein*. In the vicinity is a large *Saw-mill* with several circular saws. (Post-road to Disentis see p. 306, footpath to Bad Pfäfers by the Kunkelsalp, p. 287.)

The fruitful valley, of which the E. side is termed Domleschg, Roman. Domgiasca or Tomiliasca (*vallis domestica*), and W. side Heinzenberg, Roman. Montagna, traversed by the road to Thusis on the l. bank of the *Hinter-Rhein*, is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and 2 M. wide. The stony and sandy bed of the *Hinter-Rhein* occupies almost the entire width of the valley, which is frequently inundated by its blackish-grey waters. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, their charming scenery, and the numerous castles which frown from almost every eminence on the r. bank. The mixture of languages and creeds in this district cannot fail to strike the traveller. At *Coire* the German language and Protestantism prevail, *Ems* is Roman. and Rom. Cath., *Reichenau* Germ. and Prot., *Bonaduz* (separated from Reichenau only by the *Vorder-Rhein*), *Rhätüns* and *Katzis* Roman. and Rom. Cath., the *Heinzenberg* Prot. and (in part) Germ., *Thusis* Germ. and Prot., *Schams* (Zillis, Andeer, and the mountain-villages) Roman. and Prot. The German villages of the Rheinwaldthal from *Suvers* to *Hinter-Rhein* form the limit of Protestantism and the Romansch language. Then beyond the Bernardino, the valley of *Misox*, belonging to the Grisons, which is Ital. and Rom. Cath.

The road soon ascends for a short distance. 1 M. **Bonaduz** (2013 ft.) (*Post*; *Krone*, on the l. at the end of the village), Rom. *Pan-a-tots* (bread for all), is probably so named from the

fertility of its fields.  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Rhätüns** (*Rætia Ima*), a village with a handsome castle on a rock rising from the Rhine, the property of the *Vieli* family. From the road a fine retrospective view of the castle of *Rhätüns*, the chapel of St. George, the church of Tamins, the Calanda in the background, the church of *Feldis* above, on an eminence on the r. bank of the Rhine. The two banks are connected by the *Bridge of Rothenbrunn*.

On the right bank are the Baths of *Rothenbrunn*, a weak chalybeate; above it the ruined castle of *Juvalta*, and the handsome châteaux of *Ortenstein* and *Paspels*. Farther on are the ruins of the church of *St. Lorenz*, and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg* and *Fürstenau*.

On the left bank, on an eminence, stands the ruined castle of (3 M.) *Realtu*, not visible from the road. Below this castle by the road-side is a large country-inn, "Zur Rheincorrection". On the l. side of the road, the large *Penitentiary* of the canton of the Grisons. Near ( $2\frac{1}{4}$  M.) **Katzis** (2053 ft.) (*Kreuz*) a nunnery on the r.; beautiful landscape. To the S is the snow-clad summit of the *Piz Curver*, beyond this, to the l., the Schyn Pass with the majestic *Piz St. Michel* in the background; to the N. the *Tinzenhorn* with the *Ringelspitz* (9730 ft.). Near Thusis, on a terrace by the cheerful village of *Masein*, stands the castle of *Tagstein* with pleasure-grounds, formerly the ancestral castle of the Capol family, as an inscription over the portal indicates. The Landgemeinde (p. 75) meets every two years on the sloping meadow in the vicinity.

$10\frac{7}{8}$  M. **Thusis** (2182 ft.), Ital. *Tosanna*, Rom. *Tosaun* (*Tuscia*) (\**Via mala*; \**Adler* or *Post*; \**Hôtel Hohenrhätien*; beer at the *Felsenkeller* on the Rosenbühl, fine view),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. from Katzis, on a spur of the Heizenberg, has been rebuilt in a superior style since a fire in 1845. Like many other villages, it is believed to derive its name from fugitive Tuscans. It is well adapted for a stay of some duration and as head-quarters for excursions.

Schyn Pass see p. 318. Those who do not intend to visit the Schyn Pass, should not omit to walk to the (10 min.) wooden bridge across the Rhine, from which a fine view of the valley is obtained.

From Thusis on the S. side of the Albula to Tiefenkasten in 3–4 hrs. (the Schyn Pass is, however, far preferable, being more shady and less fatiguing). Beyond *Sils* ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) the path traverses the pine-forest in a straight direction (not to the r.). At the ruin of *Campli* (1.) the narrow path descending to the l. should be avoided. After  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. the path is hewn in the rocks. Then a bridge across a deep and broad gully.  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. *Under-Mutten*, the inhabitants of which live in summer at *Ober-Mutten*, higher up; then either to the l. through the *Mühlbach* ravine down to ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) *Solis*, *Alvaschein* (see p. 322) and *Tiefenkasten*, or in a straight direction by ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Stürvis* (Farvege's Inn) to (1 hr.) *Tiefenkasten*;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. beyond *Stürvis* the path makes a circuit to the l. by the three chalets. — From Thusis to the Julier Road, see p. 322.

The *Nolla* flows into the Rhine on the S. side of Thusis. Its turbid stream is conducted by an artificial channel (visible

from the Nolla bridge) to the stony banks of the Rhine, there to deposit its mud and form alluvial soil. The Rhine is tinged for a considerable distance by its muddy tributary.

The Nolla sometimes attains so high a level as almost to reach the top of the arch of the bridge, and the whole valley is in imminent danger of being inundated. In November 1807, the fertile Domleschg was converted by this river into a sandy waste. — The *Lake of Lüscher* (6003 ft.), situated on the Heinzenberg (p. 352), above the village of *Tschappina*, has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla. *Tschappina* itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings being ascertained to change their positions.

The view from the Nolla bridge is very remarkable. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9234 ft.). The valley of the Rhine appears enclosed by lofty mountains. On the r. bank of the gorge, through which the Rhine flows, stand the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien* or *Hoch-Realt* (*Hoch Ryalt, Ruetia Alta*), 596 ft. above the river. This is the most ancient castle in Switzerland, founded, according to tradition, by the legendary hero *Ractus*, leader of the Etruscans during their retreat before the Gauls, 166 years after the founding of Rome, 587 B. C. The ruins of the castle stand on the S. side of the mountain; on the N. side is the *Chapel of St. John*, the most ancient and, for a long period, the only Christian church in the valley, the inhabitants of which embraced Christianity somewhat tardily. The castle sometimes derives the name *St. Johannisberg* from this chapel. Fine view of the entire Domleschg (p. 352).

From 1470 to 1822 the road here ascended the course of the Nolla through forest, and entered the gorge below *Rongellen* (see below). The path through the gorge, the celebrated *\*Via Mala*, was then only 4 ft. wide, and followed the l. bank the whole way. The new road was constructed, and the old path considerably widened in 1822. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1500 ft. A short distance from the entrance, near the *Känzeli*, the retrospective view is very fine, embracing the castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, *Thusis*, and the *Heinzenberg*. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from *Thusis* is a *Gallery*, 200 ft. in length, penetrating the solid and perpendicular rock. Immediately beyond it is a partially open gallery, over which the rocks project. The roaring river is visible at the bottom of the gorge, from the point where the side-walls cease and the wooden railings recommence. The *\*retrospective view*, through the narrow and gloomy defile, of the solitary tower of *Hohen-Rhaetien* and the sunny slopes of the *Heinzenberg* beyond is singularly beautiful.

Near the ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M.) *\*Post-stat.* (refreshments and a few beds) of the little village of *Rongellen*, which stands on an eminence to the r., the gorge expands into a small basin. Soon after, however, the precipices again approach one another. The road

crosses the river three times at short intervals:  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. first bridge, built in 1738;  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. second bridge, built in 1739;  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. third bridge (2567 ft.), built in 1834. The scene is most imposing in the vicinity of the \*middle (*second*) bridge. The Rhine, 300 ft. below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that the precipices above almost meet. On Aug. 27th, 1834, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. The extortions of the Bernese Oberland are here vividly recalled to mind by the apparition of a man who hurls stones into the abyss for the delectation of travellers. At the upper (third) bridge (erected after the inundation of 1834) the *Via Mala* ends.

The road now enters the more open *Valley of Schams* (2663 ft.) (*Vallis Sexamniensis*, valley of the six streams, which descend from the mountains on the r. and l., Ital. *Sessame*), the green meadows and cheerful habitations of which look doubly attractive to the traveller after the sombre passage of the *Via Mala*. In the background to the S. are the peaks of the *Hirli* (5346 ft.). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams (6 M. from Thusis) is *Zillis*, Rom. *Ciraun* (Refreshments at the post-stat.), with the most ancient church in the valley, of which the tower is the oldest part.

\**Piz Beverin* (9234 ft.), commanding a magnificent prospect, may best be ascended from *Schams*, 7—8 hrs.; guide 5 fr. A very fatiguing excursion, but unattended with danger.

On the eminence to the r., on the l. bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donat* behind which rises the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* or *La Turr*, the ancient residence of the governor of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent., the brutal behaviour of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years previously, gave rise to the deliverance of this district from their oppressive sway. Having entered the cottage of a peasant, against whom he harboured some resentful feeling, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for the midday meal. The peasant, *Johann Caldar*, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming: "Eat the soup thou hast seasoned" (*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pigneu* (destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and afterwards by fire; the waters, which contain iron and alkali, are conveyed by a conduit to Anderer, and there used for baths) a glacier-torrent is crossed by a bridge, which was the last completed on this route and bears the following inscription on the E. parapet: "*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Caveat Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*".

$7\frac{1}{2}$  M. *Andeer* (3004 ft.) (\**Krone* or *Hotel Fravi*), principal village of the valley, with a Prot. Romansch pop. of 581. Near the village stands the tower of the castle of *Castellatsch*; fine view of the valley from the church (erected in 1673).

From Andeer to Stalla (12 good hrs., the traveller should take provisions and wine from Andeer and start early), an arduous excursion which perhaps scarcely repays the fatigue. The path ascends the wild *Valley of Ferrera* (see below), passing through *Ausser-Ferrera* and *Inner-Ferrera* (or *Canicùl*, 4566 ft., Ger. Hundeloch, 31½ hrs. S. of Andeer, refreshments at the curé's). The upper part of the valley, with a German population, is named the *Averser Thal*. From (31½ hrs.) *Cresta* (6055 ft.) (Inn very unpretending) in the *Averser Thal* to (11½ hr.) *Juf*, thence (guide necessary) towards the E. to the summit of the pass, the *Stallerberg* or *Valetta Pass* (7955 ft.) 11½ hr., descent in 2 hrs. to *Stalla*, see p. 323. — From *Juf* a path leads towards the S.E. over the *Forcellina* (8229 ft.) direct to the *Septimer* (p. 323).

From *Canicùl* to *Pianazzo* on the Splügen route (guide necessary; the son of the pastor at *Canicùl* recommended). The path ascends through the forest in the *Val Emet*, skirting the precipice on the r. to the chalets of the *Emet Alp* (5812 ft.), whence the "stone man" on the summit of the *Passo di Madesimo* (7019 ft.) is visible, though there still remains two good hours' walk over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp before that point is reached. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*, and beyond this the *Calanda*: from the summit of the pass, the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, to the W. the *Tambohorn* (p. 357) is visible, S.E. the *Gallegione* (9650 ft.). On the S.W. side of the pass it is necessary to slide down a short snow-slope in a sitting position; then along the N. side of the beautiful little *Laquo di Emet*, down by the l. bank of the *Madesimo*, afterwards across meadows, through the village of the same name (4 hrs. from *Canicùl*), then on the r. bank of the *Madesimo*, reaching the Splügen route 1½ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 358).

The Splügen route winds upwards, passes the inconsiderable ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the *\*Roffla Ravine*, a gorge 3 M. in length, bearing some resemblance to the *Via Mala*, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance the *Averser-Rhein* precipitates itself from the *Ferrera-Thal* and joins the (3220 ft.) *Hinter-Rhein*. A short distance up the valley (steps ascend from the road, then a descent to the l.) the former stream forms a picturesque cascade, the spray of which rises in clouds to a considerable height. (Route through the *Ferrera-Thal* to *Stalla*, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge, the snow-fields of the *Einshorn* become visible in the early part of summer. Here is an ancient bridge across the Rhine; farther on, a rocky gateway, from 16 to 18 paces long (*Sasa plana*). The open Alpine landscape of the *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*) is now disclosed; to the r. the village of *Suvers* or *Sufers* (4076 ft.); opposite rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8361 ft.) and the *Einshorn* (9053 ft.); to the l. of Splügen, near the *Pizzo Uccello*, the *Tambohorn* (10,086 ft.); opposite, towards the W., the *Zapporthorn* (9198 ft.) and other mountains, see p. 404.

8¼ M. **Splügen** (4463 ft.) (*\*Hôtel Bodenhau*; diligence passengers breakfast here; *\*Hosig*), Rom. *Speluga* (from *Speluja*, without corn, or *Specula*, watchtower), capital (546 inhab.) of the *Rheinwaldthal*, the upper part of which valley resembles that of *Ursern*. The village is enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes on which it is situated. It con-









1 : 250 000

3 Stunden 4800 Schweizer Fufs

English miles





sists of half a dozen handsome houses and a number of smaller ones, with a church. In autumn large herds of cattle are constantly encountered in this village, on their way to the Italian markets. At this elevation oats seldom attain maturity. Numbers of Bergamasque shepherds (comp. p. 324) are also to be found with their flocks on both slopes of the Splügen. (Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 362).

## 96. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

39 M. Diligence twice daily to Chiavenna (8 fr. 40 c.) in 6 hrs., to Colico (12 fr. 30 c.) in 8¼ hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como. To Colico Swiss diligences, comp. p. 351 and Introd. IX. The seats on the r. afford the best view.

The road divides near the village of *Splügen* (4463 ft.), that in a straight direction leads to the Bernardino (p. 362); that to the l., which crosses the Rhine, winds upwards and traverses a gallery 262 ft. long. Outside-passengers must be cautious to avoid the beams which support the gallery. The barren *Kulkberg* rises above Splügen in the rear. The road then enters a bleak valley and ascends on the W. side by numberless zigzags, passing the lonely Berghaus (6264 ft.), to the summit (6517 ft.) of the **Splügen Pass** (*Speluya, Colmo del Orso*), 3569 ft. below the summit of the precipitous *Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn* (10,086 ft., ascent 3—4 hrs., not unattended with danger; the view extends N. to Suabia, S. to Milan, whence this mountain is visible, and embraces a large portion of the mighty glacier-world). The ice-mountain on the E. is the *Surettahorn* (9312 ft.). This narrow ridge forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. The frontier-stone indicates an elevation of 2117 mètres (6880 Eng. ft.). An ancient tower stands on the summit.

The Splügen was one of the Alpine passes with which the Romans were acquainted; till 1818 it was only a bridle-path. From Nov. 27th to Dec. 4th 1800, General Macdonald led his division, which was to cover the flank of the Italian army commanded by Brune, over this pass during a severe snow-storm. Whole columns of troops were precipitated into the abyss of the Cardinell (p. 358) by avalanches. The Austrian government caused the present road to be constructed from 1819 to 1821, in order not to lose a passage to Lombardy in this direction, after the completion of the Bernardino route.

Beyond the summit the road passes the first *Cantoniera* (house of refuge), and then reaches (15 min., 3 hrs. walk from Splügen) the *Dogana* [*metri 1904 sul. liv. del mare* (5861 ft. above the level of the sea), is the inscription on a stone tablet], formerly the Italian custom-office, now only a frontier excise-station, a group of houses, with an inn of very humble character, at the upper end of a bleak and barren valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The snow here often reaches in winter to the windows of the first-floor. Bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge during snow-storms, as a guide for travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the r. near the second wooden bridge, and traversed the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. The new road declines gradually by numberless zigzags along the E. precipice, and is protected against avalanches in many places by long galleries (the first 700 ft. long, the second 642 ft., the third 1530 ft.). These are constructed of solid masonry and covered with sloping roofs supported by pillars, to enable the snow to slide off; they are lighted by apertures at the sides, resembling embrasures.

As the second gallery is quitted, a beautiful view is obtained of the old road (destroyed by an inundation in 1834), and the village of *Isola*. The new road avoids the dangerous *Lira* gorge between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Immediately beyond *Pianazzo*, near the entrance to a short gallery, the considerable stream of the *Madèsimo* precipitates itself from a rock to a depth of 700 ft. into the valley below. This beautiful \**Waterfall* is best surveyed from a small projecting platform by the road. The conductor generally detains the diligence for a short time to enable passengers to alight and view the cascade. It is, however, visible from the windings of the road beyond. A Latin inscription on a stone tablet in the rock records the date of the construction of the route. (From Pianazzo to *Cunicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 356).

15 $\frac{3}{8}$  M. **Campo Dolcino** (3333 ft.) consists of two large groups of houses, the first of which contains the church, surrounded by ash-trees, and the cemetery ("*Cumpo Santo*"). In the second group,  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. farther, is the inn (*Post*). Here is the Italian custom-house office (passports are no longer demanded, but it is as well to be provided with one in case of necessity). Beyond this point is another Latin inscription in the rock, in honour of the emperor Francis who constructed the route from "*Clavenna ad Rherum*". A glance at the windings of the old road at once renders apparent the utility of the new one. Eight horses scarcely sufficed formerly to drag a moderately heavy carriage up the ascent.

The *Lira Valley* is strewn with fragments of rock, most of them of white brittle gneiss, which assumes a reddish tint on exposure to the air. The wild aspect of the valley is somewhat modified by the luxuriant foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which the slender white campanile of the church of *Madonna di Gallivaggio* gracefully rises. Near *S. Giacomo* there are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep mountain slopes. The vineyards of Chiavenna are now soon reached, and the rich luxuriance of Italian vegetation unfolds itself to the view.

8 $\frac{5}{8}$  M. **Chiavenna** (975 ft.), the *Clavenna* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of the county of Cläven (\*Hôtel Conradi,

adjoining the post-office, carriages; \*Chiave d'Oro. The Chiavenna beer is considered the best in N. Italy), an ancient town with 3000 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 360). Opposite the post-office are the extensive ruins of a castle, formerly the property of the *de Salis* family, frequently besieged in ancient times. Picturesque view from the castle-garden or "*paradiso*" ( $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. gratuity), which extends along an isolated rock, and is festooned with vines.

*S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, near the post-office, has an elegant slender clock-tower or *campanile*, which rises from an enclosure surrounded by arcades, formerly the *Campo Santo* or burial ground. Interior uninteresting. Adjacent are two *Charnel-houses*, in which the skulls and bones are carefully arranged. The *Battisterio* contains a very ancient font, decorated with reliefs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards; farther on, the effects of the inundations of the *Maira*, and its tributary the *Lira*, which joins it below Chiavenna, become apparent. Almost the entire valley, being enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near

6 M. *Biva* the road reaches the *Lago di Riva* or *di Mezzola*, so completely shut in by mountains that, previous to the construction of the road, the lake had to be crossed by boat. This piece of water originally formed the N. bay of the Lake of Como, but the deposits of the *Adda* have in the course of ages almost entirely separated the two lakes, which are now connected only by a narrow channel, recently rendered navigable. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake, in some places supported by embankments and masonry, in others passing through galleries, and crosses the *Adda*. Before the junction of this road with that of the Stelvio (p. 382), the ruins of the castle of *Fuentes*, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796, are seen on the r. It was formerly situated on an island, and considered the key of the Valtellina. At

9 M. *Colico* (678 ft.) (*Albergo Piazza Garibaldi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*, both in the Ital. style) the *Lake of Como* (p. 381) is reached. Travellers should avoid passing the night here, the situation being unhealthy. *Monte Legnone* (8039 ft.) towers above the town. Diligence to Chiavenna twice daily. Omnibus in correspondence with the steamboat which arrives at noon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fr. Messagerie (*Impresa Fojanini*) to Sondrio in 5 hrs., Bormio in 14 hrs., Tirano in 9 hrs., see RR. 85, 86.

## 90. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja.

*Comp. Maps pp. 324, 356.*

$33\frac{3}{4}$  M. Diligence once daily in  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (9 fr. 60 c.). In this direction the diligences are usually less crowded than on the return journey, for which coupé-places should be engaged several days in advance.

The **Val Bregaglia** (*Prægallia* of the Romans, so named from its position "in front of" their province of Cisalpine Gaul), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, opens near Chiavenna and extends upwards towards the E. as far as the Maloja. This valley, in most parts narrow, is watered throughout its entire length by the Maira or Mera. The lower part exhibits the luxuriance of southern vegetation, the upper is Alpine in character. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, between masses of rock clothed with dense chestnut woods, is strikingly beautiful, and rich in picturesque landscapes but its habitations, roads and bridges are in a lamentable state of dilapidation, the sole exception being the well constructed post-road from Chiavenna to Castasegna. No sooner, however, is the Swiss frontier crossed, than the contrast becomes most marked, the roads are good and the houses well built. In the Bregaglia alone are purely Italian communities to be found professing the reformed faith (at Poschiavo, p. 339, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1638 in number), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

At Chiavenna the road diverges to the E. and ascends the course to the *Maira*. On the road,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from Chiavenna, is a picturesque waterfall, the two arms of the stream forming a double cascade;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. beyond are two small villages, designated as "*Del comune di Piuro*".

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Maira, formerly stood the wealthy and flourishing town of Plurs (*Piuro*) with 2430 inhab., and surrounded by numerous country-residences. This town was entirely destroyed by a landslide in 1618. For several days previous to the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the slopes of Monte Conto, and numerous fissures were observed to form and widen upon the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these admonitory phenomena, and were buried together with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60 ft. in thickness, all attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of debris is now clothed with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts. The name of the town still survives in that of the little village of Plurs, where a traffic is carried on in articles manufactured of a soft kind of stone (talc, *lapis ollaris*), mentioned by Pliny under the name of "*Lapis Comensis*".

The road remains on the r. bank of the Maira, and passes through *Villa* or *Villa di Chiavenna*. Immediately below *Castasegna*, the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. *Castasegna* (2300 ft.) (*\*Schuhmacher's* restaurant; telegr. stat.), 6 M. from Chiavenna, is on the Swiss frontier. The name of this closely-built, but pleasing village indicates that its principal resources are derived from its chestnut-trees. The silkworm and white mulberry continue to flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo

Agreeable walk through a beautiful chestnut forest, passing the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to *Soglio* (3349 ft.) (*\*Giovannoli*), a village with 406 inhab., 1 hr. N.E. of Castasegna, the site of the deserted palaces and gardens of the *Salis-Soglio* family. Here the *pinus cembra*, or "Alpine cedar" (p. 325), is seen in strange juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the *Bondasca* Glacier.

*Spino*, a group of houses on the road below Soglio, possesses a brewery (good beer). Opposite, near *Bondo*, where the impetuous *Bondasca* falls into the Maira, stands a castle erected by the Counts of *Salis* in 1770. For three entire months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Here rhododendrons flourish by the side of chestnuts. The latter do not occur beyond this limit; the walnut ceases near *Stampa*.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its confluence with the *Bondasca*. *Promontogno* (Inn) (excursion of 3 hrs. to the interesting *Bondasca Glacier*, of which a fine view is obtained by ascending the slope to the l. by the last chalet in front of the moraine), a village belonging to the commune of Bondo. Above it tower the ruins of the considerable castle of *Castelmur*. Two lofty and massive walls descend into the valley. The road passes through a rocky gallery (*Porta*), which like the *Platifer* (p. 82) in the Levantine forms the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Near the tower of the castle, on the side of the mountain stands a handsome church, erected by Baron Castelmur in 1855 on the ruins of an ancient edifice, formerly the principal church in the valley.

The church of *St. Pietro* is picturesquely situated on an eminence; then *Stampa* (3171 ft.) and *Borgonuovo* (*Bornöv* 3257 ft.), which, with *Coltura* on the slope opposite, form the parish of *Stampa* (362 inhab.). On the height near *Coltura* stands the castle of Baron Castelmur.

11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> M. *Vicosoprano* (3280 ft.), Rom. *Vespran* (\**Corona* or *Post*), capital of the valley, with 237 inhab., at the confluence of the *Maira* and the *Albigna*, which forms a beautiful cascade near its glacier. The formation of the mountain ridges is here very peculiar.

The narrow *Albigna Valley* may be ascended from *Vicosoprano* as far as the *Albigna Glacier* (*Ghiacciajo dell' Albigna*), an interesting excursion of 4 hrs. — Those who are not liable to giddiness are recommended to ascend (6 hrs.) the *Piz Duan* (9620 ft.), which commands a rich and varied panorama. As guides the forester *Giov. Stampa* at *Stampa* and *Giac. Prevosti* at *Vicosoprano* are recommended.

The road soon after winds upwards (the old road, following the telegr. posts, is shorter) to (4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) *Casaccia* (4526 ft.), Rom. *Casütsch* (\**Post*; \**Mich. Mayer*, the lowest house on the l.; \**Agostino Zuan*; the two last without signs), the highest village in the *Val Bregaglia*. (Bridle-path to *Stalla* on the *Julier* route over the *Septimer* see p. 323.) *Pietro Torriani* is recommended as a guide.

The road which crosses the *Maloja* (the W. slope of which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation) passes the ruins of the Gothic church of *S. Gaudenzio* on the l., and ascends through beautiful fir-woods by steep zigzags, reaching the summit of the pass (5593 ft.) (tolerable inn) in 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hr. (From one of the windings a path leads in a few min. to the beautiful fall of the *Ordlegna*, which issues from the *Forno Glacier*. The spray of this fall is visible from the valley below, but the path to it is easily missed unless the zigzags of the road are followed.) On reaching the summit of the *Maloja*, travellers should not fail to mount the rock opposite the *Maloja Inn*, a few paces from the road, as it commands a fine view of the valley; the diligence halts for a few minutes on the summit, during which the ascent may easily be made.

From *Maloja* to *Samaden* see p. 326.

## 91. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

*Comp. Map p. 356.*

45 M. Diligence in 7½ hrs., fare 14 fr. 80 c. Two-horse carr. from Coire to Bellinzona 170, to Lugano 200 fr.

*Splügen* (4463 ft.) see p. 356. 1½ M., *Medels* (4719 ft.); 1¼ M. pasture of *Ebi* (4645 ft.), where the Landgemeinde (comp. p. 75) used formerly to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May; 1¾ M., *Nufënen*, Ital. *Novëna* (4851 ft.) (Hössli), the church of which is roofed with copper. About 2 M. farther,

6⅔ M. *Hinterrhein* (4999 ft.) (*Post*), the highest village in the Rheinwaldthal (*Val Rhein*).

**Source of the Hinter-Rhein**, the "*Sprung*" or "*Ursprung*" (source), is 4 hrs. to the S.W. (to the Zapportalp 3 hrs., thence to the source 1 hr. rough walking). The interest of this excursion (guide necessary) perhaps hardly repays the fatigue. The path, which is injured annually by inundations and landslips, for some distance traverses loose stones brought down by the river, which is crossed several times. The inhabitants of the valley say that the most favourable time for this excursion is the end of June, as avalanches are then no longer to be apprehended, although the snow is still lying, on which it is less fatiguing to walk than on the loose stones. On approaching the source from the last chalet occupied by the shepherds (p. 324), a wild and barren rock is seen on the r. bank, at the base of which the infant Rhine forms a small cascade. This bleak district is known as the *Hölle* (hell). Beyond, on the same side, is a rock partly covered with earth, on which in August rhododendrons bloom luxuriantly; this, by way of antithesis, is termed the *Paradies* (paradise). This narrow valley is terminated by the Rheinwald or Zapportal Glacier. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture (6821 ft.), in shape resembling a cow's mouth. The stream, at first considerable, is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries issuing from crevices of the glacier. On the l. bank lies the sunny Zapportalp (6021 ft.), with its flocks of sheep and goats. From this Alp, which has a S. aspect, the Rheinwald Glacier may be ascended, in order to obtain a good view of the vast mountains which enclose the Rheinwaldthal: the Marschelhorn or Moschelhorn (*Piz Moë sola*, 8933 ft.), the Rheinwaldhorn (10,460 ft.), the Güferhorn (10,445 ft.) etc.

The *Bernardino Road* crosses the first bridge (4974 ft.), which spans the Rhine with three arches, ½ M. beyond Hinterrhein. It then winds up the steep S. slope in zigzags, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Rhine. On reaching the ridge, it leads through a narrow and desolate valley to the **S. Bernardino** (6284 ft.). The Romans were acquainted with this pass, which, until the beginning of the 15th cent., was known as the *Vogelberg*. At the period when St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel in this district, a chapel was erected on the W. slope, whence the pass derived its present name (not to be confounded with the Great and Little St. Bernard, pp. 236, 232). Near the (¾ M.) small *Lago Moë sola*, where several species of rare and beautiful Alpine plants are met with, stands the large *Casa di Rifugio* (inn). From the S. extremity of this lake, the *Moësa* emerges, by which the road runs as far as its confluence with the Ticino above Bellinzona. The river is first crossed by a

handsome bridge, named after king *Victor Emanuel I.*, who first advocated the construction of this route. Before reaching the bridge the river forms a fine *Waterfall*. The *Moschelhorn* (8933 ft.) is visible from the foot of the bridge, through the arch of 70 ft. span. Farther on, the road is protected from avalanches by a roof. The S. slope of the mountain is far more precipitous than the N., but the windings of the road are so ingeniously contrived, that postilions can trot their horses down the entire descent.

10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. **S. Bernardino** (5005 ft.) (*Hôtel Brocco*; *Hôtel Ravizza*; pension 5—i fr.; *Hôtel Motto*, pension 6 fr.), the highest village of the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring, the *Acqua Buona*, which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley opens into the *Riviera* (p. 83) near *Bellinzona*. The lower part of this valley contrasts strongly with the *Rheinwaldthal*, in language, manners, cultivation and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are exclusively Rom. Cath., (Cardinal *Borromeo* (p. 373) having successfully crushed the first germs of the Reformation.

1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. Fall of the *Moësa*, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. **S. Giacomo**, <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. **Cebbia**. In order to see the fall to advantage the traveller should take the footpath between *S. Bernardino* and *S. Giacomo*, which runs first on the l., than on the r. bank of the stream. The road on the l. bank describes numberless zigzags, and displays exquisite landscapes during the descent. From the bridge of *S. Giacomo* (3527 ft.) a beautiful distant view of the valley is obtained, with the extensive ruins of the *Castle of Mesocco* (2250 ft.) and its four towers, destroyed by the inhabitants of the *Grisons* in 1526. This bridge (3527 ft.) is situated below the (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) village of

9 M. **Mesocco** (2432 ft.) or **Creneo** (\**Toscani*, adjoining the post-office; *Hôtel Desteffanis*). Nut-trees, chestnuts, vines and rich crops of maize indicate the Italian climate. The situation of *Mesocco* is charming. The valley is enclosed by mountain-slopes, from which numerous brooklets are precipitated over the rocks; between *Mesocco* and *Lostallo* there are 8 considerable waterfalls.

Beyond (1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M.) **Soazza** (1881 ft.) the bottom of the valley is attained, and the road becomes level. On the other side of the *Moësa*, traces of the inundation of 1834 (comp. p. 355) are still visible.

Near the second bridge below *Soazza*, the brook *Buffalora* forms a beautiful cascade near the road. Near (2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M.) **Cabbiolo** (1385 ft.), a waterfall. 1 M. **Lostallo** (1464 ft.) (Post) with extensive vineyards. At

9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M. **Cama** (1182 ft.), 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> M. from *Lostallo*, the first figs and mulberries are seen near the *Capuchin* convent. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M., **Leggia** (1055 ft.); 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> M., **Grono** (939 ft.), capital of the valley, with the massive tower of *Florentina*, near which is a chapel



adorned with ancient frescoes. The vines are here trained on trellis-work.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  M. *Roveredo* (914 ft.) (Posta; Croce), capital (1082 inhab.) of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful family *Trivulzio*.

*S. Vittore* (828 ft.), the last village of the Grisons; *Lumino*, first village of Tessin. Before the Moësa bridge is crossed, the Bernardino route joins the St. Gotthard Road (p. 83). Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Tessin* (*Ticino*) stands *Arbedo* (748 ft.), a village occupying a sad page in the history of Switzerland. On July 30th, 1422, a battle here took place between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth, termed *Chiesa Rossa* from their red colour, near the church of St. Paul.

$9\frac{3}{4}$  M. **Bellinzona** see p. 84.

Travellers may proceed from Bellinzona to Milan (p. 388) via Lago Maggiore (R. 95) or Lugano (next route): comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

## 92. From Bellinzona to Como (and Milan). Lake of Lugano.

*Comp. Map p. 380.*

$37\frac{1}{2}$  M. Diligence twice daily in 10 hrs. The (Swiss) diligence passes through Como to the Camerlata station. The passage of Monte Cenerè and the journey from Lugano to Capolago may be agreeably performed on foot.

The road leaves the valley of the Ticino near *Cudenazzo* (732 ft. p. 368),  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M. from *Bellinzona* (p. 84), and winds upwards through a beautiful chestnut wood, along the slope of **Monte Cenerè**  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M., commanding a variety of fine \*views of Bellinzona and the valley of the Ticino, the influx of the latter into the Lago Maggiore, the N. part of that lake, and Locarno. On the summit of the path (1702 ft.) stands a guard-house (*Corpo di Guardia*), originally erected for the suppression of brigandage, and near it the *Osteria Nuova* (inn). The road then descends between the mountains, in a fertile valley, and reaches

$9\frac{3}{4}$  M. *Birònico* (1390 ft.), where the *Vedeggio* (a stream which rises at the foot of *Monte Camoghè*, a few miles to the E., usually dry in summer) is reached.

The **Monte Camoghè** (6852 ft.) is usually ascended (6—7 hrs.) from Bellinzona or Bironico. Magnificent view of the broad plain of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain from Piedmont to the Valtellina. Travellers are not recommended to spend the night in the chalets on the summit. Those who wish to avoid this fatiguing walk, may enjoy a survey of the Italian lakes by ascending from the *Osteria Nuova* to the summit of **Monte Cenerè** (3866 ft., 2 hrs. walk).

Beyond Bironico the scenery is picturesque, and the soil rich and fertile; the double-peaked Camoghè is kept constantly on the l.;  $3\frac{3}{4}$  M., *Taverne Superiori*;  $\frac{1}{4}$  M., *Taverne Inferiori*, good inn;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  M., *Cadempino*; 1 M., *Vezia* (view from the church of Madonna di S. Martino),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. Lugano. On the opposite moun-

tains to the r. are several straggling villages, most of the white houses of which are furnished with an open balcony.

Towards Lugano, during the descent, the beauty and fertility of the country increase. The hill and shrine of *Monte S. Salvatore* first become visible; then the lake, in the clear green water of which the beautiful mountains of the neighbourhood are reflected. The road passes a number of handsome villas, and then reaches the town with its flat-roofed houses: in the foreground extensive *Barracks*.

93¼ M. **Lugano** (874 ft.), *Monte S. Salvatore* etc., see R. 93.

The road from Lugano to Como skirts the base of *Monte S. Salvatore* (p. 367) and the lake. After passing (2¼ M.) *S. Martino*, the calcareous rock is replaced by dolomite; this becomes gradually purer and whiter, until near (2¼ M.) *Melide* it changes into dark porphyry. An unsightly stone *Dam*, ½ M. long, 24 ft. wide, crosses the lake and connects *Melide* with *Bissone*. It was completed in 1846 at a cost of 700,000 fr.; its two extremities are arched. The road now skirts the E. bank of the lake, commanding beautiful views, and passes through *Maroggia*, *Melano* and (1½ hr.) **Capolago** (Inn, on the lake), where it quits the lake. Omnibus from Capolago to Como 2 fr. 10 cent., Camerlata 2 fr. 40 cent., Mendrisio 1 fr.; tickets issued on board the steamboat.

107⅘ M. **Mendrisio** (1117 ft.) (*Angelo*), 3 M. from Capolago, a small town with 2200 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, with three monasteries and handsome hospital.

\***Monte Generoso** (5218 ft.) (*M. Gionnero*, or *M. Galvaggione*), the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, may be ascended (4–5 hrs., guide necessary) from Mendrisio. A steep paved path, traversing vineyards, as far as (¼ hr.) *Salorino*; thence partly paved and partly stony through a chestnut forest, by *Sommazzo* to (1 hr.) *Cragno* (milk may be procured); then through forest and meadows to the small village of (1 hr.) *Cassina* at the foot of *Monte Generoso*, commanding an extensive prospect. The path then ascends, passing its different summits, the ascent of the last but one of which (⅞ hr.) is very steep; the last and highest is then attained (¼ hr.); from *Cassina* 2 hrs.: descent to Mendrisio 3 hrs. The view embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese and Lago Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N. At the foot of the mountain, figs and grapes thrive luxuriantly; higher up are dense forests of chestnuts and beeches, and beyond these, broom and scanty herbage. This mountain abounds in the rarest plants.

At *Ligornetto*, 1½ W. of Mendrisio, the eminent sculptor *M. Vinc. Vela* possesses a villa containing models of all his works, an interesting collection to which visitors are admitted.

From Mendrisio to *Balerna* (Inn) 1½ M., then (1½ M.) **Chiasso** (737 ft.) (*Angelo* or *Posta*), the last Swiss village. *Ponte Chiasso*, on the opposite side, belongs to Lombardy, and is the seat of the Ital. custom-house. The road crosses the *Monte Olimpino*; during the descent the view is very fine, embracing the Lake of Como, the Villa Raimondi (p. 386) and Como, above which rise the Corni de Canzo (p. 387) on the l., and the Castello

Baradello (see below) on the r. The road traverses *Borgo Vico*, the W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 386. The station at

$7\frac{1}{8}$  M. *Camerlata* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. distant from the harbour at Como (Omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 20 min., fare 50 c.). Opposite the station is the *Caffè della Stazione ed Albergo*. High above Camerlata rises the lofty and venerable tower of the *Castello Baradello*, destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa. Railway to Milan in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. see R. 99.

### 93. Lugano and its Environs.

*Comp. Map p. 380.*

**Hotels.** \**Hôtel du Parc*, in the former monastery of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, on the S. side of the town, R. 2—3, L.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , B.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , D. excl. W. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4 fr.; pension 6—9 fr., in winter  $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 fr. — *Grand Hôtel Suisse* and *Hôtel de la Couronne* are tolerable, but command no view. — Post and telegraph office in the Gov. Buildings (p. 367).

**Diligence** to *Luino* (p. 371) once daily in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., coupé 3 fr. 60, intérieur 2 fr. 90 c.; steamboat-tickets for *Lago Maggiore* are also issued at the office (two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 12 fr., incl. fee).

**Steamboat** to *Capolago* 1 fr. or 60 c.; to *Porlezza* 2 or 1 fr.

**Boats** to *Porlezza* (p. 380) with one rower 7 fr., two 12 fr., three  $16\frac{1}{2}$  fr.; to *Capolago* 6, 10 or 12 fr., incl. fee.

**English Church Service** at the *Hôtel du Parc* during the season.

**Lugano** (874 ft.), the most considerable town of the canton of *Tessin*, with 5600 inhab. (28 Prot.), is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name and enjoys a southern climate (the aloe blooms here in the open air), without the oppressive heat of the Italian towns. It is a most agreeable place for a lengthened sojourn: the environs display all the charms of Italian mountain-scenery; numerous white villas and country-seats are scattered along the verge of the lake; the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts in the background. To the S., immediately above the town, rises *Monte S. Salvatore*, wooded to its summit (p. 367); among the mountains towards the N. the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 364) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets also presents a thoroughly Italian appearance. On market-day (Tuesday) the Italian costume is to be seen here in every variety.

The convents were formerly very numerous, but were suppressed between 1848 and 1853, with the exception of two. The most important was *S. Maria degli Angioli*, now the *Hôtel du Parc*. The adjacent church contains three *Frescoes* by Luini, the \**Crucifixion*, one of his finest works, the *Last Supper* (on the l. wall) in three compartments, formerly preserved at the Lyceum, and a *Madonna* (1st chap. on the r.).

*S. Lorenzo*, the principal church, on an eminence (fine view from the terrace), said to have been designed by *Bramante*, has a tastefully adorned marble façade. The white marble reliefs represent the busts of the four Evangelists, Solomon and David.

Adjoining the Theatre are the handsome *Government Buildings*, with the inscription: *In legibus libertas; quid leges sine moribus et fides sine operibus.*

In a small temple at the *Villa Tanzina*, 5 min. S. of the *Hôtel du Parc*, is a bust of Washington: "*magnum sæculorum decus*". The proprietor of the villa, in which apartments are let, is an Italian who acquired a fortune in America. — The garden of the neighbouring *Villa Vasalli* contains some fine cypresses. — Superb view from the tower in the garden of the *Villa Enderlin*, to which access is permitted by the proprietor.

The handsome *\*Park* of *M. Ciani* extends along the N. bay of the lake; strangers readily admitted (gardener 1 fr.). The proprietor, a native of Milan, has erected a marble *Monument* in the park to the memory of his parents, the work of the sculptor *Vela*.

Opposite the *Hôtel du Parc*, on the new and broad quay, is a *Fountain* with a *Statue of William Tell*, 8 ft. in height, in white sandstone, designed by *Vinc. Vela*, and erected at the cost of *M. Ciani*.

In front of the church of *S. Pietro* near *Pambio*, 1½ M. S.W., stands a *Statue* (also by *Vinc. Vela*) of *Captain Carloni* who was killed in 1848 near *Somma Campagna*, fighting as a volunteer "*per la libertà e l'indipendenza d'Italia*". — 1 M. to the W. of *Pambio*, in the churchyard of *S. Abbondio*, near the (5 min. W.) church of that name, is a white marble *\*Monument* of the *Torriani* family, also by *Vela*, an admirably executed work.

Delightful excursion to *\*Monte S. Salvatore* (2797 ft.), ascent 2 hrs., descent 1½ hr., guide (4 fr.) superfluous, as the path cannot be mistaken; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee. 10 min. from the *Hôtel du Parc*, between a detached house and the wall of a garden, a good paved path diverges to the r. from the road to *Como*; 2 min. farther, where the path divides, not to the r., but straight on to the houses; between these the road ascends, past the handsome and conspicuous (25 min.) *Villa Marchino* to (5 min.) the village of *Pazzallo*, from which *Monte Rosa* is visible through a mountain-gorge. Here the path diverges to the l. from the broad road, through the gateway of the fourth house, and ascends to the l. by a stony but easy ascent in 1½ hr. to the Chapel on the summit (to which pilgrimages are made). Near the chapel is a small house with a spring, which however is frequently closed; in this case no refreshment of any kind can be obtained. The *\*view* embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, especially those above Lugano, sprinkled with numerous villas. To the E. above *Porlezza* is *Monte Legnone* (p. 381), to the l. of which, in the extreme distance, are the snow-peaks of the *Bernina*; N. above Lugano the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 364), l. of this the distant mountains of *St. Gotthard*; W. the chain of *Monte Rosa*, with the *Matterhorn* and other Alps of the *Valais* to the r. This view is seen to the greatest advantage in the morning, when *Monte Rosa* gleams in the sunshine. In descending, the route through *Carona* (1847 ft.) and *Melide* (p. 365) (somewhat longer) may be chosen.

The ascent (21½ hrs.) of **\*Monte Brè**, N.E. of Lugano, is another easy excursion, scarcely less interesting than the former. A road runs inland towards several mills at the foot of the mountain. Thence a broad and well-constructed path winds upwards to the r. to the small village of Desago, passing a few groups of houses. Another route to Desago from the town runs along the lake to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends from hamlet to hamlet through gardens etc. Above Desago the path divides; both routes are broad, and well-constructed, leading round the mountain, to the village of Brè on its farther side (Inn, bread and wine only). The route to the r., above the lake, is of surpassing beauty, that to the l. also commands a fine inland view. Near the church of Brè a narrow forest-path ascends to the summit of the mountain. This path also divides; the branch to the r. traverses the highest ridge of the hill, that to the l. leads to a spur of the mountain in the direction of Lugano. The summit may be attained by either. The view of the several arms of the Lake of Lugano, especially in the direction of Porlezza, and the surrounding mountains, is remarkably fine. Lugano itself is not visible from the summit, but from the above-mentioned spur a good view of it may be obtained. All these paths are easily traced. From Lugano to Brè about 1½ hr.; from Brè to the summit by the longest way about 1 hr.

**Monte Caprino**, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is much frequented on holidays by the townspeople, who possess wine-cellar (*cantine*) in the numerous cool grottoes by which the side of the mountain is honey-combed. These receptacles are guarded by numerous huts, which from a distance present the appearance of a village. Wine of good quality and icy coolness may here be obtained ("Asti" is particularly recommended). These cellars should be visited for their truly Italian characteristics.

## 94. From Bellinzona to Magadino and Locarno.

*Comp. Map p. 380.*

Diligence to Magadino twice daily in 1¾ hr. (2 fr.), in correspondence with the steamboats on Lago Maggiore; to Locarno twice daily in 2¼ hrs. (2 fr.).

The lower *Valley of the Ticino* is a broad, grassy, and partially wooded plain, to which the mountains, although distant, form an imposing background. The soil is well cultivated, the hills are covered with vines, in the midst of which numerous villas are situated; the low grounds, however, are marshy and unhealthy.

At **Cadenazzo** (631 ft.) the road to Magadino diverges to the W. from that leading S. to Lugano over **Monte Cenère** (p. 364).

9¾ M. **Magadino** (*Bellevue*, at the steamboat pier; telegr. stat.), consisting of two villages, the Upper and Lower, is situated on the N. bank of *Lago Maggiore*, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, in a marshy district.

The road from Bellinzona to Locarno crosses the *Ticino* by a long bridge (p. 84). It passes **Monte Carasso**, which affords a good survey of the mountains on the l. bank, **Monte Cenere**, the ancient town of Bellinzona, and the snowy heights of the Alps. The *Sementina*, issuing from a gorge, occasionally forms a picturesque waterfall near (3 M.) the bridge by which it is crossed. The plain, through which the sluggish *Ticino* winds, is marshy and subject to malaria. Near the *Bridge of Verasca*, where the road approaches the lake (3 M. from Locarno), the country becomes attractive.

12 M. Locarno (651 ft.) (\**Corona*, on the lake; \**Albergo Svizzero*, in the town higher and more healthy; telegr. stat.), one of the three capitals (2982 inhab.) of the Canton of Tessin, and a town of an entirely Italian character, is situated on the W. bank of Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Citron and orange trees, the vine hanging in festoons from the plane tree, elms and poplars, the graceful campanile, the smiling little chapels on the hills, and the azure lake, all tell of the land of which it is no exaggeration to say in the poet's words:

"Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste  
More rich than other climes' fertility." Byron.

In the 14th cent. Locarno numbered 5000 inhab., and was a very prosperous town. In 1553, an intolerant decree of the Rom. Cath. inhabitants banished those of their fellow-citizens who had espoused the Reformed faith. A number of the wealthiest of the latter repaired to Zürich, where they established the silk-manufactories which flourish to this day. Amongst the emigrants were the influential families of the *Orelli*, *Muratto*, etc.

The *Collegiate Church* contains a few good pictures. The handsome *Government Buildings* are situated in a large square and public garden. The pilgrimage church of \**Madonna del Sasso* (1089 ft.), on a wooded eminence above the town, commands a remarkably fine view.

The much frequented market at Locarno, held every alternate Thursday, affords an opportunity of observing the variety of costumes of the peasants of Tessin and the contiguous Italian districts. On Sept. 8th, the festival of Santa Maria, every one appears in holiday attire.

From Locarno to Domo d'Ossola (12½ hrs.) an interesting, but fatiguing path leads through the valleys of *Centovalli* and *Vigezza*; (2 hrs.) *Intragna* (1219 ft.) (Bustalli's Inn), where the carriage-road terminates; (3 hrs.) *Borgnone* (2173 ft.); (3½ hrs.) *Malesco* (Leone d'Oro), where the road again becomes practicable for carriages; (½ hr.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (\*Leone d'Oro), the most considerable place on the route, 3½ hrs. from Domo d'Ossola (p. 259).

From Locarno to Airolo. The carriage-road ascends (N.W.) the *Val Maggia*, following the course of the stream, which abounds in cascades; it reaches first (6 hrs.) *Cevio* (1296 ft.) (Inn moderate); next *Bignasco* (1364 ft.) (\*Posta), and then *Peccia* (2576 ft.), where the carriage-road ceases, and (4 hrs.) *Fusio* (Inn). *Airolo* (p. 82), at the S. base of the St. Gotthard is 7 hrs. distant; route easy. The more interesting of the two paths leading to it is from Fusio over the Alp *Campolungo* (highest point 7152 ft.), passing the little *Lago Tremorgio* (5627 ft.), to *Dazio Grande* (p. 82). From Locarno to Bignasco diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (2 fr. 90 c.). From Cevio to the Valley of Pommaret see p. 144.

## 95. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands.

*Comp. Map p. 380.*

Steamboats ply on the lake 3 times daily during the summer: from Magadino to Arona 4½ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 1½ hr., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 hr.; fares from Magadino to Arona 4 fr. 15 c. or 2 fr. 60 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 80 or 1 fr. 15 c., from Isola

Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 or 95 c., *landing and embarking included*. The steam-boats are the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Stresa 40 c.); and as they touch at the island 4–5 times daily, frequent opportunities are afforded for the excursion. Stations on the *E. Bank* (those are printed in *Italics*, with which the steamers do not communicate regularly; the others have piers; for particulars see the *Guida-Orario delle strade ferrate, e dei Piroscapi sul Lago Maggiore*, which also gives the tariff of the railways of N. Italy): Magadino, *Maccagno*, Luino (see p. 371), *Porto (Val Travaglia)*, *Laveno* (see p. 371), Sesto Calende; on the *W. Bank*: Locarno, *Ascona*, Brissago, Canobbio, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa*, Intra, Pallanza, *Susa*, *Fariolo*, Baveno, *Isola Bella*, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, *Meina*, Arona. — On board the boats from (Sesto Calende and) Arona to Magadino, agents of the innkeeper at Magadino offer to provide passengers with carriages for the passage of the St. Gotthard, see p. 67; private posting.

**Boats.** Travellers coming from the Simplon usually take a boat a Baveno (p. 372) to visit the Borromean Islands. The charge for an excursion not exceeding 2 hrs. is fixed for each rower at 2½ fr.; for 1–3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4–6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers, so that the half-hour's passage to Isola Bella is somewhat expensive. Half-way between Stresa and Baveno, opposite the island, there is a ferry-station where 1–2 fr. is exacted for a passage of scarcely 10 min.; the boatmen demand 5 fr. The passage from Stresa for 1–2 pers. costs 2 fr., for 3 or more with 2 rowers 4 fr., according to tariff. For the return from the island to the mainland, to Baveno, Stresa, etc., the boatmen demand 5 fr., but they reduce their terms as the time for the departure of the steamboat approaches (see above). From Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back, incl. stay 5 fr. with two rowers.

**Railway** from Arona to Milan, Genoa, Turin see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Railway-tickets may be procured on board the steamboats, on the arrival of which the trains leave Arona.

**Diligence** from Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. to Domo d'Ossola (p. 259), in correspondence with the diligence over the Simplon (R. 63). — From Luino Swiss diligence daily in 2¼ hrs. to Lugano, see p. 379. — From Magadino (in 1¾ hr.) and Locarno (in 2¼ hrs.) Swiss diligence twice daily to Bellinzona (see p. 368), thence in summer twice daily over the St. Gotthard to Lucerne in 18 hrs. (R. 25), and once daily over the Bernardino to Coire in 17 hrs. (RR. 91, 88).

**Lago Maggiore** (606 ft., greatest depth 2666 ft.), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. in length and averages 3 M. in width. The canton of Tessin possesses only the N. bank for an extent of 9 M.; this portion of the lake is also called the *Lake of Locarno*. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from *Zenna* belong to Italy. Its principal tributaries are on the N. the *Tessin (Ticino)*, on the W. the *Tosa*, on the E. the *Tresa*, flowing from the Lake of Lugano. The river which emerges from the S. extremity of the lake retains the name of *Ticino*. The N. banks are bounded by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded, whilst the E. shore towards the lower extremity slopes gradually away to the level of the plains of Lombardy. The W. bank affords a succession of charming landscapes. The water is of a green colour in its N. arm and deep blue towards the S.

The Steamboat leaves *Magadino*, the most N. harbour (p. 368), and steers first N.W. to

**Locarno** (p. 369). It now follows the W. bank, passes *Ascona* with its castle and seminary, *Ronco*, and *Brissago* (\**Albergo Antico*), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses conspicuous from a great distance and an avenue of cypresses leading to the church. The slopes above the village are covered with fig-trees, olives and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. Then *S. Agita* and *Canobbio* (*Serpente*); the latter, one of the oldest and most prosperous villages on the lake, is situated on a promontory at the entrance of the *Val Canobbino*, and enclosed by richly-wooded mountains.

The boat now steers for the E. bank in the direction of **Luino** (*Beccaccia* on the lake; *Posta*, at the pier) with the château of *Grivelli* surrounded by pines, the station for Lugano (p. 379). On the W. bank rise two grotesque-looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers *Mazzarda*, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** is beautifully situated in the midst of vineyards and olive-groves, which extend far up the slopes of the mountain. The W. bank is clothed with the richest vegetation, and studded with innumerable white houses and a succession of picturesque villages.

In a bay on the E. bank is situated **Laveno** (\**Posta; Moro; Stella*), a harbour formerly strongly fortified by the Austrians. The most beautiful mountain on the entire lake is **Il Sasso del Ferro** (3337 ft.), which rises behind Laveno, and commands a magnificent view of the lake and the snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. — Omnibus daily by *Varese* to *Como*, see p. 387.

As the boat approaches *Intra*, a rotunda with a statue, belonging to the *Villa Prina*, becomes visible. The valley, which here opens to the W., suddenly discloses a strikingly picturesque view of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: the *Cima di Jazi*, *Strahlhorn* and the *Mischäbel* (14,032 ft.) with its three peaks. They are lost to the view as the steamboat turns the point between *Intra* and *Pallanza*, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until *Isola Bella* is reached. From the island itself they are hidden by the mountains of the valley of the *Tosà*.

**Intra** (*Vitello d'Oro*), a flourishing town most as the manufactories of which have been established by Swiss, is situated on an alluvial soil, between the mouths of two mountain-streams, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino*. Omnibus daily between *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Gravellona*, *Omegna* and *Orta*, comp. pp. 260, 376.

On the promontory of *S. Remigio*, which here projects into the lake, stands a church on the site of an ancient Roman temple of *Venus*. This is the widest part of the lake. The little **Isola S. Giovanni**, one of the Borromean group, with its chapel, house and gardens, is the property of the canons of *Pallanza*.



**Pallanza** (*Universo*, at the wharf; *Italia*), the seat of the authorities of the province, is a thriving little town (2950 inhab.), most delightfully situated opposite the Borromean Islands. *Boat* with two rowers to the islands and back 4 fr., an excursion of 3 hrs.; to Baveno 3 fr.; *Diligence* to Domo d'Ossola in 5 hrs., on the arrival of the boat from Magadino. *Omnibus* to Orta, see above.

The lake here forms an expansive bay,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  M. long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  M. wide, extending in a N.W. direction, at the N. extremity of which is the influx of the impetuous *Tosa*. *Pallanza* (see above) and *Susa* are situated on the N.E. bank; on the S.W. bank *Fariolo* (Leone d'Oro, clean and moderate), where the Simplon-road leaves the lake (8 hrs. from Domo d'Ossola, see p. 259), and *Baveno* (*Bellevue*), 3 M. to the N.W. of Isola Bella, the usual point of embarkation for the Borromean Islands for travellers from the Simplon. Boats see p. 370. Those who prefer the steamboat to the Isola Bella (see p. 370) should select Stresa (p. 373) as their starting-point, as the steamers seldom touch at Baveno.

The steamboats rarely call at any of the stations on the large W. bay of the lake; they generally pass the *Isola Madre*, and touch at the *Isola Bella*. The group of the so-called **Borromean Islands** consists of *Isola Bella*, *Isola dei Pescatori* or *Superiore*, *Isola Madre*, and, farthest to the N., *Isola S. Giovanni*. The first and third of these belong to the Borromeo family, the second to the fishermen who inhabit it; the fourth, see above. Count *Vitaleo Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on *Isola Bella*, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on 10 terraces 100 ft. above the lake, and containing the most luxuriant products of the south: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent oleanthers, etc. The evening light is most favourable for the charming prospect which is here enjoyed. Grottoes of shells, fountains (dry), mosaics, statues etc. meet the eye in profusion, but in questionable taste.

The *Château*, the size of which is quite disproportionate to the extent of the island, is richly decorated, and contains a *Collection of Pictures* more numerous than valuable. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is very striking. A domestic hurries visitors through the château (fee 50 c.—1 fr. for each pers.), and consigns them to a gardener, who shows the garden with equal despatch for a similar fee. Adjacent to the château is the comfortable *\*Hôtel du Dauphin* or *Delfino* (R. 2, L.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , B. 1, D. at 4 o'cl. 4, A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  fr., Pension 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.). The steamboats do not always touch at Isola Bella, comp. the "*Orario*", mentioned p. 412. Excursion of 2 hrs. by boat to the other islands with one rower  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , with two 5 fr.

The *Isola Madre* on its S. side resembles the *Isola Bella*, and is laid out in 7 terraces with lemon and orange-trellises; on the upper terrace, a dilapidated "Palazzo." On the N. side

it is laid out with walks in the English style, which render it a pleasanter resort than the Isola Bella. On the rocks on the S. side are many beautiful aloes, some of which are generally in flower (fee 1 fr.). — The *Isola dei Pescatori* is entirely occupied by a small fishing village, the single open space being just sufficient for drying the nets.

The scenery of the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in the softness of its character. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer mountains the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno (p. 372). The traveller coming from the N. cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of these banks, studded with innumerable habitations, and clothed with southern vegetation (chest-nuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives); the extensive lake with its deep blue waters, and the beautiful girdle of snowy mountains, combining the stern grandeur of the High Alps and the charms of a southern clime. Rousseau at one time intended to make the Borromean Islands the scene of his "Nouvelle Héloïse", but considered them too artificial for his romance, in which human nature is portrayed with such a masterly hand.

About 5 min. after quitting the Isola Bella, the steamboat (best means of communication, see p. 370) stops at the village of

**Stresa** [Hôtel des Îles Borromées (diligence office)  $\frac{1}{4}$  M. to the N., recommended for a prolonged stay, boat  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for the first, 1 fr. for each subsequent hr.; Albergo Reale, Ital. inn; one-horse carr. to Domo d'Ossola for 1 pers. 15, 2 pers. 20 fr.; two-horse 30 fr.; to Arona with one horse 6 fr.; carriages for the Simplon route to Sion may also be procured]. The handsome modern edifice half-way up the mountain is a *Rosminian Monastery*, where Bishop Rosmini, founder of the order, died in 1855. At the N. extremity of the village is the *Palazzo Bolongaro*. Beautiful cypresses in the *Churchyard*. — Guide to Monte Motterone (p. 375) 5 fr.

As the boat pursues its course along the W. bank, the construction of the high-road, in many places supported by piers of masonry, attracts attention from the difficulties which had to be surmounted. The banks become gradually flatter, and Monte Rosa makes its appearance in the W. The boat touches at *Belgirate* (Grand Hôtel du Port-Franc) and *Lesa* on the W. bank, and finally stops at the Arona station.

**Arona** (\*Posta, R. 3, beautifully situated, expensive; \*Albergo Reale, near the steamboat-pier, more moderate; \*Italia, to the N. of the town; Café adjoining the Albergo Reale; Café du Lac by the quay), an ancient town on the W. bank, with 3153 inhab., extends upwards on the slope of the hill. In the principal church of *S. Maria*, the chapel of the Borromean family, r. of the high-altar, contains an \*Altar-piece, the Holy Family, a genuine work of *Giudenzio Vinci*; it is surrounded by 5 other smaller pictures, the upper representing God the Father, at the sides 8 saints and the donatrix.

On a height overlooking the entire district,  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. N. of the station and pier, is a colossal \*Statue of *S. Carlo*, 66 ft. in height, resting on a pedestal 40 ft. high, erected 1697 in honour of the celebrated Cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, born here in 1538, died 1584, canonized 1610.

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not devoid of artistic merit, except that the ears are somewhat out of proportion. The various parts are held together by iron clamps, and by stout masonry in the interior. By means of ladders, kept in readiness in the neighbourhood (fee), the lower part of the robe can be attained on the W. side, whence the interior may be entered. The venturesome climber may now ascend by means of iron bars to the head of the statue, which will accommodate 3 persons. A window is introduced at the back of the statue. The suffocating heat and the number of bats which infest the interior render the ascent far from an enjoyable undertaking.

Some relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring Church. The extensive building in the vicinity is an *Ecclesiastical Seminary*.

The handsome château above *Angera*, a Lombard village on the E. bank of the lake, belongs to Count Borromeo.

Railway by *Novara* to *Milan* (from Arona to Novara in 1 hr., thence to Milan in 1½ hr.; fares from Arona to Milan 8 fr. 85, 6 fr. 45, 4 fr. 50 c.; a delay of 1 hr. or more frequently occurs at Novara), *Genoa* and *Turin*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

The Steamboat proceeds from Arona to

**Sesto Calende** (*Posta*), situated at the S.E. extremity of Lago Maggiore, on the l. bank of the *Ticino*, which here emerges from the lake and, prior to the treaty of Villafranca, was the frontier of the Sardinian and Austrian dominions.

The Railway (direct) from Sesto Calende to Milan runs between *Gallarate*, 9 M. from Sesto Calende, and Milan (p. 388) in 1 hr. 5 min. comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Pedestrians returning to Switzerland should direct their luggage at Arona to Domo d'Ossola, poste restante, and after visiting the Borromeo Islands, proceed by Stresa to Orta over *\*Monte Motterone*, see below; thence, or, if more convenient, from *Gravellona* (p. 260), on foot or by carriage to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 259), from which the Swiss diligence to Brieg over the Simplon starts.

## 96. From Isola Bella to Varallo. Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Three days suffice to explore a district, which, though seldom visited, is one of the most beautiful of the S. Alps. Travellers from the Simplon should, after visiting the Borromeo Islands, commence this excursion at Stresa (p. 373), and terminate it at Arona; or Gravellona (p. 260) may be taken as the starting-point, and Stresa the termination, in which case the portion between Orta and Varallo must be traversed twice. From Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta 7, from Orta to Varallo 5 hrs. walking, from Varallo to Arona or Novara about 6 hrs. drive. — A guide (to the summit of the pass 4, to Orta 8 fr. and gratuity; *Giovanni Morandi* at Baveno speaks French) should be taken as far as the culminating point of the pass, or to the chalets, especially if the traveller propose to ascend to the summit of the mountain (1½ hr. additional), which in favourable weather he should not fail to do. A supply of provisions is also necessary for the excursion, as little except milk can be procured. Guides are more easily met with at Stresa than on the island. At Orta, mules at somewhat exorbitant charges.

The *Monte Motterone*, a long mountain ridge, separates Lago Maggiore from the Lake of Orta, and is crossed by a footpath (7 hrs.) from Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta. The path com-

mences at the landing-place of the boats opposite to the island, and ascends rapidly by the r. bank of the brook as far as the ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) village, beyond which it pursues a N. direction through the chestnut-wood on the slope of the mountain ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.), commanding a beautiful view of Lago Maggiore. On ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) emerging from the wood, the path ascends to the W., traversing heath and pasture; in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. it passes three masses of rock, crosses the brook and ( $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.) reaches a small group of houses ("*Ristorante all' Alpe Volpe*"), 10 min. below the culminating point of the pass. The summit of the mountain may be attained hence in 1 hr.

The extensive prospect commanded by the summit of **\*Monte Motterone** (4519 ft.) or *Marozzolo*, which might be termed the Rigi of the S. Alps, embraces the entire amphitheatre of mountains from Monte Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol. To the r. of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo di Bottarello, Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries and St. Gotthard, farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the long, imposing ice-range of the Bernina, which separates the Val Bregaglia (p. 360) from the Valtellina (p. 340). At the spectator's feet lie six different lakes, the Lake of Orta, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Monate, Lago di Comabbio, Lago di Biandrone and Lago di Varese; farther to the r. stretch the extensive plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, in the centre of which rises the lofty cathedral of Milan. The Ticino and the Sesia meander like silver threads through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion frequently appear to traverse a lofty table-land. The simultaneous view of the Isola Madre in Lago Maggiore and the Isola S. Giulio in the Lake of Orta has a remarkably picturesque effect. The mountain itself consists of a number of barren summits, studded with occasional chalets, shaded by trees. At its base the mountain is encircled by chestnut-trees, and the foliage and luxuriant vegetation of the landscape far and wide impart a peculiar charm to the picture.

At the chalets, 25 min. from the summit of the pass, milk may be procured; (15 min.) the solitary church of *Madonna di Lucciago*, (45 min.) *Chegino*, (15 min.) *Armëno*, (40 min.) *Masino* are successively passed, and (30 min.) the high-road is reached ( $\frac{3}{4}$  M from Orta) near the pension *Ronchetti Posta*. A short distance beyond the latter a path diverges from the road to the r., ascending in 10 min. to the *Sacro Monte* (see below), which may now in passing be most conveniently visited.

**Orta** (1140 ft.) (*\*Leone d'Oro*; *\*Hôtel St. Jules*, one-horse carr. to Gravellona 8 fr.; both on the wharf), a small town with narrow streets, paved with marble slabs, is most picturesquely situated on a promontory extending into the lake, at the base of a precipitous cliff. At the S. entrance of the town is the handsome villa of the Marquis Natta of Novara.

Above Orta rises the **\*Sacro Monte** (ascent between the two hotels), a beautifully wooded eminence, laid out as a park, on which 20 chapels were erected in the 16th cent. in honour of S. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from the life of the saint. The life-size figures are composed of terra cotta, highly coloured, with a background al fresco; as a whole, though destitute of artistic worth, the representations are animated and effective. The best groups are in the 13th, 16th and 20th chapels, the latter representing the canonization of the saint and the assembly of cardinals. The *\*Tower* on the summit of the hill commands an admirable

panorama; the snowy peak of Monte Rosa rises to the W. above the lower intervening mountains. The "*Eremita del Monte*" expects a fee of 1 fr., for showing the above-mentioned three chapels.

A good road on the E. bank of the lake connects Orta with (7½ M.) *Omegna* (\*Posta) at the N. extremity of the lake, and (4½ M.) *Gravellona* on the Simplon route (p. 260). A boat (2 fr.) with one rower conveys the traveller from Orta to Omegna in 1½ hr. Omnibus from Omegna to Pallanza (p. 372), fare 1½ fr.

From Orta to Arona omnibus (2½ fr.) daily in 3 hrs. by *Buccione*, a village at the S. extremity of the Lake of Orta, high above which, on the wooded height, rises the handsome tower of the former *Castello di Buccione*; *Gozzano* (on the eminence to the l. stands *Bolzano*, an episcopal chateau with a church and seminary); *Borgomanero* (see below) and *Oleggio Castello*.

Railway from Gozzano to Novara (in 1¼ hr., fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c., 2 fr.) by *Borgomanero* (Rama secca), a handsome town with 10,000 inhab., *Momo* and *Caltignaga*.

In the Lake of Orta (1½ M. in breadth, 9 M. in length), opposite to Orta, rises the rocky island of *S. Giulio*, covered with trees and groups of houses. The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the inhabitants of this district to Christianity, has been frequently restored; it contains columns of porphyry, a mosaic pavement, several good relics, some ancient frescoes, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari. The bone of a whale is exhibited to the credulous as a vertebra of a huge serpent, destroyed on the island by St. Julius. *S. Giulio* is the seat of an ecclesiastical seminary. Boat to the island and back 1 fr.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, the white houses of the village of *Pella* peep from the midst of vineyards and groves of chestnut and walnut-trees. Passage from Orta to Pella, when the boatmen diverge from the direct route to a point whence the entire lake may be surveyed, 2 fr. with 2 rowers.

A path towards the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, in 20 min. to *Madonna del Sasso*, the picturesque church of the village of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the verge of a precipice, rising many hundred feet perpendicularly above the lake, commands a fine prospect.

At Pella mules may be procured for the journey over the Colma to Varallo (5 hrs., guide unnecessary). A steep path ascends the hill to the W., traversing luxuriant gardens (vines, figs, pumpkins, fruit-trees); in 12 min. the ascent to the r. must be avoided. In 1 hr. from Pella, *Arola* is reached, at a small chapel beyond which the ascent to the r. must again be avoided: the path pursues a straight direction and soon descends. The *Pellino*, a mountain torrent, descending from the Colma, forms (5 min.) a picturesque waterfall. Beautiful retrospective views of the lake. The path now ascends through a shady wood, between disintegrated blocks of granite which crumble beneath the touch, to the *Col di Colma* (2½ hrs. from Pella), a ridge connecting *Monte Pizzigone* with *Monte Ginistrella*. The prospect of the Alps is beautiful, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of

Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the r.), the traveller overlooks the fruitful *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path, again traversing groves of chestnut and walnut-trees, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, now leads through the *Val Duggia* to (1 hr.) *Civiasco* and (1 hr.)

**Varallo** (1219 ft.) (*\*Italia; \*Posta; Falcone Nero*), the principal village in the valley of the *Sesia*, which is frequently dry in summer. The old town and the *Sacro Monte*, when seen through the arches of the bridge, have an extremely picturesque aspect.

The *\*Sacro Monte*, the object of numerous pilgrimages, rises in the immediate vicinity of the town. It is attained in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr. by a path, shaded by beautiful trees, but the enjoyment is somewhat diminished by the importunities of numerous beggars. The summit, surmounted by a chapel and crucifix, commands a magnificent view. Besides the church, fountains etc., there are in all 46 Chapels or Oratories on the *Monte Sacro*, many of them buried among the trees. They all contain representations of scenes from the life of the Saviour, in terra cotta, with life-size figures arranged in groups. Each chapel is devoted to a different subject; the 1st, for example, the Fall, the 2nd the Annunciation, and so on to the 46th, which contains the Entombment of the Virgin. Some of the frescoes by *Pellegrino Tibaldi* and *Gaudenzio Ferrari* are well worthy of inspection; even the external decorations are not entirely devoid of interest. This "*Nuova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo*" was founded by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII. As a resort of pilgrims, it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 373) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is admirably adapted as head-quarters for excursions to the neighbouring valleys; it is easily accessible, and in beauty and grandeur of scenery surpassed by no other Alpine district.

The carriage-road to Arona descends the picturesque valley of the *Sesia* to (6 M.) *Borgo-Sesia*, ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Romagnano* (Post); quitting the *Val Sesia*, it then crosses the mountains to ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  M.) *Borgomanero*, and (6 M.) *Arona* (p. 373). — Omnibus twice daily from Varallo to Novara, junction of the railways to *Arona*, *Milan*, *Alessandria* (*Genoa*) and *Turin*. Comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

From Varallo to Macugnaga (p. 262) several mountain paths lead, all fatiguing, and traversing difficult passes. The shortest (15 good hrs.) leads by Carcoforo in the *Val Sernenza* and the *Col di Bottiglia* (*Passo Piana*). From Varallo by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to *Balmuccia* in the *Val Sesia* is a drive of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hr. (One-horse carr. 6 fr. including fee.) The entire *Val Sernenza* must then be ascended on foot by a rough, half-paved path, by *Boccioletto* and *Rimasco* (the higher of the two poor, but expensive inns is the better), in 5 good hrs. to *Carcoforo*, where an experienced guide should be engaged for crossing the pass. In the *Val di Quarazza*, into which the pedestrian descends to the N.W., are two magnificent waterfalls, frequently visited by travellers on their way to Macugnaga from the N. or E. From Carcoforo to Macugnaga  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. — Another path leads from *Rimasco* (see above) N.W. through the *Valle Piccola* to *Rima* (poor inn), 7 hrs. from Varallo, whence another extremely fatiguing pass ("*Little Turlo*"), by no means recommended, traverses the mountain to the *Val di Quarazza* (from *Rima* to Macugnaga 8 hrs.). — Others prefer making a digression to *Alagna* (3705 ft., see below), in a singularly beautiful situation, and the *Turlo Pass*, which like the last mentioned is extremely arduous and uninteresting. — Another

route ascends N. through the *Val Mastallone* by *Fobello* to *Ponte Grande* (p. 261), and thence to *Macugnaga*.

From *Varallo* by *Gressoney* to *Le Breuil* (p. 268) two days' excursion. Conveyance from the post-office at *Varallo* daily in 2 hrs. to (12 M.) *Piode*, ascending the *Val di Sesia* (see above) with which the *Val di Sermenza* unites at *Balmuccia*. Thence a gradual ascent of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to *Mollia* (\**Albergo Valsesiano*), and ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) *Riva* (tolerable inn). Here several of the peaks of *Monte Rosa* become visible, of which a still finer view is obtained from *Alagna* (3705 ft.). The inn at *Alagna*, where German is spoken, is better than that of *Riva*, but travellers proceeding to *Gressoney* must return to *Riva*. To the W. of *Alagna* lies the *Passo d'Ollen* (8628 ft.), leading to *S. Giacomo la Trinità* (*Gressoney la Trinité*).

Ascending gradually from *Riva*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. in the *Val Vogna*, the path passes through several miserable villages, then forms a sharp angle to the r. and mounts a precipitous slope (in 2 hrs.) to the *Col di Valdobbia* (7844 ft.), the hospice of which is visible during the last  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Here refreshments and rough accommodation for the night may be procured. The path descends still more precipitously, at first traversing a snow-field and loose stones, and finally pine-forest, in 2 hrs. to *Gressoney St. Jean* (4371 ft.) (\**Inn*, German). The view from the *Col di Valdobbia* is insignificant, but embraces a charming survey of the *Val Gressoney* with its verdant pastures, pine-clad slopes, groups of cottages, and picturesque waterfalls. Towards the N. it is terminated by the *Lyskamm* (comp p. 274); to the N.W. rises the snow-clad *Grav-Haupt* (10,350 ft.).

Descending the valley from *Gressoney*, the traveller reaches *Pont St. Martin* in the *Dora Valley*, on the road from *Aosta* to *Ivrea* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*), in 5 hrs.; or in 4 hrs. over the *Ranzola-Furke* to *Brusson* (4134 ft.), and in 4 hrs. more by the *Col de Jon* to *Châtillon* (p. 269).

The direct route from *Gressoney* to *Le Breuil* is more interesting, but more arduous. The path gradually ascends in the *Val Gressoney* for 2 hrs., then turning to the l., ascends rapidly in 1 hr. to a chapel commanding a magnificent prospect of the *Lyskamm*, the *Lys Glacier* and three peaks of *Monte Rosa*. After another hour's climbing, the *Furca di Betta* (8126 ft.), is attained, whence the chain of the *Pennine Alps*, rising above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the imposing snow-clad *Grand Combin* (p. 235) are visible.

After a steep descent of 1 hr., *Resel* or *Resy* is reached; at the first chalet scanty refreshments, a mule may be hired. The path to *Le Breuil* traverses the *Col des Cimes Blanches*. By the same route the *Matterjoch* or *Theodul Pass* (p. 268) may also be attained without passing through *Le Breuil*; this path is, however, more dangerous than that from *Le Breuil* on account of the crevasses of the glacier. The path from *Resel* descends and ascends for 1 hr., skirting the glaciers of *Ayas* and *Aventina* and avoiding the ravines of the glacier-brooks and the huge fragments of granite by various circuits, and finally ascends rapidly to the chalets of *Aventina*, where the direct path to the *Matterjoch* diverges to the r. The path to *Le Breuil* mounts in 1 hr. to the *Col des Cimes Blanches* (9265 ft.) whence the mountains of *Val Tournanche* and the entire Alpine chain from *Mont Blanc* to *Aosta* are visible. A small lake lies to the l.; far and wide the scene is one of utter desolation. After descending from the *Col*, the path to the r. must be selected, by which in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. (to the l., also  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., to the church of *Val Tournanche*, p. 268) *Le Breuil* (p. 268) is reached. (The passage of the *Matterjoch* is considered less fatiguing from *Le Breuil* than from *Zermatt* on the N. side. Distances from the *Hôtel du Mont Cervin* near *Le Breuil*: to the S. base of the glacier 2 hrs., to the summit of the pass 1 hr., to the N. base of the glacier 1 hr., to *Zermatt*  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., altogether  $6\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., two of which are occupied in crossing the glacier, comp. p. 268).

These three passes, the *Col di Valdobbia*, the *Furca di Betta* and the *Col des Cimes Blanches* are also practicable for mules. The guides on the Italian side of *Monte Rosa* are sometimes unreasonable in their de-

mands and not strictly trustworthy. From Riva to Gressoney (5½ hrs.) a charge of 10 fr., including fee, is made, from Gressoney to Le Breuil (1½ hrs.) 10 fr., provisions (which must be taken from Gressoney) and fee. Mule from Besel to the summit of the Col des Cimes Blanches 8 fr. Guide from Le Breuil to Zermatt 15 fr., including fee. This route is, however, one of the most interesting and imposing Alpine excursions which can be undertaken, and far surpasses the Tour du Mont Blanc (comp. p. 228).

## 97. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

*Comp. Map p. 380.*

Diligence from *Luino* to *Lugano* in 2¾ hrs. (coupé 3 fr. 60, interior 2 fr. 90 c.); two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 10—12 fr.; return-carr. occasionally met with, charges moderate. Steamboat from *Lugano* to *Portezza* (once daily), on Tuesdays 3 trips, fares 2 or 1 fr.; tickets may be procured on board the steamboats for the omnibus in correspondence (2½ fr., coupé 3 fr.), and for one-horse (6 fr.) and two-horse carr. from *Portezza* to *Menaggio* (in 2 hrs., on foot in 3 hrs.). Rowing-boat from *Lugano* to *Portezza* with one rower 7, with two 12, with three 16½ fr. — Steamboats on *Lago Maggiore*, s. p. 369, on the *Lake of Como*, s. p. 380.

A good road leads from *Luino* (p. 371) to *Lugano*, ascending immediately in the rear of *Luino* and commanding a fine retrospective view of *Lago Maggiore*. After 3 M. the Italian and Swiss frontier is attained on the height, at *Fornasette*, the seat of the Italian custom-house.

The road now descends; the background to the E. is formed by *Monte S. Salvatore* with the chapel on the S. peak (p. 367). The river *Tresa* is then approached and skirted as far as (4½ M.) *Ponte Tresa*, situated on a bay of the *Lake of Lugano*, and so enclosed by mountains as apparently to form a separate lake. A bridge over the *Tresa* (which the road does not cross) here connects the Swiss with the Italian bank. The *Tresa*, the outlet of the *Lake of Lugano*, falls into *Lago Maggiore*, ¾ M. to the S.W. of *Luino*.

The road leads by the N.W. bank of this arm of the *Lake of Lugano* to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, with an ancient castle of the Beroldingen family, and (1½ M.) *Agno* (908 ft.), crossing the river of that name; it then gradually ascends (to the l. the small *Lake of Muzzano*) the eminence at the E. base of which (3 M.) *Lugano* (p. 366) is situated.

The \**Lake of Lugano* (872 ft.), Ital. *Lago Ceresio*, presents a succession of the most beautiful landscapes, and is a worthy rival of its more celebrated and imposing neighbours the *Lakes of Como and Maggiore*. In the vicinity of *Lugano* the banks are picturesquely studded with villas and chapels, and planted with the vine, fig, olive and walnut. The W. side of the S. arm also possesses several delightful points of view (p. 365). On the N. bank (l.) *Castagnola*, r. (S.) the "cantine" (p. 368) of *Monte Caprino*; l., charmingly situated at the base of *Monte Bré* (p. 368),



*Gandria* with its hanging gardens (on lofty arcades) and vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (1.) *Bellarua* (frontier), *Oria* with the *Villa Bianci*, *Albogasio*, *S. Mametto* at the influx of the *Soldo*. To the r. the bank is studded with wine-cellars ("cantines"). To the l. *Loggio*, *Cresogno* and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lie *Osteno* and *Claino*. At the N. extremity of this E. bay lies **Porlezza** (*Inn*), possessing a harbour, seat of the Italian custom-house officials. Rowing-boat to Lugano 10—12 fr. Steamboat and omnibus, see p. 379.

A good road leads from Porlezza to Menaggio (one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 10 fr.; return-carr. more moderate). The walk (3 hrs.) from the Lake of Lugano to the Lake of Como affords an uninterrupted series of beautiful views, terminated by a magnificent prospect from the highest point, near *Croce*, of the greater portion of the Lake of Como. Near *Croce*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. before Menaggio is reached, a footpath leads to the r. direct to *Griante* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 383). From the carriage-road to *Menaggio* (p. 382) the *Villa Vigoni* (p. 382) near *Loveno* may be conveniently visited.

## 98. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat (1866) at 8 a. m., 1 and 4. 15 p. m. from Como to Colico in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs.; at 3 and 6 a. m. and 3. 15 p. m. from Colico to Como; to Lecco, since the completion of the rail. to Bergamo (p. 386), daily from Como and from Colico. Fares: from Como to Colico 4 fr. or 2 fr. 10 c.; from Como to Cadenabbia or Bellaggio 2 fr. 55, or 1 fr. 40 c. Stations on the **W. Bank**: *Moltrasio*, *Carate*, *Laglio*, *Torrigio*, *Argegno*, *Campo*, *Lenno*, *Cadenabbia* (pier), *Menaggio* (pier), *Rezzonico*, *Cremia*, *Dongo*, *Grave-lona*, *Domaso*; on the **E. Bank**: *Torno*, *Nesso*, *Bellaggio* (pier), *Varenna*, *Bellano*, *Dervio*, *Colico* (pier); tickets (gratis) for the ferry-boats attached to the steamboat tickets (the boatmen however expect a trifling gratuity). Between Cadenabbia, or Menaggio, and Bellaggio, the steamboat is the cheapest mode of conveyance, especially for single travellers. Those who embark at intermediate stations between Como and Colico must provide themselves with a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico.

**Boats**, 1 fr. for the boat, 1 fr. each rower per hr. (at Cadenabbia they charge "*per una escursione*", without regard to its length, with 1 rower 2, with 2 rowers 4 fr.). A third rower is generally anxious to join the party: he may be got rid of by the words "*basta due*" (two are enough). Travellers should observe the time of starting, and pay according to the preceding tariff, an acquaintance with which is the best protection against extortion. Should an attempt be made, the words "*C'è la tassa*", "that is the fare!" will probably frustrate it. An additional fee of  $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fr. amply suffices. In case of dispute reference to the innkeepers is of little avail, there being a community of interest between them and the boatmen. Those who wish to ascertain beforehand what they will have to pay, should put the following question: *Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi etc.)*

**Plan of Excursion.** Those who wish to visit the Lakes of Como and Lugano (p. 379) and Lago Maggiore (p. 369) without loss of time, should pursue the following route, starting from Como: at Como inspect the Cathedral (interior), the Town-hall (exterior) and Volta's monument; proceed by steamboat in the evening in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to Cadenabbia or Bellaggio,









spending the night there. Next morning visit Villa Carlotta, Villa Serbelloni and Villa Melzi; by steamboat in  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr., or by rowing-boat, to Menaggio: thence by omnibus at 11 a. m. (fare  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) in 2 hrs. to Porlezza, in time for the steamboat which starts for Lugano at 1. 15 p. m. (Sund. and Tuesd. excepted), arriving in 1 hr. (2 fr. or 1 fr.), early enough to leave time for the ascent of Monte S. Salvatore. From Lugano Diligence to Luino at 9 a. m. in  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hrs., steamboat from Luino in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. to the Borromean Islands, thence in 1 hr. to Arona. The above information is obtained from the time-tables of last summer.

The **Lake of Como** (656 ft; greatest depth 1810 ft.), Ital. *Lago di Como* or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (*Georg. II. 159*), is in the estimation of many the most beautiful of the lakes of N. Italy.

Numerous bright villas of the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts strongly with the greyish tints of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye bears a strong resemblance to the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000 ft. The scenery of the lake, as seen from the deck of the steamboat, though on a far grander scale, faintly resembles the Rhine, the banks on both sides being perfectly distinguished by the traveller. The lake is altogether about 36 M. long; its greatest width is scarcely 3 M. At Bellagio (p. 383) the lake separates into two branches, termed respectively the Lakes of Como and Lecco. The Adda enters at the upper extremity and makes its egress near Lecco. The W. arm, or Lake of Como, has no outlet. — The population of the banks of the lake is of an industrious character; the production and manufacture of silk is their principal employment. — The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, natives of Como, the elder of whom prosecuted his philosophical researches in the surrounding district. — The lake abounds in fish; trout of 20 lbs. weight are not unfrequently captured. The "Agoni" are a small, but palatable variety.

### The Lake of Lecco.

#### Eastern Bank.

Colico see p. 359.

Dorio and Corenno.

Dervio, at the mouth of the Varrone, at the foot of Monte Legnone (8039 ft.), which rises almost perpendicularly from the lake, and its prolongation, Monte Legnoncino (4647 ft.).

#### Western Bank.

Domūso, delightfully situated, possesses several handsome villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Lasquez*.

Gravedōna, the most populous village on the lake, picturesquely situated at the entrance of a gorge. The handsome villa with four towers at the upper extremity was built by Cardinal Gallio of Milan, and is now the property of a private individual. The church, dating from the 13th cent., contains two Christian inscriptions of the 5th cent.

Dongo, with a Dominican monastery. From Garzeno, on the height above Dongo, a path, now seldom frequented,



## Eastern Bank.

*Bellūno*, at the foot of *Monte Grigna* (8805 ft.), at the mouth of the *Pioverna*. This valley extends inland towards *Lecco*, and is noted for its ironworks.

*Gittana*, landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, which is situated 500 ft. above the lake. Pension 5 fr., 2 fr. additional "*per le diverse operazioni idropatiche*". Donkey from *Gittana* to *Regoledo* 1 fr., horse or litter 2 fr.

**Varenna** (\**Albergo Reale*). In the vicinity, especially towards the N., are some remarkable galleries in the rock on the *Stelvio*-route (p. 382). The marble procured from the neighbouring quarries is polished and worked in the town. To the S. of the town stands an extensive manufactory, 8 stories in height. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  M. S. of *Varenna*, a waterfall 900 ft. high, of the *Fiume Latte*, or milk-stream (from its white colour) precipitates itself through a cavern in the rock. This fall is generally very fine between March and May, whilst in some years it commences in August and disappears again in September; in very hot summers it dries up altogether. *Varenna* is perhaps the most beautifully situated spot on the lake; opposite lies the peninsula on the N. extremity of which stands the *Villa Serbelloni*, and the lakes of *Lecco* and *Como* are embraced at one glance. The beauty of its situation is particularly remarkable if the traveller ascends the somewhat steep path which leads from

## Western Bank.

leads over the *Passo del Jorio* to (10 hrs.) *Bellinzona*. Next *Musso*.

*Pianello* and *Crema*, with picturesque church.

*Rezzōnico* (*Raetionicum*) with the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th cent. Next *S. Abbondio*.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* (the Orange rock), traversed by the Russians under *Bellegarde* in 1799, on which occasion many lives were lost.

At **Menaggio** (*Corona*), whence a road leads to *Porlezza* on the Lake of *Lugano* (p. 380), there is an extensive silk manufactory, which travellers are readily permitted to inspect. On an eminence ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.) near the church of *Loveno* (\**Inn*), stands the *Villa Vigoni* (\**view*). formerly the property of *Herr Mylius*, of *Frankfort*, a liberal patron of the fine arts (d. 1854), and the benefactor of the entire neighbourhood, as the monuments to his memory testify. The villa contains some admirable works in marble (*Eve*, *Jesus in the temple*, the *Finding of Moses*, *Ruth*) by modern Italian sculptors, reliefs by *Thorwaldsen* (*Nemesis*, in the temple erected by *Herr Mylius* to his son's memory) and *Marchesi*; in the garden-saloon a \*group by *Argenti*, the proprietress with her children.

To the S. of *Menaggio* close to the lake stands the new and palatial *Villa Mylius*.

## Eastern Bank.

Fiume Latte to the fall, then skirts the slope of the mountain and descends gradually to Varenna. The view from the ruined castle of *Torre di Vezio*, higher up, is still more extensive

## Western Bank.

Here the lake divides: the S.W. arm is properly named the Lake of Como, the S.E. the Lake of Lecco; these two arms are separated by the *Punta di Bellaggio*.

**Bellaggio** (665 ft.) (\*Grande Bretagne, \*Genazzini, both beautifully situated on the lake; R. 2½, D. 3½ fr., pension 7 fr.; Hôtel Grandi, Ital. style, also on the lake. Boat to Cadenabbia 3, Menaggio 4, Melzi and Carlotta 4 fr. Steamboat preferable), at the W. base of the promontory which separates the two arms of the lake, perhaps the most delightful point on all the lakes of Upper Italy. Higher up stands the **Villa Serbelloni**; the building itself has more the character of an old farm-house than a ducal residence, but the \*view from the park, which extends to the extremity of the wooded promontory, is magnificent. It extends over the lake in both directions, and embraces the Lake of Lecco (see p. 385); this is generally considered the finest view on the lake. Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Carlotta etc. (fee ½ fr. to each attendant, for a party more). At the entrance of the park and at the hotels, small objects tastefully manufactured in olive-wood are sold as souvenirs. A short distance S. of this, in the direction of the *Lake of Lecco*, is the **Villa Giulia**, beautiful flowers, splendid view over the Lake of Lecco (visitors may generally

**Cadenabbia** (*câ de navia*, ship-houses) (\*Bellevue, R. 2, D. 4, pension 7 fr.; \*Belle Ile, moderate; Ville de Milan, formerly Pension Majolica, 5 fr.), halfway between Como and Colico. In a garden sloping down to the lake in the midst of lemon and citron trees stands the celebrated **\*Villa Carlotta** (formerly *Sommariva*), purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843 for 550,000 fr., now the property of her son-in-law, the Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, widower of the Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. 1855). From the staircase on the upper terrace the visitor enters the vestibule, which contains a bust of Count Sommariva by Acquisti. From this he passes to the Marble Saloon, the frieze of which is ornamented with \*Bas-reliefs by Thorwaldsen, representing the Triumph of Alexander (purchased by the Count of Sommariva for 400,000 fr.); it also contains several statues: \*Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, Venus and Paris, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus by *Acquisti*. In the billiard-room is shown a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, said to be one of Thorwaldsen's early works. In the garden-saloon



## Eastern Bank.

walk round without an attendant). Adjoining the latter on is the *Villa Paldi*. On the lake to the N. of Genazzini is the new *Villa Frizzoni*, the property of a wealthy silk-merchant of Bergamo. To the S. of this \**Villa Melzi*, close to the lake, scarcely less attractive than *Villa Carlotta* (p. 383). In the vestibule copies in marble of antique busts by Canova; portrait-busts (Dante among others) and statues. The walls of the following saloons are ornamented with frescoes: in the dining-hall, genii with game, fruit, vegetables etc.; a youthful Bacchus presides over the vine. In the saloon dedicated to Napoleon I., is his portrait as president of the Italian republic, by Appiani. In the garden-chapel are two funereal monuments to the memory of the last two proprietors of the villa. The \*Garden, which is kept in admirable order, contains a fine collection of southern plants, magnolias, camelias, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes etc., all of which flourish luxuriantly; there are also small monumental tributes to Dante and Alfieri. (Gratuity to the superintendent 1 fr., more for a party; gardener  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr.) — Outside the villas the walks are uninteresting, all view being obstructed by the high walls of the vineyards. — *Monte S. Primo* (4914 ft.), the highest mountain of the peninsula on which Bellaggio lies, is often ascended from that place (5 hrs.); the view, which is much prai-

## Western Bank.

are several modern pictures also a marble relief by Lazzarini, entitled "Napoleone Giovane" (fee  $\frac{1}{2}$  fr. to each attendant, for a party more). — Behind the "Milan" hotel rises a rock, *Il Sasso S. Martino*, on which stands a small church, *Madonna di S. Martino*, commanding a beautiful view;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. ascent, path in some places destroyed by water. — The *Monte Crocione*, a more lofty mountain to the W., commands a striking view of the Monte Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc, the lakes and the plain of Lombardy (a fatiguing ascent of 6—7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; in order to avoid the heat the traveller should start at 2 or 3 a. m.).

*Tremezzo* (Albergo Bazzoni), may be said to be a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between the two places stands the *Villa Carlotta*. The surrounding district, the *Tremezzina*, is styled, not without reason, the garden of Lombardy.

At the extremity of the long promontory of *Lavedo* stands the handsome *Villa Balbianello*, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. *Lenno* is situated in the bay. To the S. of the promontory lies *Campo*, and beyond this *Sala*; between these two lies the small island of *S. Giovanni* or *Comacina*, which in the middle ages was fortified, and is often mentioned

## Eastern Bank.

sed, embraces seven lakes and extends as far as Milan. The route to the base of the mountain may be performed on horseback.

*Lezzeno*; here the lake is very deep.

*Nesso* (*Naxos?*), at the foot of the *Piano del Tivano* (3566 ft.), *Nesso Sopra* and *Nesso Sotto*; near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a waterfall of considerable height, frequently dry in summer.

*Careno* and *Quarsano*.

*Villa Pliniana*, at the end of the bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, a gloomy square edifice, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, one of the four conspirators who assassinated Duke Farnese at Piacenza, now the property of the princes of Belgiojoso, whose name figured so conspicuously in the disturbances of 1848. It derives its name of *Pliniana* from a neighbouring spring which daily changes its level, a peculiarity mentioned by Pliny. Extracts from his works (*Epist. IV. 30, Hist. Nat. II. 206*) are inscribed on the walls of the court.

**Torno.** To the S. of Torno both banks of the lake are studied with villas.

*Villa Taverna*, formerly *Faroni*; *Villa Pasta*, the property of the celebrated vocalist, with hot-house; *Villa Taglioni*, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the famous danseuse, now belonging to her son-in-law the Russian Prince Trubetzkoy; *Villa Napoli*, a castellated edifice; in the angle near the rock stands

## Western Bank.

in history. A small church now stands on it.

*Argegno*, at the mouth of the *Intelvi Valley*.

*Brienno*, abounding in laurels; next

*Torrigia*, and *Villa Galbiati*, completed in 1855, gaily-painted exterior. The lake is here scarcely  $\frac{3}{4}$  M. in width.

*Laglio*, with *Villa Gaggi*, now *Antongina*. To the N., by the lake, is a lofty *Pyramid* with the inscription "*Joseph Frank*" and a medallion. Frank was a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), and grandson of the celebrated physician *Peter Frank* of Vienna; he left the sum of 25,000 fr. for the erection of this monument to his own memory, from which it may be inferred he did not do much to merit the remembrance of posterity. The green and red villa belongs to Count *Colobiano*.

*Moltrasio*, with a beautiful waterfall. In the background *Monte Bisbino* (4116 ft.); like *Pilatus* (p. 54) this mountain is regarded as a barometer.

*Villa Passalacqua*, with its numerous windows, resembles a manufactory.

*Villa Pizzo*, formerly belonging to the Archduke Rainer (d. 1853); *Villa d'Este* (now an hotel), for

Eastern Bank.  
a small cottage belonging to  
Prince *Trubetzkoy*.

Western Bank.  
a considerable period the residence of Queen Caroline (d. 1821), the unfortunate consort of George IV.; *Villa Raimondi*, late *Odescalchi*, the most extensive on the lake, situated at *Borgo Vico*, the N.W. suburb of Como.

### The Lake of Lecco.

The banks of this S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with those of its W. neighbour; the steamboat journey is nevertheless a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The precipitous and formerly inaccessible E. bank is traversed by a highroad, in many places supported by masonry, in others passing through tunnels or galleries.

The steamboat rounds the *Puntù di Bellaggio*; on the height above is situated the garden of the *Villa Serbelloni*, and adjoining it, the *Villa Giulia* and the village of *Visgnola*. Then *Limonta*, and opp. to it (l.) *Lierna* and *Sornico*; (r.) *Onno*, (l.) *Olcio* and *Mandello* on a flat promontory. At the S. extremity is situated *Lecco* (*Albergo d'Italia*; *Angelo*; *Leone d'Oro*, all very Italian), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., admirably described in Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi". Walks: to the hill of *Castello*; to the pilgrimage-church on the *Monte Baro* (view of the *Brianza*).

Railway from Lecco to Bergamo in 1¼ hr.; stations: *Calolzio*, *Cisano*, *Mapellio*, *Ponte S. Pietro* and *Bergamo*, a stat. on the Verona-Milan line (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*), *Milan*, see p. 388.

**Como** (662 ft.) (*Angelo*; \**Italia*, R. 2, L. ¾, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1 fr., both at the harbour; a bath estab. in the vicinity; \**Magazino di Gastronomia di Frasconi*, Ital. restaurant; *Corona* outside the Milan gate), with 20,614 inhab., birth-place of the two Plinies and the celebrated experimental philosopher *Volta* (his *Statue* by P. Marchesi "a *Volta la patria 1838*", on a very lofty pedestal, on the W. of the town near the harbour), is situated at the S. extremity of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains. The \**Cathedral*, constructed entirely of marble, commenced in 1396, completed in 1521, is one of the best in N. Italy: the four buttresses of the façade are covered with statuettes and reliefs. The interior is disfigured by the gaudily painted vaulting. The portal is adorned with handsome stained-glass windows. Adjoining the church is the *Town Hall* (*Broletto*), completed in 1215, the walls of which contain a singular variety of stones of different colours. Large silk manufactories.

The station of the Milan railway is at *Camerlata*, see p. 388. Omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 20 min. (50 c.). Comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Diligences from Camerlata to Varese on the arrival of the Milan trains; also on the arrival of the first train to *Laveno* (p. 371) on Lago Maggiore (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*), by Varese in 5 hrs.; omnibus to Varese in the afternoon; 31½ fr. is the fare usually demanded, but less is often taken. From the Corona (p. 386) diligence (2 fr.) to *Capolago* (p. 365), corresponding with the steamboat to Lugano. Swiss diligences (number of passengers not limited) twice daily from Camerlata to *Lugano* (p. 366) in 3½ hrs., *Bellinzona* (p. 84) in 7½ hrs. (R. 92), *Lucerne* (over the St. Gotthard, R. 23) in 25½ hrs., *Coire* (over the Bernardino, R. 91) in 24½ hrs. (afternoon only).

Walk on the E. Bank. On the E. side of the lake two paths lead from Como along the slope of the mountain; the lower of these passes small villages and numerous villas; the upper, after a walk of 40 min., commands a superb view of the snow-mountains to the W.; it passes through *Vico*, *Sopra-Villa*, *Cazzanore*, leaving the *Villa Pliniana* (p. 385) far below, and reaches *Riva di Palanzo*, where there is an auberge on the lake; thence by steamboat, which stops opposite, near *Carate*.

From Como to Erba and Bellaggio by Land, very agreeable for pedestrians, and especially recommended for the \*return-journey to those who have not quitted the steamboat on their route to Como. There is a carriage-road the whole way, but the hilly portion between Canzo (see below) and Bellaggio may be traversed almost as quickly on foot as by carriage.

The traveller follows the road to Lecco, leaving Como by the Milan gate. The road gradually ascends the E. slope. The view of Como is intercepted by the beautifully wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. the country is overlooked in the direction of Milan; on the E. lies the *Brianza*, an undulating and extremely fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, situated between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N.E. to Lecco. This is termed the "garden of Lombardy", and is a favourite resort of the Milanese, with whose villas it is profusely sprinkled. To the N. of the road, on the delta between the two arms of the Lake of Como, sometimes termed the *Vall' Assina* (see below), rise lofty mountains, the N. spur of which, the *Punta di Bellaggio* (with the park of the *Villa Serbelloni*, p. 383), extends into the lake. The present route runs from Erba (see below) through this mountainous district.

In the church of the village of *Camnago*, N. of the road, is *Volta's* grave (p. 386). Farther on, to the S. of the road near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* a campanile is observed which, like the celebrated leaning tower of Pisa, is very much out of the perpendicular. Beyond *Albesio* the view extends over the valley of Erba (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano* and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4230 ft.) and the *Resegone di Lecco* (5778 ft.).

Near (31½ hrs.) **Erba** (955 ft.) (*Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas on the "*Pian d'Erba*", the most remarkable of which is the *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a charming view of the *Brianza*. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, ¼ hr. S.E. of Erba, stood the *Licetiforum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como.

Beyond Erba the road crosses the *Lambro*, which is here converted into a canal and conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a short distance to the S.E. Immediately afterwards the road to Bellaggio diverges to the l. from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. Then

**Canzo** (\**Croce di Malta*, the first house on the l. An agreeable liqueur, called *Vespetro*, is manufactured at Canzo), almost contiguous to *Asso*, 25 min. beyond. At the entrance of *Asso* is a very extensive silk manufactory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends for a considerable distance in the picturesque valley of the *Lambro*, the *Vall' Assina* (see above), the slopes of which are well wooded; it passes through several villages, (¾ hr.) *Lasnigo*, (¾ hr.) *Barni* and *Magreglio*, where the ascent becomes

more rapid; first view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the eminence near the (25 min.) *Chapel*.

Delightful \*survey of the entire W. arm to Lecco and far beyond, from the rear of the first church of (25 min.) *Civenna*, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr along the shady ridge of the mountain which extends into the lake at Bellaggio; beyond the chapel the following striking views are obtained: the W. arm of the lake (of Como), the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 383), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road along the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellaggio to Domaso (p. 381), and the rising ground with the Serbelloni park (p. 383).

The road winds downwards for about 1 hr., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 383) on the r., and 10 min. before Bellaggio is reached, the churchyard of that place, containing the monument of the painter *Carlo Bellosio*, several of whose pictures are to be seen at Bellaggio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellaggio* on the lake (p. 383) 2 hrs. walk.

## 99. From Como to Milan.

By Railway (from Camerlata) in  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr., fares 5 fr. 45, 4 fr., 2 fr. 85 c.

The station for Como is at *Camerlata* (p. 386),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the wharf (omnibus in 20 min., fare 50 c.). On an eminence above Camerlata stands the lofty tower of the ancient *Castello Baradello*, destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa.

The line at first traverses picturesque valleys, and intersects a plain in which maize, mulberry-trees and vines are extensively cultivated. Stations: *Cucciāgo*, *Camnāgo*, *Seregno* and *Dēsio*. The hilly upland to the l. is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 387) with its numerous villas; the long, indented mountain-ridge is *Monte Resegone*.

**Monza** (\**Palazzo Reale*; \**Albergo del Castello*) has a pop. of 22,106. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by a Lombard queen, once contained the "*Iron Crown*" (said to have been formed of a nail of the true Cross, and richly adorned with gold and jewels) of the Lombard kings, which was carried off by the Austrians in 1859: the present edifice dates from the 14th cent. The treasury (fee 1 fr.) contains numerous valuable relics. The *Broletto*, or Town Hall, which dates from the 13th cent., is said to have formed a portion of the palace of Frederick I. and the Lombard kings. The park of the "*Summer Palace*" at Monza is picturesque and extensive.

From Monza to Lecco diligence twice daily by (14 M.) *Carsaniga*. To the l. rise the beautiful hills of the *Brianza* (p. 387). 14 M. Lecco (p. 386).

Stat. *Sesto* between Monza and Milan. *Station at Milan* near *Porta Nuova*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  M. from the cathedral. Omnibus, see p. 389.

**Hotels at Milan.** \**Hôtel de la Ville* (Pl. a), in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, opposite the Church of S. Carlo, R. 3, L. 1, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; \**Grand Hôtel Royal* (Pl. b), similar prices; *Hôtel Cavour*, Place Cavour, by the Giardino Pubblico; *Hôtel Reichmann* (Pl. c); \**Gran Bretagna* (Pl. d); \**Hôtel de l'Europe*, Corso Vittorio Emanuele. — *Bella Venezia*. — *Marino*, Contrada del Marino, and *Pozzo* may be mentioned among others as good 2nd. cl. houses.



# Fortifications

- |    |                |     |
|----|----------------|-----|
| 1  | J. B. Bouchard | 18  |
| 2  | J. Bouchard    | 19  |
| 3  | J. Bouchard    | 20  |
| 4  | J. Bouchard    | 21  |
| 5  | J. Bouchard    | 22  |
| 6  | J. Bouchard    | 23  |
| 7  | J. Bouchard    | 24  |
| 8  | J. Bouchard    | 25  |
| 9  | J. Bouchard    | 26  |
| 10 | J. Bouchard    | 27  |
| 11 | J. Bouchard    | 28  |
| 12 | J. Bouchard    | 29  |
| 13 | J. Bouchard    | 30  |
| 14 | J. Bouchard    | 31  |
| 15 | J. Bouchard    | 32  |
| 16 | J. Bouchard    | 33  |
| 17 | J. Bouchard    | 34  |
| 18 | J. Bouchard    | 35  |
| 19 | J. Bouchard    | 36  |
| 20 | J. Bouchard    | 37  |
| 21 | J. Bouchard    | 38  |
| 22 | J. Bouchard    | 39  |
| 23 | J. Bouchard    | 40  |
| 24 | J. Bouchard    | 41  |
| 25 | J. Bouchard    | 42  |
| 26 | J. Bouchard    | 43  |
| 27 | J. Bouchard    | 44  |
| 28 | J. Bouchard    | 45  |
| 29 | J. Bouchard    | 46  |
| 30 | J. Bouchard    | 47  |
| 31 | J. Bouchard    | 48  |
| 32 | J. Bouchard    | 49  |
| 33 | J. Bouchard    | 50  |
| 34 | J. Bouchard    | 51  |
| 35 | J. Bouchard    | 52  |
| 36 | J. Bouchard    | 53  |
| 37 | J. Bouchard    | 54  |
| 38 | J. Bouchard    | 55  |
| 39 | J. Bouchard    | 56  |
| 40 | J. Bouchard    | 57  |
| 41 | J. Bouchard    | 58  |
| 42 | J. Bouchard    | 59  |
| 43 | J. Bouchard    | 60  |
| 44 | J. Bouchard    | 61  |
| 45 | J. Bouchard    | 62  |
| 46 | J. Bouchard    | 63  |
| 47 | J. Bouchard    | 64  |
| 48 | J. Bouchard    | 65  |
| 49 | J. Bouchard    | 66  |
| 50 | J. Bouchard    | 67  |
| 51 | J. Bouchard    | 68  |
| 52 | J. Bouchard    | 69  |
| 53 | J. Bouchard    | 70  |
| 54 | J. Bouchard    | 71  |
| 55 | J. Bouchard    | 72  |
| 56 | J. Bouchard    | 73  |
| 57 | J. Bouchard    | 74  |
| 58 | J. Bouchard    | 75  |
| 59 | J. Bouchard    | 76  |
| 60 | J. Bouchard    | 77  |
| 61 | J. Bouchard    | 78  |
| 62 | J. Bouchard    | 79  |
| 63 | J. Bouchard    | 80  |
| 64 | J. Bouchard    | 81  |
| 65 | J. Bouchard    | 82  |
| 66 | J. Bouchard    | 83  |
| 67 | J. Bouchard    | 84  |
| 68 | J. Bouchard    | 85  |
| 69 | J. Bouchard    | 86  |
| 70 | J. Bouchard    | 87  |
| 71 | J. Bouchard    | 88  |
| 72 | J. Bouchard    | 89  |
| 73 | J. Bouchard    | 90  |
| 74 | J. Bouchard    | 91  |
| 75 | J. Bouchard    | 92  |
| 76 | J. Bouchard    | 93  |
| 77 | J. Bouchard    | 94  |
| 78 | J. Bouchard    | 95  |
| 79 | J. Bouchard    | 96  |
| 80 | J. Bouchard    | 97  |
| 81 | J. Bouchard    | 98  |
| 82 | J. Bouchard    | 99  |
| 83 | J. Bouchard    | 100 |

PIAZZA D' ARMI

## Alberghi

- |    |                   |    |
|----|-------------------|----|
| a. | Royal de la ville | 15 |
| b. | Grand hôtel royal | 16 |
| c. | Excelsior         | 17 |
| d. | Grand Brengna     | 18 |



# Milano.

1	S. Alessandro	E.6
2	S. Ambrogio	E.5
3	S. Angelo	E.2
4	Arca della Pace	H.1
5	Arona	C.2
6	S. Babila	U.1
7	Roberto Ambrogio	H.4
8	Brera	E.3
9	Brera	E.1
10	Brera	H.1
11	Brera	E.1
12	S. Carlo Borromeo	F.1.5
13	Casa di S. Gerolamo	E.3
14	S. Carlo Teodoro	E.4
15	Galleria Vittorio	E.4
16	Sanato Militare	E.2
17	Giardini di S. Maria	H.3
18	Regina	E.4.5
19	Regina	F.1.5
20	S. Ruffino	E.2
21	S. Ruffino	H.4
22	S. Fedele	E.4
23	S. Francesco di Paola	E.2
24	Giardino Pubblico	H.1.5
25	S. Giorgio	E.6
26	S. Giovanni in Croce	E.2
27	S. Roberto	E.2
28	Lazzaretto	E.1.5
29	S. Lorenzo	H.1
30	S. Marco	F.1.5
31	S. Maria del Carmine	H.1.2
32	S. Maria delle Grazie	H.1
33	S. Maria Nuova	E.1
34	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
35	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
36	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
37	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
38	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
39	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
40	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
41	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
42	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
43	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
44	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
45	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
46	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
47	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
48	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
49	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
50	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
51	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
52	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
53	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
54	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
55	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
56	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
57	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
58	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
59	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
60	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
61	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
62	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
63	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
64	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
65	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
66	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
67	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
68	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
69	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
70	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
71	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
72	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
73	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
74	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
75	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
76	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
77	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
78	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
79	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
80	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
81	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
82	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
83	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
84	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
85	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
86	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
87	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
88	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
89	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
90	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
91	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
92	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
93	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
94	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
95	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
96	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
97	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
98	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
99	S. Maria della Pace	H.1
100	S. Maria della Pace	H.1





**Restaurants.** \*Cova, with garden, by the Scala; \*Trattoria della Borsa; \*Rebecchino, not far from the cathedral; Café Merlo (good ice); di Roma (beer, "*birra*", or "*Coira*", whence it is imported); Birraria Nazionale, opp. the cathedral.

**Fiacres** ("*Broughams*") 85 c. per "*corsa*" of 1/2 hr., 1 fr. 30 c. per hour. Omnibuses from the cathedral to the station and the different gates (10 c., at night 15 c.), with the names of which they are inscribed.

**Diligences** (*Impresa Merzario*, Contrada di S. Dalmazio, No. 2, near the Scala) to *Coire* over the *Splügen* twice daily in 25 hrs. (R.R. 89, 88), over the *Bernardino* once in 26 1/2 hrs. (R.R. 91, 88); to *Lucerne* twice in 27 1/2 hrs. over the *St. Gotthard* (R. 23); to *Sion* once in 39 hrs. over the *Simplon* (R. 63).

**Post Office** near the cathedral, open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

**Theatre.** *Teatro della Scala*, a spacious building, well fitted up; opera and ballet admirable; representations in autumn and winter only.

**English Church Service.** — Engl. physician, Dr. Walker, 20 Via della Passarella, Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

The traveller whose stay is limited should visit the cathedral (ascending the tower); the Brera (picture-gallery); Arco della Pace; S. Maria delle Grazie (*Leon. da Vinci's "Last Supper"*); S. Ambrogio, the most ancient, and S. Alessandro, the most richly decorated of the churches of Milan.

**Milan** (for a fuller description see *Baedeker's N. Italy*), the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing (principally silk) cities in Italy, is upwards of 9 M. in circumference and has a pop. of 196,109, excl. of the garrison.

The **\*\*Cathedral** (Pl. 19), one of the largest churches in Europe, decorated on the exterior with 98 Goth. turrets and 450 marble statues, was commenced in 1386 by Enrico Gammodia, but remained in an unfinished state till its completion by Napoleon I.

In the S. transept a *\*Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. *\*Stained glass* windows in the choir. The ancient sarcophagus of porphyry, which once contained the body of St. Dionysius, now serves as a *Font.* The *Crypt* (*Capella S. Carlo*) contains the tomb of St. Carlo Borromeo (fee 1 fr.).

The ascent (in the S.W. angle) of the **\*Roof and Tower** (ticket 25 c.) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect more closely the architecture of the exterior; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained.

Of the remaining 80 churches of Milan, the following are the most interesting. **\*S. Ambrogio** (Pl. 2) founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., erected in the 12th cent., contains an "*Ecce homo*" by Luini, and several ancient monuments. **\*S. Maria delle Grazie** (Pl. 32) dates from the 15th cent. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* celebrated **\*\*Fresco** of the Last Supper, now almost obliterated by time and neglect. In the church pictures by *Ferrari, Luini* etc. **\*S. Lorenzo** (Pl. 29) once formed a portion of an ancient Roman palace; the isolated **\*Colonnade** is supported by 16 Corinthian pillars.

The **\*Brera** (Pl. 9; open daily 9—3, Sund. 12—3 o'clock) contains the *Library of the Academy*, *Casts* of antiques, and a *\*Picture Gallery*. The most celebrated pictures of this valuable collection are here enumerated.

Entrance-rooms. Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino* etc.; 36. The Virgin with St. Antony and St. Barbara, by *Luini*; 50. Adoration of the Magi, by *Ferrari*. — Room I. 6. St. Hieronymus, by *Titian*; 17. The Virgin with saints, *Domenichino*. — II. (I). 58. Annunciation, *Timoteo Vite da Urbino*; 61. Marriage at Cana, *Paolo Veronese*. — III. 90. Sermon of St. Mark, *Gentile Bellini*. — IV. 136. Portrait, *Van Dyck*; three portraits by *Lotto*. — VI. 208. Madonna and saints, *Moretto*. — VII. 214. Abraham and Hagar, *Guercino*; \*230. Marriage of the Virgin, the celebrated "*Sposalizio*", by *Raphael*; 416. Sketch of the head of Christ from *Leon. da Vinci's* Last Supper. — IX. 279. Virgin and Child, *Sassoferrato*. — X. 332. Landscape and hermits, *Salv. Rosa*. — XI. 343. Martyrdom of St. Catherine, *Gaud. Ferrari*. — XII. Modern pictures.

The celebrated **\*Biblioteca Ambrosiana** (Pl. 7), open 10—3 o'clock (fee to attendant 1 fr.; picture gallery 1 fr., on Wed. 10—2½ o'clock gratis), founded in 1525 by Federigo Borromeo, contains 60,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS.

"Codice Atlantico", the original drawings and autographs of Leon. da Vinci; Virgil with marginal notes by Petrarch; letters of Cardinal Borromeo, Tasso, Galilei etc. — Cartoons of Raphael, studies of Michael Angelo etc.

The **\*Ospedale Maggiore** (Pl. 41), commenced in 1457, is a hospital of the most spacious dimensions and contains 9 different courts.

The **Castello**, once the residence of the Visconti and Sforza, is now employed as barracks. On the extensive esplanade (*Piazza d'Armi*) in the rear of the building, is situated the **Arena**, a species of circus, with accommodation for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1 fr.).

On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* is the **\*Arco della Pace** (Pl. 4), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon-road, completed in 1838. Recent inscriptions commemorate the emancipation of Italy through the instrumentality of Victor Emmanuel II. and Napoleon III. The numerous reliefs represent the successes of the Austrian arms against Napoleon I.

# Index.

- Aa**, the Engelberger 86. 131.  
 — Melch- 90.  
 — Sarnen- 89.  
 — Steiner- 300.  
**Aadorf** 35.  
**Aarau** 15.  
**Aarberg** 164.  
**Aarberger Moos**, the 164.  
**Aarburg** 8.  
**Aarburg**, castle 8.  
**Aare**, the 10. 15. 16. etc.  
**Aareboden**, the 135.  
**Aare Glacier**, the 135.  
**Aarmühle**, village 105.  
**Aathal** 42.  
**S. Abbondio** on the lake of Como 382.  
 — near Lugano 367.  
**Abendberg**, the 109.  
**Abläntschen** 154.  
**Achenbrücke**, the, near Alpnach 89.  
**Achselberg**, the 71.  
**Achslenstock**, the 71. 73.  
**Achtelsaasbäche**, the 129.  
**Acletta** 77. 310.  
**Acqua**, hospice all' 140.  
**Acqua d'Oen** 326.  
 — di Stoll 360.  
 — Rossa 313.  
**Adamello**, the 331.  
**Adda**, the 340. 341. 343. etc.  
**Adelboden** 146.  
**Adlerberg**, the 348.  
**Adler Pass**, the 264.  
**Adischwyl** 33.  
**St. Adrien** 48.  
**Aela**, Piz d' 317.  
**Aelen s. Aigle**.  
**Aesch** 5.  
 —, the Aelpi 295.  
**Aeschi** 109. 146.  
**Aeugst** 32.  
**Aeugster Berg**, the 32.  
**Aeussere Thurm**, the 264.  
**Affoltern** 32.  
**Agagliouls** 333.  
**Agassizhorn**, the 135.  
**St. Agata** 371.  
**Agaunum** 201.  
**Agno** 379.  
**Agums** 345.  
**Aigle** 200.  
**Aiguille-Verte** 220. 224.
- Aiguilles Rouges** 181. 220.  
**Aimaville**, Castle of 233.  
**Airolo** 82.  
**Aix-les-Bains** 209.  
**St. Akleta**, chapel 309.  
**Alagna** 377.  
**Albbruck** 19.  
**Albens** 209.  
**Alberschwende** 351.  
**Albertville** 211.  
**Albesio** 387.  
**Albeuve** 159.  
**Albigna**, the 361.  
**Albinen** 150.  
**Albis**, the 33.  
**Albis Hochwacht**, the 33.  
**Albisbrunn**, bath 33.  
**Albogasio** 380.  
**Albrun Pass**, the 141.  
**Albula**, the 318. 319. 322.  
**Albula Pass**, the 320.  
**Albulastock**, the 318. 334.  
**Aldez**, chalets 311.  
**Aletsch Glacier**, the 142.  
**Aletschhorn**, the 142.  
**Alfensbach**, the 349.  
**Algabi** 258.  
 — gallery 258.  
**All' Acqua**, Hospice 140.  
**Alla Chiesa** 144.  
**Allée**, Alp l' 247.  
 — Blanche 230.  
**Allalin Glacier** 263. 264.  
**Allalinhorn**, the 264. 265.  
**Allalin Pass**, the 294.  
**Allaman** 176. 191.  
**Allensbach** 20.  
**Allenwinden** 50.  
**Alliaz**, Bains de l' 195.  
**Allières** 158.  
**Allmann Chain**, the 297.  
**Allweg** 89.  
**Almagell** 265.  
**Almendhubel**, the 112.  
**Almengrat**, the 146.  
**Alpbach**, the, near Einsiedeln 297. 298.  
 — the, near Meiringen 125.  
**Alpetli Glacier** 147.  
**Alphubeljoch**, the 265.  
**Alpigelu** 117.  
**Alpnach** 89.  
**Alpnach-Gestad** 89.  
**Alpnach**, Lake of 88.  
**Alpnoverstock** 296.
- Al Pont** 144.  
**Alp ota** 332.  
**Alpstein Chain**, the 279.  
**Alpthal** 56. 300.  
**Alserio**, Lago d' 387.  
**Alteis**, the 148.  
**Altenalp** 281.  
**Altendorf** 41.  
**Alt-Hohenembs** 350.  
**Alt-St.-Johann** 291.  
**Altmann**, the 278.  
**Altmatt** 300.  
**Altorf** 74.  
**Altstad**, Island 69.  
**Altstädten** 282.  
**Altstafel** 143.  
**Altstetten** 18. 32.  
**Alun**, Piz 286.  
**Alvaschein** 318. 322.  
**Alvenue** 318.  
 — Bad 319.  
**Alvra**, the 318.  
**Am Lech** 351.  
 — Platz, Davos, or St. Johann 316.  
 — —, Klosters 315.  
 — Senk 258.  
 — Stein 131.  
**Amalia**, Villa 387.  
**Ambri** 82.  
**Ambuhl** 131.  
**Amden (Ammon)** 44.  
**Ammertenhorn**, the 152.  
**Amphion**, Bath 205.  
**Amriswyl** 35.  
**Amsoldingen** 101.  
**Amstäg** 76.  
**Andeer** 355.  
**Andelfingen** 26.  
**Andermatt** 79.  
**Andermatten** 144.  
**Anet** 164.  
**Angenstein**, Castle of 5.  
**Angera** 374.  
**Anières** 204.  
**Annaberg**, the 80.  
**St. Anna**, Chapel, in the Schächenthal 296.  
 — near Trons 308.  
**St. Anna**, castle of 37.  
**Anneciacum** 213.  
**Annecy** 213.  
 —, Lac d' 212.  
**Annemasse** 215.  
**Anniviers**, Val d' 245.  
**Annone**, Lago d' 387.

- Anterne, chalets d' 205.  
 —, Col d' 205.  
 Antigorio, Val 145.  
 St. Anton, on the Arlberg 348.  
 Antongina, Villa 385.  
 St. Antony, chapel 76. 277.  
 St. Antönier Joch, the 349.  
 St. Antonio, near Bormio 342.  
 — in the Puschlav 340.  
 — Cantoniera 81.  
 Antrona Piano 259.  
 — Valley, the 259.  
 Anza, the 261.  
 Anzasca Valley, the 261.  
 Anzendas 242.  
 Aosta 239.  
 Appenzell 278.  
 — the canton 276.  
 — Ausser-Rhoden 276.  
 — Inner-Rhoden 276.  
 Aprica, Passo d' 340.  
*Aquae* 17.  
*Aquae Allobrogum* or — *Gratianae* 209.  
*Aquila* or *Aquileja* 200.  
 Arbedo 83. 364.  
 Arben Glacier, the 247.  
 Arbrignon 150.  
 Arbon 23.  
*Arbor Felix* 23.  
 Arc, the 211.  
*Ardea* 336.  
 Ardetz 336.  
 Ardon 252.  
 Argegno 385.  
 Argent, Castle of 283.  
 Argentièrre 224.  
 —, Aiguille d' 181.  
 —, Glacier d' 219.  
 Argentine, the 241.  
 Arlas, Piz d' 339.  
 Arlberg, the 348.  
 Arlesheim 5.  
 Arly, the 211.  
 Armeno 375.  
 Arola 376.  
 Arolla, Glacier de l' 244.  
 —, Val 244.  
 Arona 373.  
 Arpenaz, Casc. d' 216.  
 Arpitetta, Alp 247.  
 Arth 48.  
 Arvo, the 180. 214. 215.  
 etc.  
 Arveiron, Source of the 220.  
 Arvier 233.  
 Aschera, Convent 321.  
 Ascona 371.  
 Assa, Val d' 337.  
 Assina, Valle 387.  
 Asso 387.  
 Attinghausen 76.  
 Au, in the Bregenzer Wald 352.  
 —, Convent near Einsiedeln 300.  
 —, Fiderjser 314.  
 —, in the Rhine Valley 282.  
 —, lake of Zürich 40.  
 Auberg, the Grosse 41.  
 St. Aubin 175.  
 Aubonne 176. 191.  
 —, the 190.  
 Au Devant 155.  
 Aueli Alp, the 294.  
 Auenguter 294.  
 Auf dem Felsen 274.  
 — den Platten 274.  
 — der Fluh, castle 143.  
 — der Frut 144.  
 — der Rive 262.  
 Augst, Basel- 1. 18.  
 Augstbord Pass, the 249.  
 Augstenberg, the 336.  
 Augstkummen Matt, the 270.  
 Augstmatthorn, the 109.  
*Augusta Praetoria* 239.  
 — *Rauracorum* 1. 18.  
 Ausserbinn 141.  
 Auvernier 171.  
 Avant, En 159.  
 Avenches 166.  
 Avençon, the 241.  
 Avent 243.  
*Aventicensis, lacus* 165.  
*Aventicum* 166.  
 Aventura 378.  
 Averser-Rhein, the 356.  
 — Thal, the 356.  
 Avigna, Val 337.  
 Avril, Mont 240.  
 Axenberg, the, or Axenfluh, the 73.  
 Ay, la Tour d' 157.  
 Ayas 274.  
 Ayent 153.  
 Ayer 246.  
 Azi, Mont d' 210.  
 Baar 47.  
 Baarer Boden, the 47.  
 Bachalp, the 120.  
 — lake of 120.  
 Bächigut, the 101.  
 Bächimatt, the 101.  
 Bächistock, the 303.  
 Bachtel, the 42.  
 Bächtelen 98.  
 Baden in the Aargau 17.  
 Bäderrmoos 154.  
 Badus, the 80.  
 Bagne, Val de 240.  
 Baie de Montreux 197.  
 Balbianelle, Villa 384.  
 Baldegg, Lake of 62.  
 Baldestein, Castle 319.  
 Bâle 1.  
 Balen 265.  
 Balerna 365.  
 Balferin, the 255. 265.  
 Ballaigues 178.  
 Balliswyl 161.  
 Balma, la 229.  
 Balme 215.  
 — Aig. de 227.  
 — Col de 227.  
 Balm Glacier, the 258.  
 Balmhorn, the 148.  
 Balmuccia 377.  
 Balmwald 77.  
 Balmwand, the 295.  
 Bändlikon 39.  
 Bannwald, the 75.  
 Baradello, Castello 366.  
 Barberino, the 225.  
 Bärenburg, ruin 356.  
 Bärenegg, the 118.  
 Barma, la 202.  
 Barni 387.  
 Baro, Monte 386.  
 Barr Glacier, the 249.  
 Barrhorn, the 249.  
 Bärschis 45.  
 Bas-Châtillon 255.  
 Basel s. Bâle.  
 Basel-Augst 1. 18.  
*Basilea* 1.  
 Basset, le 196.  
 Bassy 208.  
 Batia, La, castle 202.  
 Bâtie, castle 210.  
 Battaglière, la 206.  
 Bäuchlen, the 96.  
 Bauen 72.  
 Baumgarten Alp, the 294.  
 Baveno 260. 372.  
 Bayerbach, the 44.  
 Beatenberg 105. 109.  
 Beatenhöhle, the 104.  
 Beaufort, Vallée de 212.  
 Beaulmes, Aig. de 176.  
 Beauregard, castle 171.  
 Beckenried 70.  
 Becs de Bosson, the 245.  
 Bedretto 140.  
 —, Val 140.  
 Bei der Brücke 315.  
 Beichgrat, the 142.  
 Belfort, ruin 318.  
 Belgirate 373.  
 Bellaggio 383.  
 Belle Alpe, the 142. 256.

- Bellaluna, iron-w. 319.  
 Bellano 382.  
 Bellarma 380.  
 Bella Tola, the 248.  
 Bellegarde, c. Freih. 154  
 — on the Rhone 208.  
 Bellenhöchst 109.  
 Bellenkilchen 109.  
 Bellenz 84.  
 Bellerive on the Birs 5.  
 — on the lake of Geneva 204.  
 Bellevue, Pavillon de 228.  
 Bellinzona 84.  
 Bel Oiseau, the 225.  
 Belotte 188.  
 Belpberg, the 98. 100.  
 Benken 42.  
 Beonbach, the 10.  
 Bérard, Vallée de 225.  
 Bergamo 386.  
 Bergelbach, the 121.  
 Bergell, the Valley of 360.  
 Bergerie, la 190.  
 Berglistock, the 310.  
 Bergue, la 188.  
 Bergün 320.  
 Bergüner Stein, the 320.  
 Beringen 19.  
 Berisal 257.  
 Bern 93.  
 St. Bernard, the Great 236.  
 —, the Little 232.  
 —, chapel 242.  
 S. Bernardino 363.  
 — mount 362.  
 — river 371.  
 Bernegg, the 36.  
 Bernetsmatt 77.  
 Bernina, the 330.  
 —, houses of 338.  
 —, Pass, the 339.  
 —, Piz 330. 334.  
 Berninabach, the 329.  
 Beroldingen, castle 72.  
 Berthoud 13.  
 Beschluss, the 285.  
 Besso, the 247.  
 Besson 242.  
 Betschwanden 293.  
 Bett, Furca di 274. 378.  
 Bettelmatt 144.  
 Bettenalp, the 142.  
 Bettfluh, the 102.  
 Beuggen 18.  
 Bevaix 175.  
 Beverin, Piz 354.  
 Bevers 334.  
 —, valley of 328.  
 Beviex 200.  
 Bévillard 6.  
 Bex 197. 200.  
 Bianca Valley, the 261.  
 Bianci, Villa 380.  
 Bianco, Pizzo 262.  
 Biandrone, Lago di 375.  
 Biasca 83.  
 Biber, the 297.  
 Biberbruck 297.  
 Biberegg 301.  
 Biberen 165.  
 Biberlikopf, the 43.  
 Biberstein, castle 15.  
 Bideneck, castle 348.  
 Bied, château 174.  
 Bied, the 170.  
 Biel in the canton of Bern 7.  
 — in the Valais 141.  
 Biemme 7.  
 —, the Lake of 9.  
 Bies Glacier, the 267.  
 Bietschhörner 255.  
 Bifertenbach, the 294.  
 Biferten Glacier 294.  
 — Stock, the 293.  
 Bignasco 145. 369.  
 Billodes, les 171.  
 Binn 141.  
 Bionaz 245.  
 Bionnai 227.  
 Bionnassay 228.  
 — Glacier de 228.  
 Birmensdorf 32.  
 Bironico 364.  
 Birr 16.  
 Birrenhorn, the 147.  
 Birs, the 5. 6.  
 Birseck, castle 5.  
 Bisbino, Monte 385.  
 Bischofsstock, the 294.  
 Bisithal, the 302.  
 Bissone 365.  
 Bivio 323.  
 Bivio di Prad 345.  
 Bivium 323.  
 Blackenstock, the 87.  
 St. Blaise 10. 164.  
 Blanchard, the 206.  
 Blankenburg, castle of 155.  
 St. Blasien 19.  
 Blatten, castle 282.  
 Blaue Gletscher, the 122.  
 Blaye 209.  
 Blegno Valley, the 83. 313.  
 Bleicki, the lower 107.  
 Bletière, Aig. de 222.  
 Blitzingen 141.  
 Blonay near Vevay 195.  
 — near Evian 206.  
 Bludenz 349.  
 Blumalp, the 85.  
 Blumenstein, bath 101.  
 Blümlisalp, the 147.  
 — Glacier, the 147.  
 Bocca 262.  
 Boccareccio, Passo del 141.  
 Boccioletto 377.  
 Bochart, Aig. du 222.  
 Bödeli, the 105.  
 Bodenalp, the 109.  
 Bodensee, the 21.  
 Bodio 83.  
 Bodmer, castle 283.  
 Boège 188.  
 Bœuf, Pas de 249.  
 Bohlegg, the 109.  
 Bois, les 220.  
 — Glacier des 219. 221.  
 Boletto 376.  
 Boll 156.  
 Bolladore 342.  
 Bolligen 98.  
 Bollingen 42.  
 Boltigen 154.  
 Bolzano 376.  
 Bommenalp, the 281.  
 Bon-Nant, the 216.  
 Bonaduz 306. 352.  
 Bonavaux 207.  
 Bondasca, the 360.  
 Bondo 360.  
 —, Alp 333.  
 Bonhomme, Col de 229.  
 Bönigen 105. 108.  
 Bonjean 7.  
 Bonnefemme, la 230.  
 Bonneville 215.  
 Borgne, the 243. 253.  
 Borgnone 369.  
 Borgo-Sesia 377.  
 — Vico 366.  
 Borgomanero 376.  
 Borgo nuovo 361.  
 Bormio 342.  
 Bornes, Mont des 213.  
 Bornöv 361.  
 Borrom. Islands 372.  
 Bortenhorn, the 248.  
 Bösälgau, Alp 109.  
 Bosco 144.  
 Bösenstein, the 110.  
 Bosquet de Julie 196.  
 Bosson, Bacs de 245.  
 Bossons, glacier des 217.  
 —, les 217.  
 Botiggia, Col di 377.  
 Bottarello, Pizzo di 375.  
 Bötzingen 76.  
 Bouchet, le 186.  
 Boucs, the Trouma de 240.  
 Boudevillers 169.  
 Boudry 174.  
 Bougy 191.

- Bougy, Signal de 191.  
 Bourdeaux 209.  
 Bourg St. Maurice 232.  
 Bourget, lac du 209.  
 Bourgillon 161.  
 Boussine, Tour de 240.  
 Bouveret 206.  
 Boval 332.  
 Boveresse 172.  
 Bovernier 234.  
 Bozen 345.  
 Bözingen 7.  
 Brail 335.  
 Brajean, chalets de 244.  
 Bramberg, the 160.  
 Bramegg, the 91.  
 Bramois 244.  
 Brand 349.  
 Brand, im 107.  
 Brändlisegg, the 109.  
 Brandner-Ferner 349.  
 Brassus, le 177.  
 Bratz 349.  
 Brauglio, the 343.  
 Braunegg 16.  
 Braunwaldberg, the 293.  
 Bravuogn 320.  
 Brè 368.  
 —, Monte 368.  
 Bredaggio 312.  
 Bregaglia, Val 360.  
 Bregenz 350.  
 Bregenzer Ach, the 351.  
 — Kltause, the 350.  
 — Wald, the 351.  
 Breitenboden, Alp 122.  
 Breithorn, the, in the  
 Bernese Alps 112.  
 — near Zermatt 273.  
 274.  
 —, the Lötschthaler 142.  
 — Glacier, the 250.  
 Breitlauenen Alp 108.  
 Brenet, lac 178.  
 Brenets, les 170.  
 Breney, glac. de 240.  
 Brenlaire, the 160.  
 Brennet 19.  
 Brenno, the 83.  
 Brenva, glac. de la 231.  
 Bréona, Couronne de 245.  
 Brestenberg 16.  
 Breuil, le 268.  
 Breven, the 222.  
 Brezon, the 215.  
 Brianza, the 387.  
 Bricolla, Alp 244.  
 Brieg 256.  
 Brienno 385.  
 Brienzen in the canton of  
 Bern 126.  
 — in Grisons 318.  
 —, lake of 126.  
 Brienzer Grat, the 126.  
 Brienzwyl 91.  
*Brigantia* 350.  
*Brigantinus, lacus* 21.  
 Brigelser Horn, the 352.  
 St. Brigitta, chapel of 310.  
 Brisi, the 44.  
 Brissago 371.  
 Bristen 76.  
 Bristenstock, the 77.  
 Broc 154.  
 Brocard 234.  
 Brothäusi 102 153.  
 Broye, the 165.  
 Bruck 16.  
 Brugg 16.  
 Brügg 7.  
 Bruggen 35.  
 Brüllsaiu 279.  
 Brülltobel, the 281.  
 Bruneckhorn, the 249.  
 Brünig 91.  
 Brunnen 71.  
 — the Sieben 152.  
 Brunni Pass, the 77 310.  
 Brunnithal, the 77 296.  
 Brus or Brüsich 340.  
 Brusio 340.  
 Brusson 378.  
 Bubenbergl 156.  
 Bubikon 42.  
 Buccione 376.  
 —, castello di 376.  
 Buchberg, the, in the  
 Rhine valley 282.  
 — on the Linth-Canal 43.  
 Buchenthal 35.  
 Buchs 283.  
 Buét, the 216.  
 Buffalorabach, the 363.  
 Buflalorapass, the 335.  
 Bühlbach, the 109.  
 Bühlenstock, the 139.  
 Bühler 278 280.  
 Bülach 32.  
 Buisme, the 227.  
 Bulle 156.  
 Büls, Alp 45.  
 Bümplitz 160.  
 Buntschli 154.  
 Buochs 70.  
 —, lake of 70.  
 Buochser Horn, the 85.  
 Burg 6.  
 Burg, the 121.  
 Burgdorf 13.  
 Burgeis 345.  
 Burgenberg or Bürgen-  
 stock, the 70.  
 Burgfluh, the 102.  
 Burghügel, the 292.  
 Burgistein 101.  
 Bürglen (Obwalden) 91.  
 Bürglen (Thurgau) 35.  
 — (Uri) 75.  
 Burvein 322.  
 Bussalp, the 120.  
 Bussigny 176.  
 Busswyl 7.  
 Bustigeln 117.  
 Bütscheleck 98.  
 Buttler, the 239.  
 Büttlassen, the, or  
 Büttlosa, the 114.  
 Bützberg 9.  
 Gabbio 363.  
 Cadempino 364.  
 Cadenabbia 383.  
 Cadenazzo 368.  
 Caille, la, chain bridge  
 213.  
 Caillet, spring 221.  
 Calanda, the 284.  
 Calasca 261.  
 Calcaccia, the 82.  
 Calderara, Villa 381.  
 Calolzio 386.  
 Calmo, the 310.  
 Caltignaga 376.  
 Cama 363.  
 Camana Alp, the 306.  
 Cambrena, Piz 332 339.  
 — Glacier, the 332 339.  
 Camerlata 386 388.  
 Camischolas 310.  
 Camnago 387 388.  
 Camogasc 334.  
 Camoghè, Monte 364.  
 Camonica, Valle 340.  
 Camperio, Hospice 313.  
 Camper 327.  
 — Lake of 327.  
 Campi, ruined castle 319.  
 Campiole 261.  
 Campo 384.  
 — Cologno 340.  
 — Dolcino 358.  
 —, Valle di 339.  
 Campolungo, Alp 369.  
 Campovasto 334.  
 Camscha, in 144.  
 Canaria-Thal, the 82.  
 Canicù 356.  
 Canities, ruins 337.  
 Cannero 371.  
 — Castelli di 371.  
 Canobbio 371.  
 Canova, castle 353.  
 Canzo 387.  
 —, the Corni di 387.  
 Capella 316 335.  
 Capolago 365.  
 Caprino, Monte 368.  
 Carasso, Monte 368.  
 Carate 387.

Carcoforo 377.  
 Cardinell, gorge 358.  
 Careno 385.  
 Carlotta, Villà 383.  
 Carona 367.  
 Carouge 214.  
 Carrera 306.  
 Carsaniga 388.  
 Casa dei Pagani 82.  
 Casaccia on the Maloja 361.  
 —, Hospice on the Lukmanier 313.  
 Casanna, Val 335.  
 Casàtsch 361.  
 Cassano 387.  
 Cassina 365.  
 Castagnola 379.  
 Castasegna 360.  
 Castelberg, castle 309.  
 Castellatsch, castle 355.  
 Castelmur, ruin 361.  
 Castels in the Prättigau 315.  
 — on the Veveyse 156.  
 Castor, the 273.  
*Castra Raetica* 41.  
 S. Caterina, bath 342.  
 Catogne, Mont 164. 234.  
 Catscharauls 309.  
 Cavaglia 339.  
 Cavagliasco, the 339.  
 Cazzanore 387.  
 Cebbia 363.  
 Celerina 329.  
 Céigny 176.  
 Cenere, Monte 364.  
 Cenis, Mont 211.  
 Centovalli, Valley 369.  
 Ceppina 342.  
 Ceppo Morelli 261.  
 Ceresio, Lago 379.  
 St. Cergues 190.  
 Cerlier 10.  
 Cerniat 154.  
 Cervin, Mont 271.  
 Cevedale, Monte 344.  
 Cevio 369.  
 Chablais, the 204.  
 Chables 240.  
 Chailly 159.  
 Chaîne, la 172.  
 Chalcagn, Piz 332.  
 Challant, Val de 274.  
 Cham 33.  
 Chambave 269.  
 Chambéry 210.  
 Chambésy 176.  
 Chambrellen 169.  
 Chamois, Dent de 155.  
 Chamonix 217.  
 Chamossaire, the 158.  
 Chamouny 217.

Chamouny, Valley of 219.  
 Chamousset 211.  
 Champel 228.  
 —, the 185.  
 Champéry 207.  
 Champey, Lac de 234.  
 Champsec 240.  
 Chancy 208.  
 Chandolin 158.  
 Chapeau, the 222.  
 Chapieux, les, or  
 Chapu 230.  
 Chapütschin, Piz 333.  
 Chardonnnet, Aig de 224.  
 Charlanoz, Aig de 220.  
 Charles-Albert, Pont 213.  
 Charlottenfels, castle 26.  
 Charmettes, les 210.  
 Charmey 154.  
 Charmontel, Mont 165.  
 Charmoz, Aig. de 222.  
 Charnex s. Charnex.  
 Charreire, Défilé de 235.  
 Chasseral, the 10.  
 Chasseron, the 174.  
 Chastè in the Oberhalbstein 322.  
 — on the Lake of Silz 326.  
 Chat, Mont du 209.  
 Château Duing 212.  
 — Menthon 213.  
 — d'Oex 155.  
 — de Pierre 215.  
 Châtel 154.  
 Châtel-St-Denis 156.  
 Châtelard, castle 195.  
 Chatelet 157.  
 Châtillon in the Aosta valley 269.  
 — in the valley of the Arve 215.  
 — on the Lac du Bourget 209.  
 —, Bas- 255.  
 Chaulin 197.  
 Chaumont, the 168.  
 Chaux-de-Fonds, La 170.  
 — du Milieu, La 171.  
 Chavanne 9.  
 Chavans en haut 226.  
 Chavornay 176.  
 Chède 216.  
 Chegno 375.  
 Cheillon, Glacier de 245.  
 Cheires 173.  
 Chemin, Mont 234.  
 Chenaletta, the 238.  
 Chêne 215.  
 Chéran, the 210.  
 Cherasca, Val 141.  
 Chermignon 150.

Chermontane, Glacier de 240.  
 —, chalets de 240.  
 —, col de 240.  
 Charnex 159. 197.  
 Chessalle Eck, the 154.  
 Chessel 206.  
 Chéville, Col de 242.  
 —, Chalets de 242.  
 —, Pas de 242.  
 Chèvres, Pas de 245.  
 Chexbres 164.  
 Chiampatsch, Piz 337.  
 Chiamut 310.  
 Chiasso 365.  
 —, Ponte- 365.  
 Chiavenna 358.  
 Chiesa, alla 144.  
 —, rossa, the 364.  
 Chignin, castle 210. :  
 Chillon, castle 198.  
 Chilnaux, castle 173.  
 Chippis 246.  
 Chirel, the 151.  
 Chouigny 186.  
 Chrinnen, the 152.  
 St. Christoph, Hospice 348.  
 Chur 287.  
 Churburg, castle 345.  
 Churfürsten, the 44.  
 Churwalden 321.  
 Cierfs 335.  
 Cigognier, le 166.  
 Cima 380.  
 — da Fex 333.  
 — di Jazi 273.  
 — di Roffel 274.  
 Cimes Bianches, Col des 274. 378.  
 Cinuscel 335.  
 Ciraun 355.  
 Cisano 386.  
 Civenna 388.  
 Civiasco 377.  
*Civitas Augusta* 239.  
 — *Vallensium* 203.  
 Claino 380.  
 Clarens 196.  
 Clariden, the 77. 295.  
 Claridengrat, the 77.  
 Claridenhorn, the 77.  
 Claro 83.  
 Clavadel 316.  
*Clavenna* 358.  
 Cläven and  
 Ciefen s. Chiavenna.  
 Cluse, La, near Aosta 239.  
 — near Pontarlier 172.  
 Cluses 215.  
 Coblenz s. Koblenz.  
 Coire 287.  
 Colico 359.



- Collonge 204.  
 Collonges 208.  
 Colma, Col di 376.  
 Colmo del Orso 387.  
 Colobiano, Villa 385.  
 Cologny 204.  
 Colombano, Monte 343.  
 Colomby 207.  
 Colombier 174.  
 Colon, Col de 246.  
 —, Mont 244. 245.  
 Colonges 197.  
*Colonia Juliaequestris* 190.  
 Coltura 361.  
 Comabbio, Lago di 375.  
 Comacina, Isola 384.  
 Combai, Lake of 231.  
 Comballaz 155.  
 Combe, Fond de la 205.  
 Combin, the Grand 235.  
 Combloux 212.  
 Como 386.  
 —, Lake of 380.  
 Concise 175.  
 Conflanz 211.  
 Constance 22.  
 —, Lake of 21.  
 Contamine 215.  
 Contamines, les 229.  
 Conters 322.  
 Conto, Monte 360.  
 Conthey 243. 252.  
 Convers, les 170.  
 Conversion, la 163.  
 Coppet 190.  
 Corbario, Castello 84.  
 Corbassière, glac. de 240.  
 Corcelles, near Neuchâtel 169.  
 —, near Grandson 173.  
 Corciago 260.  
 Corenno 381.  
 Cornaux 10.  
 Cornet, le 6.  
 Corni di Canzo, the 387.  
 Cornier, the 246.  
 Corno, Val 144.  
 Corno dei Tre Signori, the 342.  
 Corridor, the 223.  
 Cortailod 174.  
 Corvatsch, Piz 333.  
 Cossonay 176.  
 Côte, La 176. 190.  
 Cotschen, Piz 336.  
 Courmayeur 231.  
 Couronne de Bréona, the 245.  
 Courrendlin 6.  
 Court 6.  
 Courtelary 10.  
 Couvercle, the 222.  
 Couvet 172.  
 Couz, Col de 205.  
 Cragno 365.  
 Cramont, the 230.  
 Crap Alv 320.  
 Crédo, Tunnel du 208.  
 Cremeo 363.  
 Cremia 382.  
 Crémine 6.  
 Cremusina, the 83.  
 Crépin, cascade de 216.  
 Cresciano 83.  
 Cresogno 380.  
 Cressier 10.  
 Cresta in the Avers. Thal 356.  
 — in the Engadine 329.  
 — agiuzza 334.  
 Crestatsch, ruined castle 308.  
 Crésus 154.  
 Crête sèche, Col de 240.  
 Crêtes, les 196.  
 Creux-du-vent, the 172. 175.  
 — de Champ, the 157.  
 Crevin 187.  
 Crevola 145.  
 —, Gallery of 259.  
 Crex, Col du 240.  
 Cribiaschina, the 83.  
 Crin 145.  
 Crispalt, the 310.  
 Crispausa 310.  
 Cristallina, Piz 312.  
 Cristallinenthal, the 312.  
 Cristallo, Monte 343.  
 S. Croce 380.  
 Crocione, Monte 384.  
 Crodo 145.  
 St<sup>e</sup> Croix 174.  
 Croix de fer, the 227.  
 — de la Flégère, the 220.  
 —, the Pas de la 241.  
 Croza Alp, the 262.  
 Cruschetta, la 337.  
 Cruseilles 213.  
 Cubly, Mont 197.  
 Cucciago 388.  
 Cudrefin 166.  
 Cuera 287.  
 Cul-des-Roches 170.  
 Cully 194. 199.  
 Culoz 208.  
 Curaglia 312.  
*Curia Rhaetorum* 288.  
 Curtius 326.  
 Curver, Piz 307. 353.  
 Dächli, Oberes 60.  
 —, Unteres 60.  
 Dachsen 26.  
 Dachsfielden 6.  
 Dala, the 149. 150.  
 Dala Glacier, the 150.  
 —, Ravine of the 254.  
 Dalaas 349.  
 Dalfazza 315.  
 Dammafirn, the 78.  
 Dänikon 15.  
 Dappes, valley of 191.  
 Darligen 146.  
 Darvun, the 311.  
 Daube, the 148.  
 Daubenhorn, the 148.  
 Daubensee, the 148.  
 Davedro 259.  
 Davos 317.  
 — am Platz 316.  
 — -Dorfl 316.  
 Davoser See, the 316.  
 — Landwasser, the 316.  
 Dazio Grande 82.  
 Delémont 5.  
 Délices, les 186.  
 Delsberg 5.  
 Dent Blanche 245.  
 —, Col de la 275.  
 — de Chamois 155.  
 — du Midi 207.  
 Derborence, Lac de 242.  
 Derchoir, the 216.  
 Derrière-Moulins 167.  
 Dervio 341.  
 Desago 368.  
 Desio 388.  
 Devant, Au 155.  
 Devens 200.  
 Devera, Val 142.  
 Devil's bridge, the 78.  
 Diablerets, the 242.  
 Diablons, the 249.  
 Diavolezza, la 333.  
 Diavolo, il Ponte del 342.  
 Dichtelberg, the 265.  
 St-Didier, Pré 232.  
 Dielsdorf 32.  
 Diemtigen 151.  
 Digeni 310.  
 Diesbach 293.  
 Dietikon 18.  
 Dioza, the 217.  
 Diröccamento di Bormio, the 343.  
 Dischma-Thal, the 316.  
 Disentis 309.  
*Disertinum* 309.  
 Disgrazia, Monte della 334. 341.  
 Disiert 309.  
 Distelalp, the 263.  
 Diveglia, Alp 141.  
 Diveria, the 145. 255. 259.  
 Dobbia, Col di Val 378.  
 Dogern 19.  
 Doire, the 231. 232. 269

- Doldenhorn, the 147.  
 Dôle, the 190.  
 Dolent, Mont- 231.  
 Dollfuss, Pavillon 136.  
 Domaso 381.  
 Domat 351.  
 Dôme, the 267. 271.  
 Dôme du Gouté, the 216.  
 Domène, bains de 154.  
 Dominikhöhle, the 54.  
 Domleschg, the 352.  
 Domo d'Ossola 259.  
 Donat 355.  
 Dongio 313.  
 Dongo 381.  
 Dora Baltea, the 231. 269. 378.  
 Dorfbach, the 139.  
 Dürfi, Davos- 316.  
 — Klosters 315.  
 Dorio 381.  
 Dornach 5.  
 Dornbirn 350.  
 Dornigen Brücke, the 113.  
 Doron, the 212.  
 Dossen, the 66.  
 Döttingen 19.  
 Douanne 9.  
 Doubs, the 6. 171. 173.  
 —, Saut du 171.  
 Douvaine 204.  
 Dranse, the, in the Chablais 204. 205.  
 — de Valsorey 235.  
 Dranse, the, in the Valais 203. 234. 240.  
 Drei Schwestern, the 283.  
 Dreiländerstein, the 297.  
 Drusberg, the 28.  
 Drusenthor, the 314. 349.  
 Duan, Piz 361.  
 Dubendorf 41.  
 Dubenwald, the 254.  
 Ducan, Piz 316.  
 Dudingin 161.  
 Dufour-Spitze, the 262. 274.  
 Duggia Valley, the 377.  
 Duing, Château 212.  
 Dundelsbach, the 91.  
 Dündengrat, the 114.  
 Dundenhorn, the 114.  
 Durand, Glacier de, in the Val Arolla 245.  
 —, in the Val de Zinal 247.  
 —, Col de 247.  
 Durjin, Piz 294.  
 Dürrenberg, the 114.  
 Dürrenboden, the 316.  
 Dürren, lake of 157.  
 Duyn, la Tour de 201.  
 Eau, the Grande- 157.  
 — Morte, the 212.  
 — Noire, the 225.  
 Eaux Rouges, Cantine des 232.  
 Eaux vives, les 186.  
 Ebenalp, the 279.  
 Ebenrain, castle of 8.  
 Ebi, meadow 362.  
 Ebikon 33.  
 Ebügen 127.  
 Ebnet 290.  
 Ebnefluh, the 103.  
 Eburodonum 174.  
 Ecce-Homo-Chapel 301.  
 Eck 126. 131.  
 —, the rothe 109.  
 Eckalp, the 126.  
 Eclépens 176.  
 Ecluse, Fort de l' 208.  
 Ecoulaies, glacier des 240.  
 Effretikon 34.  
 Egeri 47.  
 —, lake of 33. 300.  
 Egg 297.  
 Eggenalp, the 275.  
 Eggischhorn 142.  
 Eginen, Valley of 141. 143.  
 Eginenbach, the 143.  
 Ehrschwand 129.  
 Ei, lake of 126.  
 Eichbühl 100.  
 Eielenegg 48.  
 Eiger, the 116.  
 Eigerhöhle, the 118.  
 Eigerjoch, the 119.  
 Einsfischthal s. Val d'Anniviers.  
 Einshorn, the 356.  
 Einsiedeln 298.  
 Eisenfluh 110.  
 Elgg 35.  
 Elm 305.  
 Elmeten Alp, the 139.  
 Emd 267.  
 Emet, Lago di 356.  
 —, Alp 356.  
 —, Val 356.  
 Emmatten 72.  
 Emme, the Grosse 9. 13. 92.  
 —, the Little 92.  
 —, the Wald- 92.  
 —, the Weisse 92.  
 Emmenbrücke 14.  
 Emmenmatt 92.  
 Emmenthal, the 92.  
 Ems 351.  
 Enderlin, Villa 367.  
 Engadine, the 324.  
 Enge, near Bern 98.  
 Enge in the Simmenthal 154.  
 Engelberg 86.  
 Engelberger Aa, the 86. 131.  
 — Thal, the 86.  
 Engelhorn, the 123.  
 Engi 304.  
 Engstlen, lake of 130.  
 Engstlenalp, the 130.  
 Engstlenbach 129.  
 Engstligenbach, the 146.  
 Enneda 292.  
 Ennetlinth 295.  
 Eno s. Inn.  
 Entlebuch 92.  
 —, the 92.  
 Entlenbach, the 92.  
 Entremont, Val d' 234.  
 Entrèves Glacier, the 231.  
 Epaurum 202.  
 Epandes 176.  
 Eplatures 170.  
 Erba 387.  
 —, Piano d' 387.  
 Erdes 243.  
 Ergolz, the 7.  
 Erguel, valley of 6.  
 Eriels 82.  
 Erlach 10.  
 Erlenbach in the Simmenthal 154.  
 — on the lake of Zurich 39.  
 Erlinsbach 15.  
 Erstfelden 76.  
 Ertshfeld 120.  
 Erzingen 19.  
 Eschenthal, the 259.  
 Escher-Canal, the 43. 292.  
 Eschlikon 35.  
 Escholzmat 92.  
 Esel, the 54.  
 Eselsrucken, the 122.  
 Estavayer 173.  
 Este, Villa d' 385.  
 Etrambière, castle 215.  
 Etroubles 239.  
 Etsch, the 345. 346.  
 Effenberg, the 32.  
 Etzel, the 297.  
 Etzlibach, the 309.  
 Etzlibach, the 77.  
 Eulach, the 34.  
 Euthal, the 297.  
 Evian 205.  
 Evionnaz 202.  
 Evolena 244.  
 Ewig-Schneehorn, the 136.  
 Excenevrex 204.  
 Eyenalp, the 264.  
 Eysee, lake 126.  
 Ezel, the, s. Esel.

- Fählen, Lake of 281.  
 Faido 82.  
 Fain, Val da 333.  
 Falkenhüh, the 107.  
 Falknis, the 283.  
 Fallbach, the 101.  
 Fang 246.  
 Fardün, ruined castle 355.  
 Fariolo 260. 272.  
 Farnbühl, the Bath of 91.  
 Faroni, Villa 385.  
 Fatschalv, Piz 336.  
 Fatschbach, the 295.  
 Faucigny, castle 215.  
 Faulberg, the 119.  
 Faulblatten, the 87.  
 Faulen, the 296.  
 Faulenbach, the 76.  
 Faulensee, the 76. 107.  
 Faulhorn, the 119.  
 Faverges 212.  
 Fedoz, Vadret da 326.  
 —, Val 326.  
 Fee 265.  
 — Glacier, the 265.  
 —, Monte 265.  
 Feldis 352.  
 Feldkirch 349.  
 Feli-Stutz, the 270.  
 Fellibach, the 77.  
 Felsberg 351.  
 Felsenburg, the 146.  
 Felsenegg 47.  
 Felsenthor, the (on the Rigi) 62.  
 Felt-Alp, the 351.  
 Felwen 34.  
 Fenêtre, Col de 238.  
 —, glac. de 241.  
 Fenis, Castle of 269.  
 Ferden 250.  
 Ferette 6.  
 Fernel, Valley of 151.  
 Fernex 187.  
 Fernigen 132.  
 Ferpècle, Glacier de 244.  
 Ferporta, ruined castle 313.  
 St-Ferreol 212.  
 Ferrera 356.  
 —, Valley of 356.  
 Ferret, Col de 231.  
 —, Valley of 231.  
 Ferro, il Sasso del 371.  
 Fettan 336.  
 Feuerstein, the 96.  
 Feuerthalen 20.  
 Fex-Glacier, the 326.  
 —, Cima da 333.  
 —, Valley of 333.  
 Fibia, the 80.  
 St. Fiden 37.  
 Fideris 314.  
 Fideris, Baths of 315.  
 Fideriser Au 314.  
 Fier, the 210. 213.  
 Fiesso 82.  
 Fieudo, the 80.  
 Filar, chalets de 262.  
 Eliasz, le 220.  
 Filisur 319.  
 Fille-Dieu, La, nunnery 163.  
 Findelenbach, the 270.  
 Findelen-Glacier, the 275.  
 Finge 254.  
 Finhaut 225.  
 Finster-Aar Glacier 135.  
 Finster-Aarhorn 135.  
 Finstermünz 347.  
 —, Pass of 347.  
 —, Hoch- 347.  
 Fiora 74.  
 Fischetz, the 24.  
 Fisch-See, the 144.  
 Fisistock, the 147. 251.  
 Fitznau 70.  
 Fitznauer Stock 71.  
 Fiume latte, the 382.  
 Flaïne, Lac de 216.  
 Flamatt 160.  
 Fläscherberg, the 283.  
 Flatzbach, the 329.  
 Flawyl 35.  
 Flégère, the 219.  
 —, the Croix de la 220.  
 Fless, Val 316.  
 Fleurier 172.  
 Flies 348.  
 Flims 307.  
 Flimsen-Pass, the 305.  
 Flirsch 348.  
 Flon, the 212.  
 Florentina, tower 363.  
 Fluchthorn, the 336.  
 Flüela-Pass, the 317.  
 Flüelen 74.  
 Fluh Alp, the 264. 275.  
 —, auf der castle 143.  
 Flumet 212.  
 Flums 45.  
 Fobello 378.  
 Foliérant, the 160.  
 Folly 216.  
 Fond de la Combe 205.  
 Font 173.  
 Fontaine, La 226.  
 — des merveilles 209.  
 Fontana 141.  
 —, the Alp 316.  
 — Chistaina 337.  
 Foo-Pass, the 305.  
 Foppa, La, defile 287.  
 Foppiano 144.  
 —, Defile of 145.  
 Fora, Piz 323.  
 Forcellina, the 356.  
 Forclaz, mount, and pass near St. Gervais 216.  
 —, near Martigny 226.  
 Forcletta, Pas de la 249.  
 Formazza Valley 144.  
 Forn, Val di 335.  
 Fornasette 379.  
 Forno Glacier, the 361.  
 Foron, the 215.  
 Fours, Col des 230.  
 Fragstein, ruin 313.  
 Franzenshöhe 344.  
 Frau, the Weisse 147.  
 Frauenfeld 34.  
 Frauenkappelen 165.  
 Frauenkirch 317.  
 Freiberg, ruin 306.  
 Freiberge, the 304.  
 Freiburg 161.  
 Frenière 241.  
 Frenkendorf 7.  
 Fressinone, the 258.  
 Fréty, Mont 223.  
 Freudenberg, the 36. 281.  
 —, ruins 283.  
 Freundhorn, the 147.  
 Fribourg 161.  
 Friedberg 277.  
 Friedrichshafen 21.  
 Frienisberg 164.  
 Frizzoni, Villa 384.  
 Frodolfo, the 342.  
 Frohburg, the 8.  
 Fröhlichsburg, ruin 345.  
 Frohnalp, the 72.  
 Frölichseck 280.  
 Frombach, the 257.  
 Fromberghorn, the 102.  
 Fronalpstock, the 292.  
 304.  
 Frontenex 186.  
 Frua, Sulla 144.  
 Frümsel, the 44.  
 Frut, auf der 144.  
 Frutbach, the 295.  
 Frutberg, the 295.  
 Frutigen 146.  
 Frutwald 144.  
 Frutz, the 350.  
 Ftaun s. Fettaun.  
 Fuentes, ruin 359.  
 Fuorcla da Surlej, la 327.  
 Fuorn 335.  
 Furca, the 138.  
 — di Betta, the 378.  
 —, the Criner 144.  
 Furcahorn, the 139.  
 Furgge s. Furke.  
 Furggenbach, the 268.  
 Furggen-Glacier, the 259.  
 272.  
 Furgge-Valley, the 264.

- Furgglen-First, the 278.  
 Furke, the 114.  
 Fürstenau, castle 353.  
 Fürstenburg, castle 345.  
 Furva, Val 342.  
 Fusio 369.  
 Fussach 282.  
 Futschöl Pass, the 336.  
 Gabelhörner, the 271.  
 Gábris, the 278.  
 Gadmen 131.  
 Gadmenbach, the 129. 131  
 Gadmenfluh, the 129.  
 Gadmenthal, the 131.  
 Gaggi, Villa 385.  
 Gagikopf, the 273.  
 Gais 278.  
 Galbiati, Villa 385.  
 Galenstock, the 139.  
 Galgenen 41.  
 St. Gall 35.  
 —, Hospice 312.  
 Gallarate 374.  
 Gallegione, the 356.  
 Galleria dei Bagni, the 343.  
 Gallivaggio, Madonna di 358.  
 Galmers 154.  
 Galmhorn, the 150.  
 Galthür 336.  
 Galvaggione, Monte 365.  
 Gamchi Glacier, the 114.  
 Gamchilücke, the 147.  
 Gammerrhein, the 310.  
 Gampel 249.  
 Gampenhof, the 344.  
 Gams 291.  
 Gamsen, the 255.  
 Gandria 380.  
 Ganter-bridge, the 257.  
 — valley, the 257.  
 Garbach, the 268.  
 Garsenthal, the 139.  
 Garzeno 381.  
 Gassenriedpass, the 265.  
 Gassenried Glacier, the 265.  
 Gaster, the 44.  
 Gastern 250.  
 Gastern Valley, the 250.  
 Gasterndorf 250.  
 Gasternholz 251.  
 Gatschiefer, the 315.  
 Gauli Glacier, the 133.  
 Gavia, the 343.  
 Géant, Col du 223.  
 —, Aiguille du 228. 231.  
 —, Glacier du 221.  
 Gebhardsberg, the 350.  
 Geisholz 124.  
 Gelalze, Chalet de la 205.  
 Gelé, Mont 240.  
 Gellihorn, the 148.  
 Gelmerbach, the 134.  
 Gelmerhorn, the 134. 137.  
 Gelten-Glacier, the 157.  
 Gelterkinden 15.  
 Gemmenalphorn, the 109.  
 Gemmi, the 148.  
 Gernsbach, the 123.  
 Gernshorn, the 265.  
 Gernshügel, the 115.  
 Gernsmättli, the 53.  
 Generoso, Monte 365.  
 Geneva 178.  
 —, Lake of 189.  
 Geneveys, les Hauts- 169.  
 — sur-Coffrane 169.  
 Genf 178.  
 Genoa 374.  
 Genthelalp, the 129.  
 Genthelbach, the 129.  
 Genthod 186.  
 —, Pointe de 189.  
 —, le Creux de 186.  
 St. Georgen near St. Gallen 280.  
 —, chapel, in the Rhine Valley 286.  
 —, near Wallenstadt 45.  
 St. Georges in the Jura 177.  
 Gepaatsch Glacier 346.  
 St-Germain 232.  
 Gersau 71.  
 Gerschene Alp, the 131.  
 Gersthorn, the 137.  
 St. Gertrud 344.  
 St. Gervais, Baths of 216.  
 Gerzensee 100.  
 Geschenen 141.  
 Gesseney 155.  
 Gessens, Phare de 209.  
 Gestler s. Chasseral.  
 Gessler's Burg 49.  
 Gétroz, Glacier de 234. 240.  
 Ghiffa 370.  
 S. Giacomo on the Bernardino 363.  
 —, chapel in the Val Bredetto 144.  
 — in the Lira Valley 358.  
 — near Sedrun 310.  
 — la Trinità 378.  
 — Pass, the 144.  
 St-Gian, church 329.  
 Gibel, the 302.  
 Giessbach, the 127.  
 Giffre, the 205. 215.  
 Gignod 239.  
 Gimmelwald 112.  
 Ginevra 178.  
 Gingsins 191.  
 St-Gingolph 206.  
 Ginistrella, Monte 376.  
 St-Gion, Hospice 312.  
 Gionnero, Monte 365.  
 Giop, Alp 328.  
 Giornico 83.  
 S. Giovanni, river 371.  
 —, island in the Lake of Como 384.  
 — in the Lago Maggiore 371.  
 Gisliflüh, the 15.  
 Gislikon, bridge of 33.  
 Giswyl 91.  
 Gitschen, the 74.  
 Gittana 382.  
 Giuf, Val 310.  
 Giulia, Villa 383.  
 Giulio, the 323.  
 S. Giulio, Island 376.  
 Giumels, the 320.  
 S. Giuseppe, Cantoniera 81.  
 Gland 176.  
 Glane, the 163.  
 Glaris s. Glarus.  
 — in the Davos 317.  
 Glärnisch, the 303. 304.  
 — the Vorder- 292.  
 Glarus 292.  
 —, the Canton of 291.  
 Glatt, the 35. 41.  
 Glectstein, the 122.  
 Gletscheralp, the, on the Monte Fee 265.  
 Gletscherhorn, the 114.  
 Gletschhorn, the 152.  
 Glion in the Grisons 307.  
 — in the Vaud 197.  
 Gliss 256.  
 Glisshorn, the 256.  
 Gloggeren, the 281.  
 Glurns 345.  
 Gnöpfstein, the 53.  
 Goldach, the 37.  
 Goldau 55.  
 Goldei, the 107.  
 Golzè, Col de 207.  
 Golzern 77.  
 —, the Lake of 77.  
 Golzern-Alpen, the 77.  
 Golzwyl 107. 127.  
 —, the Lake of 107.  
 Gomagoi 344.  
 Gondo 258.  
 Gonten, Baths in Appenzel 276.  
 — on the Lake of Thun 108.  
 Górbis-Bach, the 287.  
 Gorgier 175.  
 Gornier Glacier, the 272. 275.  
 — -Grat, the 271.

- Gornerhorn, the 262.  
 Göschenen 78.  
 Göschenen Alp, the 78.  
 — Reuss, the 78.  
 Gösigen, Castle of 15.  
 Gossau 35.  
 Gotteron, Pont de 161.  
 —, Vallée de 162.  
 Gottfrier 252.  
 St. Gotthard, the 80.  
 —, Pass of 80.  
 —, Hospice 81.  
 Gottmadingen 20.  
 Götzis 350.  
 Goumois 171.  
 Gouté, Dôme du 216.  
 —, Aiguilles du 216. 223.  
 Gozzano 376.  
 Graben-Glacier, the 267.  
 Grabenhorn, the 267. 271.  
 Grabs 291.  
 Grafenort 86.  
 Grafeneire, the 235.  
 Graisivaudan, Valley of 210.  
 Graitery, Mont 6.  
 Gramont, the 230.  
 Grand-Combin, the 235.  
 — -Moveran, the 225.  
 — -Nant, the 220.  
 — -Plateau, the 223.  
 — -Sacconnex 186.  
 — -Salève, the 187.  
 — -Vaux 163.  
 Grande-Eau, the 157.  
 Grande Gorge, the 187.  
 Grands-Mulets, the 223.  
 Grandes Roches, the 194.  
 Grandson 175.  
 Grandval 6.  
 Granfelden 6.  
 Grängen-bridge, the 143.  
 Granges 253.  
 — Neuves 240.  
 Granier, Mont 210.  
 Granois 158.  
 Grap-Glarun, the 309.  
 Gräplang, ruins 45.  
*Grappa longa* 45.  
 Grassen, the 87.  
 Graubunden, the Canton 287.  
 Grau-Haupt, the 378.  
 Grauhorn, the 130.  
 Grauhörner, the 284. 286.  
 Graun 346.  
 Gravedona 381.  
 Gravellona 260. 376.  
 Greifensee, the 41.  
 Greifenstein, castle 319.  
 Grenchen 9.  
 Grengiols, bridge of 143.  
 Grenoble, Route de 210.  
 Grens 191.  
 Grenzach 7. 18.  
 Greppen 70.  
 Gressoney, Val 378.  
 — St-Jean 378.  
 — la Trinité 378.  
 Gressy 211.  
 Grésy-sur-Aix 209.  
 Greyerz 156.  
 Gria, Glacier de 217.  
 Griante 330.  
 Griatschouls, Piz 335.  
 Gries Glacier, the 143. 375  
 — Pass, the 143.  
 Griessen 19.  
 Griessenbach, the 77.  
 Grigna, Monte 382.  
 Grimence 246.  
 Grimsuat 153.  
 Grimmenstein, ruins 151  
 Grimmer, the 151.  
 Grinsal, the 136.  
 Grimselgrund, the 135.  
 Grimseln 153.  
 Grimsel Hospice, the 135.  
 Grindelalp, the 121. 122.  
 Grindeln, Chalets of 121.  
 Grindelwald 117.  
 — -Glaciers 118.  
 — —, the Lower 118.  
 — —, the Upper 118.  
 Grion 241.  
 Grisons, Canton of the 287.  
 Grivelli, castle 371.  
 Grond, Piz 307.  
 Grono 363.  
 Gros-Jean, Tête du 242.  
 Grosotto 341.  
 Grosse Auberg, the 41.  
 Grosshorn, the 112.  
 Grossthal, the 74.  
 Grotte aux fées, the 201.  
 Grovello 141.  
 Grub, Katholisch- 277.  
 —, Reformirt- 277.  
 Gruben 249.  
 Gruben-Alp, the 249.  
 Grüm, Alp 332.  
 Grünenberg, the 109.  
 Grünhörner, the 136.  
 Grünhornhütte, the 294.  
 Grunhornlücke, the 136.  
 Grüsich 314.  
 Gruyère 156.  
 Grynau, castle 42.  
 Gspaltenhorn, the 114.  
 Gstaad 157  
 Gsteig, near Interlaken 108.  
 —, in the Sarine Valley 157.  
 —, on the Simplon 258.  
 Gsteigthal, the 157.  
 Gateigwyler 108.  
 Gstübt-Bach, the 302.  
 Guarda 336.  
 Guardavall, ruins 334.  
 Güferhorn, the 362.  
 Gufern 77.  
 Gugel, the 273.  
 Guggisgrat, the 109.  
 Gumfluh, the 155.  
 Gumihorn, the 108.  
 Gümmlingen 92. 100.  
 Gümminen 165.  
 Gündischwand 109.  
 Gunz on the Simplon 258.  
 — on the lake of Wallen-  
 stadt 44.  
 Gürbe, the 100.  
 Gurbenbach, the 109.  
 Gurezmettlerbach, the 132.  
 Gurf 144.  
 Gurin 145.  
 Gurnigel 101.  
 Gurtin, the 98.  
 Gurtellen 77.  
 Gutsch, the 50. 71.  
 Gutschen s. Gitschen.  
 Guttanen 133.  
 Guttanberg, castle 283.  
 Güttingen, castle 23.  
 Güz, Piz 326.  
 Gwatt 153.  
 Gyrenspitz, the 281.  
 Haag 283.  
 Habkern 109.  
 — -Thal, the 109.  
 Hacken, the 56. 300.  
 Häderlibruck, the 78.  
 Hagletschalp, the 109.  
 Hahnenmoos, the 146.  
 Haldenstein, ruins 284.  
 Hallwyl, lake of 15.  
 Handeck, Falls of the 134.  
 Hangbaum-Alp, the 74.  
 Hangend - Gletscherhorn,  
 the 129.  
 Hanggiessen, the 15.  
 Hannig Alp, the 265  
 Hapsburg, castle of 16.  
 —, baths of 16.  
 Harder, the 109.  
 Hardermanni, the 107.  
 Harzernspitze, the 100.  
 Hasenburg, the 151.  
 Hasenmatt, the 12.  
 Haslen 280. 292.  
 Hasli-Grund 124.  
 Hasli-Jungfrau, the 122.  
 Hasli-Scheideck, the 122.  
 Hasli, Valley of, or

- Hasli in the Weissland 125. 132.  
 Hasliberg, the 125.  
 Hauderes 244.  
 Hauenstein 19.  
 Hauenstein, tunnel of 8.  
 Hauseck, the 136.  
 Hausen on the Albis 33.  
 — in the Mayenthal 132.  
 Hausstock, the 292.  
 Haut-Châtillon 140.  
 Haute-Combe, monastery 209.  
 Hauteville, castle 195.  
 Hauts Geneveys, les 169.  
 Häzingen 293.  
 Heerbrugg 282.  
 Heide-Bach, the 318.  
 Heiden 277.  
 Heidenturm, the 90.  
 Heider See, the 345.  
 Heiligenberg, castle 23.  
 Heiligkreuzcapelle, the 62.  
 Heimwehfluh, the 107.  
 Heinzenberg, the 352.  
 Hellsberg 282.  
 Ste-Hélène 211.  
 Helleplatte, the 134.  
 Helsenhorn, the 141.  
 Henggart 26.  
 Herbagères, Mont 226.  
 Herblingen 20.  
 Herbrigen 267.  
 Héremence, Val d' 243.  
 Hérens, Col d' 245.  
 —, Val d' 243.  
 Hergiswyl 53. 88.  
 Herisau 35.  
 Hermance 204.  
 —, the 228.  
 Herrenberg, the 299.  
 Herrenreuti 87.  
 Herrliberg 39.  
 Hertenstein, castle 70.  
 Héry 212.  
 Herzogenbuchsee 9.  
 Hettlingen 26.  
 Heuerberg, the 38.  
 Heustrichbad, the 146.  
 Hiltersingen 103.  
 Hindelbank 13.  
 Hinterrhein, village 362.  
 Hinterrhein, the 352. 362.  
 Hinterruck, the 44.  
 Hinter-Wäggithal 41.  
 Hinwyl 42.  
 Hirli, the 355.  
 Hirschsprung, the 282.  
 Hirtenthal, the 304.  
 Hirzli, the 45.  
 Höchälpe, the 351.  
 Hochbalm Glacier 265.  
 Hohenschwand 19.  
 Hoch-Etzel, the 297.  
 — Finstermünz 347.  
 Hochfluh, the 71. 143.  
 Hoch-Ryalt, ruin 354.  
 Hochscheyen, the 303.  
 Höchste Spitze (Monte Rosa) 262.  
 Hochstein, the 62.  
 Hochstollen, the 90.  
 Hochstuckli, the 300.  
 Hochthäligrat, the 271.  
 Hochwacht, on the Albis 33.  
 — on the Zugerberg 47.  
 Hochwäng Glacier 247.  
 Hoch-Wülflingen 34.  
 Hockenhorn, the 250.  
 Hoffnungsau 317.  
 Hofwyl 13.  
 Hofstetten near Brienz 126.  
 — near Thun 100.  
 Hobbühl, the 107.  
 Höhebrücke, the 106.  
 Hohekasten, the 279.  
 Hohelersch Glacier, the 263.  
 Hohe Mesmer, the 281.  
 Hohenbriesen, the 74. 85.  
 Hohenembs 350.  
 —, Alt-, castle 350.  
 —, ruins 351.  
 Hohenrain, the 35.  
 Hohen-Rhätien, ruins 354.  
 Hohentrins, castle 307.  
 Hohentwiel 20.  
 Hohe-Rhonen, the 40. 297.  
 Hohesteg, the 108. 267.  
 Höhweg, the 106.  
 Hohgant, the 109.  
 Hohliebe 151.  
 Holdri, the 113.  
 Höllengraben, the 254.  
 Höllenbaken, the 18.  
 Höllenschlund, the 312.  
 Holzegg, the 56.  
 Homme de pierre, the 227.  
 Hongrin, the 158.  
 Hopfreen 351.  
 Horgen 89.  
 Horger Egg, the 47.  
 Horn 38.  
 Hörnberg, the 92.  
 Hörnli, the 275.  
 Horw 88.  
 Hospenthal 80. 139.  
 Houches s. Les Ouches.  
 Hubel, the 123.  
 Hüfi Glacier, the 77.  
 Hüfistock, the 77.  
 Hugihorn, the 135.  
 Hüllehorn, the 141.  
 Hundeloch s. Canicul.  
 Hundsalp, the 132.  
 Hundshorn, the Great 114.  
 Hünegg, château 101.  
 Hunnenruh, the 110.  
 Hurden 297.  
 Hutstock, the 90.  
 Hütté, La 7.  
 Ibach 57. 302.  
 Ifferten s. Yverdon.  
 Iffigen 152.  
 Iffigenbach, the 152.  
 Ignes, casc. des 244.  
 —, glac. des 244.  
 Ilanz 307.  
 Ile de Paix, the 199.  
 Ilfis, the 92.  
 Ill, the 349. 350.  
 Ilgraben, the 254.  
 Illiez, Val 207.  
 Im Boden 133.  
 — Brand 107.  
 — Grund 124.  
 — Hof 133.  
 — Lad 143.  
 — Lerch, chapel 264.  
 — Loch 143.  
 — Seiden 250.  
 — Wald 141.  
 Imfeld 141.  
 St. Imier 10.  
 —, valley of 6.  
 Immensee 48.  
 St. Immerthal s. Imier.  
 In der Stapf 262.  
 Incino 337.  
 Inden 150.  
 Ingenbohl 57.  
 Inn, the 326. 330. etc.  
 Innertkirchen 124.  
 Innsbruck 345.  
 Ins 164.  
 Intelvi-Valley, the 385.  
 Interlaken 105.  
 Intra 371.  
 Intragna 369.  
 Intschi 77.  
 Intschialpbach, the 77.  
 Iris s. Giorno.  
 Irtschelen Alp, the 126.  
 Iselle 259.  
 Iseltenalp, the 108. 121.  
 Iseltwald 127.  
 Isenthal, the 73.  
 Isère, the 211.  
 Isla Persa 332.  
 Islas 326.  
 Isles, Les 224.  
 Isleten 73.  
 Islikotr 34.  
 Isola in the Engadine 326. 358.

Isola Bella 372.  
 — S. Giovanni 371.  
 — Madre 372.  
 — dei Pescatori 373.  
 — Superiore 372.  
 Iramen 119.  
 Ivrea 378.

Jacobshübeli, the 101.  
 St. Jacob on the Birs 4.  
 Jaman, Dent de 158.  
 — — Col de la 158.

Jamthal, the 336.  
 Jardin, the 222.  
 Jaun 154.

—, Valley of 154.  
 Jäzstock, the 306.  
 Jazi, chalets de 262.  
 Jazi, Cima di 273.  
 St. Jean 246.

Jenatz 314.  
 Jenisberg 317.  
 St-Jeoire 205.  
 Jesellen 259.

Joch, on the Pilatus 53.

Jochpass, the 130.  
 Joderhorn, the 263.  
 St. Johann am Platz 317.

—, Alt- 291.  
 —, Neu- 290.  
 St. Johannhöchst 282.  
 Johannsberg, the, near

St. Moritz 328.  
 St. Johannsstein, ruin 354  
 Joli, Mont- 228.  
 Jolimont, the 9. 164.

Jommen, the 159.  
 Jon, Col de 378.  
 Jonen 42.

Jonen-Fluss, the 42.  
 Jorasses, les 231.  
 Jorat, Mont- 192.

Jörgenberg, ruined castle 308.  
 Jorio, Passo del 382.  
 St. Joseph am Gänsbrun-

nen 6.  
 —, convent (Muotta) 302.  
 —, near Schwyz 56.  
 St. Jost 91.

Jourplaine, Col de 204.  
 Joux, lac de 178.  
 —, fort de 172.  
 Juchli, the 90.

Juf 356.  
 St. Julien 214.  
 Julier, the 323.  
 Julier, Piz 331.

Julier-Alp, the 324.  
 Jumeaux, les 273.  
 Jung-Pass, the 249.  
 Jung-Alpen, the 249.

Jungfrau, the 115.  
 —, the Hasli- 122.  
 Jungfraublick, the 105.  
 Jungfrau-Joch, the 119.  
 Jungholzäche, the 129.  
 Jüngisbrunnen, the 129.  
 Jura, the 5. 7. etc.  
 Jurten s. Mont-Jorat.  
 Jupiter, Plan de 238.  
 Juvalta, ruin 353.

Käferberg, the 27.  
 Kägswyl 89.  
 Kaien, the 277.

Kaiserruck, the 313.  
 Kaiserstock, the 28.  
 Kaiserstuhl, the, in the  
 Grossthal 74.

— near Lungern 91.  
 Kalfeuserthal, the 45. 305.  
 Kalkberg, the 357.  
 Kalkstock, the 76.

Kaltbad, the 62.  
 Kaltbrunn 42.  
 Kaltenberg, chal. of 249.  
 Kaltenbrunn 347.

Kaltwasser Glacier, the  
 255. 257.  
 Kammerstock, the 293.  
 Kammlistock, the 28.

Kamor, the 279.  
 Kander, the 145. 153.  
 Kander Glacier, the 147.  
 Kandergrund 146.

Kandersteg 147.  
 Kandle, the 153.  
 Kaninchen-Insel, the 9.  
 Kanzel, the, on the Giess-

bach 128.  
 —, the, in the Rhine val-  
 ley 283.

Känzli, near Briens 126.  
 —, the, on the Bigi 62.  
 — near Seelisberg 72.

—, Via Mala 354.  
 Kappel on the Albis 33.  
 — in the Toggenburg 290  
 Kärpfstock, the 292.

Karrenegg, the 41.  
 Karrholen, the 109.  
 Kärtelenbach, the 76.  
 Kästenbaumbridge 143.

Kästris 306.  
 Katzenstrick 300.  
 Katzis 353.  
 Kaunserthal, the 347.

Kehrbächli 144.  
 Kempthal 34.  
 Kerenzer-Berg, the 45.  
 Kerns 89.

Kesch, Piz 334.  
 Kesseltobel, the 302.  
 Kessibodenloch, the 61.

Kienbach, the 114.  
 Kienholz 126  
 Kien Valley, the 114. 147.

Kiesen 100.  
 Kilchberg 39.  
 Killwangen 18.  
 Kindismord, chapel 71.

Kinnbrücke, the 266.  
 Kinzigkulum, the 296.  
 Kippel 250.  
 Kirchet, the 132.

Kirsiten 88.  
 Kistenpass, the 294.  
 Klamme, the, on the Arl-  
 berg 348.

St. Klaus 90.  
 Klausen, the 295.  
 Klein-Basel 1.  
 — -Lauffenberg 19.

Klein-Thal, the, in the  
 Canton of Glarus 293.  
 — —, in the Canton of  
 Uri 74.

Klein-Wabern 98.  
 Klenenhorn, the 256.  
 Klinsenhorn, the 53.  
 Klingnau 19.

Klön-See, the 304.  
 Klön-Thal, the 303.  
 Kloster-Thal, the 349.  
 Klosterberg-Bridge 303.

Klösterli 349.  
 Klösterli, the 60.  
 Klosters 315.  
 Klostersche Stütz, the 316

Klus in the Valley of the  
 Kander 251.  
 — in the Prättigau 313.

— on the Reuss 76.  
 — in the Simmenthal 154.  
 Koblenz 19.

Königsfelden 16.  
 Königswand, the 344.  
 Konolfingen 92.  
 Köpfenstock, the 297.

Koppistein 250.  
 Krauch-Thal, the 304.  
 Krayalp, the 281.  
 Kräzerbrücke 55.

Kreuzboden, the 158.  
 Kreuzli Pass, the 77. 309.  
 Kreuzlingen 23.  
 Kriegalp Pass, the 141.

Kriens 50.  
 Kriensbach, the 88.  
 Krisiloch, the 54.  
 Krispalt s. Crispalt.

Kröschenbrunn 92.  
 Krottenstein, ruins 284.  
 Krummbach, the 258.  
 Krummenau 290.

Kublis 315.  
 Küblibad, the 108.

- Kumerberg, the 350.  
 Kunkels 287.  
 Kurfürsten s. Churfürsten.  
 Kurzeck 36.  
 Kurzenburg, the 36.  
 Küsnacht on the Lake of  
   Lucerne 48.  
 — on the Lake of Zürich  
   39.  
 Küssenberg, castle of 19.  
  
 La Balma 229.  
 — Barma 202.  
 — Batia 202.  
 — Bergue 188.  
 — Caille, suspension-  
   bridge 213.  
 — Chaîne 172.  
 — Chaux-de-Fonds 170.  
 — — du Milieu 171.  
 — Cluse near Aosta 239.  
 — in the Jura 172.  
 — Conversion 163.  
 — Comballaz 155.  
 — Côte 176. 190.  
 — Crête 243.  
 — Fille-Dieu, nunnery  
   163.  
 — Fontaine 226.  
 — Foppa 287.  
 — Hutte 7.  
 — Lance 175.  
 — Lecherette 155.  
 — Motta 339.  
 — Pische 331. 333.  
 — Pisse 205.  
 — Platta 333.  
 — Pleine 208.  
 — Rosalette 229.  
 — Rusa 339.  
 — Russille 178.  
 — Salle 232.  
 — Sarra, castle 233.  
 — Saxe, bath 281.  
 — Serra 342.  
 — Stretta 333.  
 — Thuille 232.  
 — Tour 159.  
 — Tourne 171.  
 — Turr, ruined castle 355.  
 — Vaux 194. 199.  
 Laaser Ferner, the 346.  
 Laax 307.  
 Lac Léman 189.  
 Lachen 41.  
 Lacus *Aventicensis* 165.  
 — *Brigantinus* 21.  
 — *Eburodunensis* 173.  
 — *Larius* 381.  
 — *Lemanus* 189.  
 — *Verbanus* 370.  
 Ladia, baths 347.  
 Lagalp, Piz 339.  
 Lagerhorn, the 271.  
 Lägerneberg, the 18.  
 Laglio 385.  
 Lago Bianco 338.  
 — Maggiore 369.  
 — Minore 338.  
 — Nero 338.  
 Lagref, Piz 326.  
 Lain 318.  
 Laisse, the 210.  
 Lambro, the 387.  
 Lammernbach, the 77.  
 Lämmeren Glacier, the  
   148.  
 Lance, la 175.  
 Landeck 348.  
 Landenberg, the 89.  
 Landeron 10.  
 Landquart 313.  
 —, the 284. 313.  
 Landskron 6.  
 Landwasser, the Davoser  
   316. 319.  
 Langebach, the 87.  
 Langendorf 12.  
 Langenegg Alp, the 303.  
 Langenfluh, the 265.  
 Langenstein 45.  
 Langenstutz 76.  
 Langenthal 9.  
 Langnau 92.  
 Lang-Taufferer Thal, the  
   346.  
 Lang-Thal, the 141.  
 Languard, Piz 331.  
 Langwies 317.  
 Lanibach, the 91.  
 Lank 280.  
 Laquin Glacier, the 258.  
 Laret, Ober and Unter-  
   316.  
 Laret, the Alp 328.  
 Lario, il 381.  
*Larius*, *lacus* 381.  
 Lasnigo 387.  
 Lasquez, Villa 381.  
 Lätterbach 151. 154.  
 Laubeckstalden, the 154.  
 Lauberhorn, the Little 116.  
 Lauberstock, the 90.  
 Laudegg, ruins 347.  
 Lauenen 152.  
 —, Valley of 157.  
 Laufbodenhorn, the 152.  
 Läufelfingen 8.  
 Laufen on the Birs 5.  
 —, castle 24.  
 Lauffenburg 19.  
 Launenthor, the 114.  
 Laupen 160.  
 Lausanne 194.  
 Lauter-Aar Glacier, the  
   119. 135.  
 Lauteraarhorn, the 116.  
 Lauteraarjoch, the 119.  
 Lauterbrunnen 111.  
 — -Scheideck, the 116.  
 Lavancher 224.  
 Lavedo, promontory 384.  
 Laveno 371.  
 Lavey, Baths of 201.  
 Lavin 336.  
 Laviner Joch, the 316.  
*Lavinium* 336.  
 Lavinuoz, Val 316.  
 Lax 148.  
 Le Brassus 177.  
 — Breuil 268.  
 — Lieu 177.  
 — Locle 170.  
 — Pâquier 156.  
 — Pont 178.  
 — Pré 155.  
 — Prese 340.  
 — Sepey 157.  
 — Sentier 177.  
 Lecco 386.  
 Lecco, Lago di 386.  
 Lech, am 351.  
 Lechaud, Glacier de 221.  
 Lecherette 155.  
 Leckihorn, the 81.  
 Leerau 106.  
 Legger, the chalet of 113.  
 Leggia 363.  
 Legnone, Monte 381.  
 Legnoncino, Monte 381.  
 Lej alv 398.  
 — nair 338.  
 — da Segl, the 326.  
 Leissigen 109. 146.  
 Leistkamm, the 44.  
 Lemanc 210.  
 Lenk 151.  
 Lenno 354.  
 Lensch 322.  
 Lenz 322.  
 Lenzburg, castle 15.  
 Lenzer Heide, the 321.  
 — Horn, the 321.  
 St. Leonard 258.  
 Leone, Monte 257.  
 Lerch, Chapel 264.  
 Les Billodes 171.  
 — Bois 220.  
 — Bossons 217.  
 — Brenets 170.  
 — Chapieux 220.  
 — Charmettes 210.  
 — Contamines 229.  
 — Convers 170.  
 — Crêtes 196.  
 — Délices 186.  
 — Eaux-vives 186.  
 — Hauts-Geneveys 169.  
 — Isles 224.



- Les Montéts near Servoz 217.  
 — near Trélechamp 224.  
 — Mosses 155.  
 — Ouches 217.  
 — Pitons 187.  
 — Planches 197.  
 — Ponts 171.  
 — Prés 220.  
 — Rousses 191.  
 — Tines 222. 224.  
 — Vallettes 206.  
 — Vaux 241.  
 — Verrières 172.  
 Lesa 373.  
 Letze, the 300.  
 Leuk 151. 254.  
 —, Baths of 149.  
 Leukelbach 293.  
 Leventina, the 82.  
 Lex Blanche, the 230.  
 Lezzeno 385.  
 Lichtenberg, castle 345.  
 Lichtensteig 290.  
 Liddes 234.  
*Lietiniforum* 387.  
 Liechtenstein, ruins 284.  
 —, princip. of 283.  
 Lierna 386.  
 Liestal 8.  
 Lieu, le 177.  
 Ligerz 9.  
 Lignerolles 178.  
 Ligornetto 365.  
 Limmat, the 16. 17. 19 etc.  
 Limmern-Bach, the 294.  
 Limonta 386.  
 Linard, Piz 336.  
 Lindau 38.  
 Linth, the 39. 43. 295.  
 Linth-Canal, the 43.  
 —, Colony of the 43.  
 Linththal 293.  
 Lira, the 358. 359.  
 Littau 91.  
 Liverogne 233.  
 Livigno 342.  
 Livinen-Thal, the 82.  
 Lizerne, the 242. 252.  
 Locarno 369.  
 —, Lake of 370.  
 Lochberg, the 139.  
 Löchlpass, the 306.  
 Locle, Le 170.  
 Loèche 151.  
 — les-Bains 149.  
 Löffelhorn, the 141.  
 Loges, Col des 169.  
 Loggio 330.  
 Lohner, the 146.  
 Lombach, the 105.  
 Lomumiswyl 12.  
 Lona, Pas de 245.  
 London, the 208.  
 Longeborgne 244.  
 Longone 387.  
 Löntsch, the 304.  
 Lonza, the 250.  
 Lopper, the 89.  
 St. Lorenz, ruins 353.  
 Loretto Chapel, the, near Freiburg 161.  
 Lorze, the 33. 47.  
 Löses, Alp 45.  
*Losonium* 191.  
 Lostallo 363.  
 Lötschen Glacier, the 142. 250.  
 Lötschenlücke, the 142.  
 — Pass, the 250.  
 Lötschenthal, the 250.  
 Lötschenthal Grat, the 250.  
 Louèche s. Loèche.  
 Lourtier 240.  
 Lovagny 210.  
 Lovenno 382.  
 Lovera 341.  
 Löwenbach, the 258.  
 Löwenberg, castle 307.  
 Lowerz 55.  
 —, island of 55.  
 Luberg 7.  
 St. Luc 248.  
 Lucciago, Madonna di 375.  
 Lucendro, Piz 80.  
 Lucendro, Lake of 80.  
 Lucerne 49.  
 —, Lake of 69.  
 Luchsingen 293.  
 St. Lucius, the church of 289.  
 Ludwigshafen 21.  
 Lueg, the 13.  
 Lugano 366.  
 —, Lake of 379.  
 Lugede 297.  
 Lugein 250.  
 Lugnetz Valley, the 307.  
 Luino 371.  
 Lukmanier, the 312.  
 Lumino 364.  
 Lungern 91.  
 —, Lake of 91.  
 Lünser Lake, the 349.  
 Lüscher, Lake of 354.  
 Lüscher, the 5.  
 Lütisburg 290.  
 Lutry 165. 194. 199.  
 Lutschine, the 105. 110. 113.  
 —, the Black 110. 118.  
 —, the White 110.  
 Luttingen 19.  
 Lutzelau, island of 40.  
 Luino s. Luino.  
 Luvis 307.  
 Luzein 315.  
 St. Luziensteig, the 283.  
 Lys, chalets de 274.  
 Lys Joch, the 274.  
 Lyskamm, the 274. 378.  
 Lyssach 13.  
 Lys-Valley, the 378.  
 Lyss 7.  
 Lyssbach, the 7.  
 Maag, the 43.  
 Maccagno 370.  
 Macugnaga 262.  
 Madatsch-Glacier, the 344.  
 — Spitz, the 344.  
 Maderanenthal, the 76.  
 Madesimo, the 356. 358.  
 —, Passo di 356.  
 Madonna di Gallivaggio 358.  
 — di Lucciago 375.  
 — di S. Martino 384.  
 — del Sasso on the Lago Maggiore 369.  
 — near the Lake of Orta 376.  
 — di Tirano 340.  
 Madulein 334.  
 Magadino 368.  
 St. Magdalene, Hermitage 163.  
 Maggia, the 369.  
 Maggia, Val 369.  
 Magland 216.  
 Magliaso 379.  
 Magnin, Forest of 226.  
 Magreglio 387.  
 Maiensäss, the upper 284.  
 Maienwand, the 137.  
 Mainau, Island of 23.  
 Mainghorn s. Torrent-horn.  
 Maira, the 359. 360.  
 Maison Blanche, Col de la 235.  
 Majoria, castle 259.  
 Maladreyre 196.  
 Malagny 186.  
 Malans 283.  
 St. Malchus, Chapel of 60.  
 Malè 342.  
 Malenco, the Valley of 326.  
 Malero, the 341.  
 Malesco 369.  
 Malix 321.  
 Malleray 6.  
 Maloggia, the, or Maloja, 326. 361.  
 Mals 345.  
 Malser Heide, the 346.

- Malers 91.  
 St. Mametto 380.  
 Mandello 386.  
 Mänedorf 40.  
 Mannenburg, Castle 154.  
 Männigrund, Valley of 151.  
 Männlichen, the 119.  
 Mapas, the 226.  
 Mapellio 386.  
 Marcellaz 210.  
 Marcheiruz, Asile de 177.  
 —, Col de 177.  
 Marchino, Villa 367.  
 S. Marco 259.  
 Marengo, défilé de 235.  
 St. Margarethen 282. 286.  
 St. Margarethenkapf 350.  
 Margna, Piz della 323.  
 Margozzolo, Monte 375.  
 S. Maria degli Angioli 366.  
 — Maggiore 369.  
 — della Salute, chapel 84.  
 St. Maria der Engeln, monastery 290.  
 — Hospice on the Lucmanier 312.  
 — in the Münsterthal 335. 343.  
 — in the Engadine 326.  
 — Sonnenberg, Chapel 72.  
 — on the Stelvio 343.  
 Mariabühl, Chapel 79.  
 —, Nunnery of 57.  
 Marienberg on the Stelvio 345.  
 — near Rorschach 37.  
 Märjelen, Lake of 142.  
 Markelfingen 20.  
 Marlens 212.  
 Marmorera 323.  
 Maroggia 365.  
 Marscholhorn, the 362.  
 Marsoel 289.  
 Märstetten 35.  
 Marthalen 26.  
 Martigny 203.  
 Martigny-le-Bourg 203.  
 St. Martin in the Kalfeuser-Thal 46.  
 — in the Lugnetz-Valley 307.  
 — near Sallanches 216.  
 Martinach 203.  
 S. Martino on the Lake of Lugano 365.  
 —, Madonna di 384.  
 —, il Sasso 384.  
 Martinsbruck 338.  
 Martinsloch 305.  
 Martinsobel, the 37.  
 Mascin 353.  
 Masino 375.  
 Masone 260.  
 Massa, the 143. 256.  
 Massari, Piz 82.  
 Massonger 208.  
 Masuccio, Piz 341.  
 Mastallone, Val 378.  
 Matt 293. 304.  
 Matt, the 143.  
 Matten near Interlaken 105.  
 — near Lauterbrunnen 110. 113.  
 — in the Upper Simmenthal 151.  
 Matterhorn, the 271.  
 —, the Little 266.  
 Matterjoch, the 268. 273.  
 Matthorn, the 53.  
 Mattmarkalp, the 263.  
 Mattmarksee, the 263.  
 Mattwaldgrat, the 265.  
 Mattwaldhorn, the 265.  
 Maudit, Mont 223.  
 Mauensee, the 14.  
 St. Maurice 201.  
 S. Maurizio, Monte 387.  
 Mauvais Pas, the 221.  
 Mauvoisin 240.  
 Mayen 132.  
 Mayenbach, the 78.  
 Mayenfeld 283.  
 Mayenreuss s. Mayenb.  
 Mayenschanz, the 132.  
 Medels in the Rheinw. 362.  
 Medels Glacier 312.  
 —, Mompè 312.  
 Medelser Thal, the 309.  
 Meersburg 22.  
 Mévège 212.  
 Meggen 55.  
 Meggenhorn, the 69.  
 Meglisalp, the 281.  
 Mehlbach, the 89.  
 Meigeren 259. 264.  
 Meilen 40.  
 Meillerie 206.  
 Meina 370.  
 St. Meinrad, Chapel of 297.  
 Meiringen 124.  
 Melano 365.  
 Melch-Aa, the 90.  
 Melchalp, the 130.  
 Melchsee, the 90. 130.  
 Melchthal, the 90.  
 Melide 365.  
 Mellau 352.  
 Mellichen Glacier 264.  
 — Valley 264.  
 Melligberg, the 265.  
 Mels 45.  
 Melzi, Villa 384.  
 Menaggio 382.  
 Mendrisio 365.  
 Menoge, the 215.  
 Menouve, Col de 235.  
 —, Glacier de 235.  
 Menthon, Château 213.  
 Mentue, the 173.  
 Ménzberg, the 92.  
 Mer de glace, the, near Chamouny 221.  
 —, near Grindelwald 118.  
 Mera s. Maira.  
 Merligen 103.  
 Meschino 340.  
 Mesmer, the 281.  
 Mesocco 363.  
 Mesolcina, Val 363.  
 Mettelhorn, the 275.  
 Mettenberg, the 119.  
 Mettlen 280.  
 Meyerhof 308.  
 Meyrin 208.  
 Mezsa Selva 315.  
 Mezzem, Piz 334.  
 Mezzola, Lago di 359.  
 Miage, Glacier du 231.  
 St. Michel, Chapel of 62.  
 — on the Mont Cenis 211.  
 —, Piz 817. 321. 353.  
 — near Servoz, ruined castle 217.  
 S. Michele 145.  
 Miezdi, Piz 336.  
 Migliandone 260.  
 Milan 388.  
 Millar, Val 310.  
 Miletz 310.  
 Millerez 206.  
 Miné, Mont 244.  
 Minschun, Piz 336.  
 Miolan 186.  
 Miolans, castle 211.  
 Mischabel, the 255. 267.  
 Mixox, ruins 363.  
 Mixoxer Thal, the 363.  
 Mission 246.  
 Mitlödi 293.  
 Mittagüpfl, the 53.  
 Mittaghorn, the 152.  
 Mittagsfluh, the 154.  
 Mittelberg, the 329.  
 Mittelhorn, the 122.  
 Mittel-Rhein, the 309. 312.  
 Mittelzell 20.  
 Mittenberg, the 289.  
 Mitter-See, the 346.  
 Mittholz 146.  
 Moësa, the 83. 362.  
 Moësa, Lago 362.  
 —, Piz 362.  
 Moiry, Glacier de 246.  
 —, Val 246.  
 Môle, the 215.  
 Moléson, the 160.

- Molinara, castle 284.  
 Molins 323.  
 Moillia 578.  
 Mollis 292.  
 Molögia, the 326.  
 Moltrasio 385.  
 Moming, Glacier du 247.  
 Momo 376.  
 Momp-Medels 312  
 — Tavetsch 310.  
*Monasterium Eremitarum*  
 298.  
 Monate, Lago di 375.  
 Monaye, Gallerie 234.  
 Mönch, the 116.  
 Mönchsloch, the 119.  
 Mondatsch, the 344.  
 Mondelli Pass, the 261.  
 Mondloch, the 54.  
 Monnetier 187.  
 Mons 319.  
*Mons Angelorum* 86.  
 Monstein in the Davos 317  
 — on the Rhine 282.  
 Montafunerthal, the 349.  
 Montagna (in the Veltlin)  
 341.  
 — s. Heizenberg  
 Montagnes maudites, les  
 219.  
 Montagnier 240.  
 Montaraskerbach, the 327  
 Montanvert 220.  
 Montbenon, the 193.  
 Montblanc, the 222.  
 Montbovon 156.  
 Montcherand 178.  
 Mont Durand, Glacier of  
 the 240.  
 Monterone s. Motterone.  
 Montets, les, near Servoz  
 217.  
 — near Trélechamp 224.  
 Monthey 207.  
 Monthoux, the 212.  
 Montjoie Valley, the 228.  
 —, chalets 229.  
 Mont Joli 228.  
 —, chalets 229.  
 Montmeillan 193.  
 Montmélian 211.  
 Montmirail 164.  
 Montmollin 171.  
 Montorfano 387.  
 Montoz, the 6.  
 Montreux 197.  
 —, Baie de 197.  
 Mont Rouge, Col du 245.  
 Montsalvens, ruins 154.  
 Monza 388.  
 Morast 144.  
 Morat 165.  
 —, Lake of 165.  
 Morbegno 341.  
 Morcles, Dent de 201. 225.  
 Mörel 143.  
 Morgarten 300.  
 Morge, the, in Sav. 206.  
 — in the Cant. of Valais  
 206. 243.  
 Morgen, the 261.  
 Morgenberghorn, the 109.  
 Morges 176 191.  
 —, the 176.  
 Morgex 232.  
 Morgin 207.  
 Morgozzolo s. Motterone.  
 Morignone 342.  
 Morillon 186.  
 Morimont 6.  
 St. Moritz 327.  
 —, Baths of 328.  
 —, Lake of 327.  
 Mörlichachen 55.  
 Mornex 187.  
 Moro, Monte 263.  
 Mörsburg s. Meersburg.  
 Morschach 72.  
 Mörschwyl 37.  
 Mörsperg 6.  
 Mort, Mont 238.  
 Morteratsch, Piz 333.  
 —, Glacier 332.  
 Mortirolo, Monte 340.  
 Morzine 204.  
 Moschelhorn, the 362.  
 Mosses, Les 155.  
 Motiers 172.  
 Motta, la 339.  
 Mottaz, la 212.  
 Möttelischloss, the 37.  
 Motterone, Monte 375.  
 Mottet 230.  
 Moulins 156.  
 Moussel 215.  
 Moutier in the Jura 6.  
 — en Tarentaise 232.  
 —, Val 5.  
 Moveran, the Grand 225  
 Mühleberg 165.  
 Mühlehorn 44.  
 Mühlen 323.  
 Mühlenen 146.  
 Mühlethal, the 131.  
 Mühlethal 44.  
 Mühlihal, the, near  
 Brienz 126.  
 — on the Faulhorn 120.  
 Muldain 318.  
 Mulets, the Grands 223.  
 Mülheim 34.  
 Mülinen in the Kander  
 Thal 146.  
 — near Interlaken 110.  
 Mulins 307.  
 Mundaun, Piz 307.  
 Munoth, castle 20.  
 Münsingen 100  
 Münster on the Birs 6.  
 — on the Lake of Con-  
 stance 20.  
 — in the Valais 141.  
 Münsterthal, the, in the  
 Canton of Grisons 335.  
 — in the Jura 5.  
 Münsterlingen 23.  
 Muot, near Sils 326.  
 — Selvas, the 326.  
 Muotas, the 329.  
 Muotta 302.  
 —, the 71. 302.  
 Muranza Valley, the 343.  
 Muras, the 318.  
 Muraun, Piz 309.  
 Muraz 207.  
 Murdaun, Piz 307.  
 Muretto, Piz 323.  
 S. Murezzan 327.  
 Murg on the Rhine 19.  
 — on the Lake of Wallen-  
 stadt 45.  
 —, the 19. 34.  
 Murgenthal 9.  
 Muri, abbey 32.  
 Mürren 112.  
 Murrenbach, the 112.  
 Murten 165.  
 Murten See, the 165.  
 Mürtchenstock, the 44.  
 Musenalp, the 74.  
 Mussel, Castle 215.  
 Musso 382.  
 Mustèr 309.  
 Muttbach, the 138.  
 Muten 302. 319.  
 Muttenz 7.  
 Muthorn, the, in the  
 Bernese Alps 147.  
 — near the Furca 80. 140.  
 Muzzano, Lake of 379.  
 Mylius, Villa 382.  
 Mythen, the 56.  
 Mythenstein s. Wyten-  
 stein.  
 Nadla, the 112.  
 Näfels 291.  
 Nägeli's Grätli 137.  
 Nair, Piz 328.  
 Nairs 337.  
 Nandro, Val 321.  
 Nangy 215.  
 Nanikon 42.  
 Nant, the Bon- 216.  
 —, the Grand- 220.  
 Nant-Borant, Chal. de  
 229.  
 — Noir, the, on the Col  
 de Balme 226.

- Nant-Noir near Servoz 216.  
 Napf, the 92.  
 Napoli, Villa 385.  
 Narasca Alp, the 306.  
 Narrenbach 151.  
 Nase, the 104.  
 Nasen, the 70.  
 Naters 143.  
 Nauders 346.  
 Naudersberg, Castle 346.  
 Navisanche, the 246.  
 Naye, the Rochers de 158. 197.  
 Naz 320.  
 Nebikon 14.  
 Neftenbach 26.  
 Nendar, Val de 253.  
 Nerapass, the 82.  
 Nernier 204.  
 Nesselboden-Alp, the 13.  
 Nesselthal, the 131.  
 Nesslau 290.  
 Nessleren 109.  
 Nesso 385.  
 Nesthürner, the 250. 263.  
 Nettstall 292.  
 Neubrücke, the, in the Visp-Valley 266.  
 Neuchâtel 167.  
 —, Lake of 173.  
 Neudorf 37.  
 Neuenburg 167.  
 Neueneck 160.  
 Neuenhof, the 16.  
 Neu-Hapsburg, ruin of 49.  
 Neuhaus, the, near Unterseen 104.  
 Neuhausen 19. 25.  
 Neu St. Johann 290.  
 Neumünster 39.  
 Neunkirch 19.  
 Neuss 190.  
 Neu - Toggenburg, ruins 290.  
 Neuveville 10.  
 Neu-Warthburg, Castle 8.  
 St-Nicolas de la Chapelle 212.  
 — de Veronce 229.  
 St. Nicolas in the Visp-Valley 267.  
 Nidau 9.  
 Nidelbad, the 39.  
 Nidfurn 293.  
 Nidwalden 85.  
 Nieder-Bauen, the 72.  
 Niedergestelen 255.  
 Nieder Rawyl 153.  
 Niederried 127.  
 Nieder Schönthal 7.  
 Niederwald 141.  
 Niederwyl 9.  
 Niesen, the 102.  
 —, the Hinter- 102.  
 Niesenegg, the 103.  
 Niggelingen 254.  
 St. Niklaus 267.  
 St. Niklausen 90.  
 Nioue 246.  
 Nivolet, Dent de 210.  
 Noiraigue 171.  
 Noir-Mont, the 190.  
 Nolla, the 353.  
 Nollen, the, on the Grimsel 135.  
 — on the Titlis 87.  
 Nordend, the (Monte Rosa) 262.  
 Notkerseck, convent 36.  
 Notre-Dame de la Gorge 229.  
 — des-Hermites 298.  
 — du-Sex 201.  
 Nottwyl 14.  
 Novara 374.  
 Novel 206.  
 Novena in the Rheinwaldthal 362.  
 —, the Pass 140.  
 Nudri-Bridge 236.  
 Nufenen in the Rheinwaldthal 362.  
 Nufenen Pass, the 140.  
 Nuolen, baths of 41.  
 Nurschallas, Piz 311.  
 Nuveina 362.  
 Nyon 190.  
 Obèche, l' 247.  
 Ober-Aarhorn, the 136.  
 Ober-Aarglacier, the 135.  
 Ober-Aarjoch, the 136.  
 Ober-Albis 33.  
 Oberalp, the 311.  
 Oberalpsee, the 311.  
 Ober-Baden s. Bad Leuk.  
 Ober-Bauen, the 72.  
 Oberberg, the 109. 121.  
 Oberbleggisee, the 293.  
 Oberdorf 12.  
 Obere Buchberg, the 43.  
 Ober Gabelhorn, the 247.  
 Obergestelen 140.  
 Ober-Gschwänd 61.  
 Oberhalbstein Rhine, the 322.  
 —-Thal, the 319. 323.  
 Ober-Haslithal, the 133.  
 Oberhaupt, the 53.  
 Oberhofen 103.  
 Oberland, the Bernese 98.  
 Oberlauchringen 19.  
 Obermatt 131.  
 Obermeilen 40.  
 Ober Rickenbach 74.  
 Oberried, on the Lake of Brienz 127.  
 — in the Rhine - Valley 282.  
 Oberrieden 39.  
 Obersaxen 308.  
 Ober-Schönenbach 302.  
 Obersee, the 76. 303.  
 Ober-Spiringen 296.  
 Oberstalden, the 102.  
 Oberstdorf 351.  
 Ober-Urnen 291.  
 Ober-Uzwyl 35.  
 Obervatz 318.  
 Oberwald 140.  
 Oberweil 48.  
 Obladis 347.  
 Obstalden 45.  
 Obwalden 89.  
 Oche, Dent d' 206.  
 Ochsenblanke, the 294.  
 Octodurus 203.  
 Odescalchi, Villa, s. Villa Raimondi.  
 Oen, Acqua d' 326.  
 Oeni Gadhna 324.  
 Oerlikon 34.  
 Oerlikopf, the 281.  
 Oesch 155.  
 Oeschenen, Alp 114.  
 —, the Glacier of 114.  
 —-Grat, the 114.  
 —, Lake of 114. 147.  
 —-Thal, the 147.  
 Oetzthal, the 344.  
 Ofen-Pass, the 335.  
 Oggebbio 370.  
 Oiseau, the Bel- 225.  
 Olcio 386.  
 Oldenalp, the Upper 158.  
 Oldenhorn, the 157.  
 Oleggio Castello 376.  
 Olimpino, Monte 365.  
 Olivone 313.  
 Ollen, il Passo d' 378.  
 Ollomont 241.  
 —, Val 241.  
 Ollon-St-Triphon 200.-  
 Olten 8.  
 Oltingen 15.  
 Oltschibach, the 125.  
 Omegna 376.  
 Onno 386.  
 Or, Mont d' 176.  
 Orbe 177.  
 —, the 176. 178.  
 Ordlegna, the 361.  
 Oria 380.  
 Ormona 158.  
 Ormonts-Dessous 157.  
 —-Dessus 157.  
 Ornavasso 260.  
 Oro, Monte d' 323.

- Oron 163.  
 Orsera 79.  
 Orsiera Valley, the 244.  
 Orsières 234.  
 Orsino, Pizzo 80.  
 Orso, Colmo del 357.  
 Orta 375.  
 —, Lago d' 376.  
 Ortenstein, Castle 353.  
 Ortler, the 344.  
 Ortstock, the 295.  
 Osogna 83.  
 Ossasco 141.  
 Ossola, Val d' 259.  
 Osteno 380.  
 Ostermündingen 100.  
 Ot, Piz 329.  
 Ota, Alp 332.  
 Otemma, Glac. d' 240.  
 —, Piz 240.  
 Ottersweil 48.  
 Ouches, les 217.  
 Ouchy 191.  
 Ova granda, la 326.  
 St-Oyen 239.  
  
 Padella, Piz 329.  
 Paese freddo, the 342.  
 Pain de Sucre, the 238.  
 Painsée 246.  
 Palanzeno 260.  
 Paldi, Villa 384.  
 Palésieux 163. 232.  
 Pallanza 372.  
 Palù, Piz di 330.  
 — Glacier, the 339.  
 Palud 212.  
 Pambio 367.  
 Pan-a-tots 352.  
 Paneyrossaz, Glac. de 242.  
 Panix 305.  
 Panix Pass, the 305.  
 Pantenbrücke, the 294.  
 Pâquier, the Baths of le 156.  
 Paradies, the 362.  
 Pardella 308.  
 Pardisla 314.  
 Parpan 321.  
 Parrot-Spitze, the 274.  
 Part-Dieu, convent 159.  
 Paspels, Castle 353.  
 Passalacqua, Villa 385.  
 Pasta, Villa 385.  
*Paterniacum* 166.  
 Paudèze, the 163 194.  
 Pavillon de Bellevue 228.  
 — du Mont Blanc 223.  
 Payerne 166.  
 Pays d'Enhaut, the 155.  
 Paznauner Thal, the 336.  
 348.  
  
 Pazzallo 367.  
 Peccia 369.  
 Pedenos 342.  
 —, Val 342.  
 Pedriolo Alp, the 262.  
 — Glacier 262.  
 Peiden, bath 368.  
 Peist 317. 321.  
 Pélerin, the 156.  
 —, cascade du 219.  
 Pélissier, Pont- 217.  
 Pella 376.  
 Pellina, Val 241.  
 Pellino, the 376.  
 Pendolasco 341.  
*Penneloci*, or  
*Pennilucus* 199.  
 Perdatsch 312.  
 Perolata, Pont, the 219.  
 Pers, Mont 332.  
 —, Isla 332.  
 Perte du Rhône 208.  
 — de la Tine, la 156.  
 Pestarena 261.  
 St. Peter, Hospital on the  
 Aurlberg 349.  
 —, Isle of 9.  
 St. Peter and Paul 36.  
 Petersberg, the 81.  
 Petersgrat, the 250.  
 Petersrüchen, the 263.  
 St. Petersthal 308.  
 Petit-Sacconnex 186.  
 Petit-Salève, the 187.  
 Petronella-Chapel 83.  
 Pfaffensprung, Bridge 77.  
 Pfaffenwand, the 131.  
 Pfäfers, Abbey 286.  
 —, Bad 285.  
 — Village 286.  
 Pfäffikon 297.  
 —, Lake of 42.  
 Pfaid 82.  
 Pfalma, the Chalets of  
 309.  
 Pfändler, the 350.  
 Pfannenstiel, the 40.  
 Pfannstock, the 28.  
 Pfeffingen 5.  
 Pfirt 6.  
 Pfunds 347.  
 Pfyn (in the Valais) 254.  
 Piana, Passo 377.  
 Pianazzo 358.  
 Pianello 382.  
 Piano d'Erba, il 387.  
 — del Tivano, the 385.  
 Pians 348.  
 Piatta Mala 340.  
 — Martina 343.  
 Piccola, Valle 377.  
 Pié di Mulera 261.  
 Pièce, Glac. de 240. 245.  
  
 Pierre adzo, la 207.  
 — Pertuis 6.  
 — des servagios 248.  
 — à voir 203.  
 St. Pierre d'Albigny 211.  
 — de la Cluse 172.  
 —, castle near Aosta 233.  
 — Mont-Joux 235.  
 Pieterlen 9.  
 Pigneu, Baths of 355.  
 Pilatus, the 52.  
 Pillon, Col de 157.  
 Piode 378.  
 Piora, Val 82.  
 Piottino, Monte 82.  
 Piotto 82.  
 Pioverna, the 382.  
 St. Pirminsborg 286.  
 Pischä, la 331.  
 Pisoc, Piz 337.  
 Pisse, la 205.  
 Pissevache, the 202.  
 Pitons, les 187.  
 Piurnegna, the 82.  
 Piuro 360.  
 Pizzigone, Monte 376.  
 Pizzo, Villa 385.  
 Plaine des Dames 229.  
 Plampraz 222.  
 Planalp, the 126.  
 Planches, les 197.  
 Plané, chalet 160.  
 Planeira 321.  
 Platifer, the 82.  
 Platta 312.  
 —, la 333.  
 Platten 256. 268.  
 —, the 332.  
 Plattenberg, the 305.  
 Plattenhorn, the 316.  
 Plattiberg, the 89.  
 Pleiades, les 195.  
 Pleine, la 208.  
 Pleyaux s. Pleiades.  
 Plessur, the 288. 317.  
 320.  
 Pletschbach, the 112.  
 Pletschen 254.  
 Pleureur; Mont 240.  
 Plampraz 222.  
 Pliniana, Villa 385.  
 Plongon 186.  
 Plurs 360.  
 St-Point, Lake of 173.  
 Polleggio 83.  
 Pollenzer-Thal, the 313.  
 Pollux, the 273.  
 Pommat, the 144.  
 Pont, al 144.  
 —, le 178.  
 — St-Martin 421.  
 — de pierre, the 197.  
 Pontarlier 173.

- Ponte 334.  
 — Chiasso 365.  
 — del Diavolo 342.  
 — Grande 261.  
 — S. Pietro 386.  
 — Tresa 379.  
 Pontet 229.  
 Pontlatz Bridge, the 347.  
 Pontresina 330.  
 Ponts, Les 171.  
 —, les Petits 171.  
 Poraretaz, the 241.  
 Porchery 241.  
 Porlezza 380.  
 Porrentruy 5.  
 Port Alban 173.  
 — Valais 206.  
 Porta da Spescha, the 294.  
 Porte du Sex, la 206.  
 Porto 370.  
*Portus Vallesiae* 206.  
 Poschiavino, the 339.  
 Poschiavo 339.  
 —, Lago di 339.  
 Poyaz 225.  
 Pozzolo, Pizzo 260.  
 Praborgne 269.  
 Prad 345.  
*Prægalia* 360.  
 Prager, the 303.  
 Prairion, the 229.  
 Pralère, the 188.  
 Prangins, castle 190.  
 Prarayer 240.  
 Präsenz 322.  
*Pratigovia* 314.  
 Pratteln 7.  
 Prättigau, the 314.  
 Praz 212.  
 Pré, le 155.  
 — sec 231.  
 Prégny 186.  
 Premia 145.  
 Premosello 260.  
 Prérayen 245.  
 Pré-St-Didier 232.  
 Prés, les 220.  
 Presse, le 340.  
 Pressura, Monte 344.  
 Pressy 186.  
 St-Prex 176. 191.  
 Prieuré, le 217.  
 S. Primo, Monte 384.  
 Primsch 44.  
 Prina, Villa 371.  
 Promenthouse, the 190.  
 Promenthoux 190.  
 Promontogno 361.  
 Prosa, the 80.  
 Proz, Cantine de 235.  
 —, Plan de 235.  
 Prûma, Alp 332.  
 Pruntrut 5.  
 Prutz 347.  
 Pulaschin, Piz 326.  
 Pully 194.  
 Pultmenga, tower 310.  
 Punta di Bellaggio 383.  
 Punt Martina 337.  
 Punt ota, Bridge 335.  
 Punt Peidra, Bridge 337.  
 Puschlav 339.  
 Pusiano, Lago di 387.  
 Pysimont 208.  
 Quarazza, Val di 377.  
 Quarsano 385.  
 Quart, château 269.  
 Quarten 44. 45.  
 Quinten 44.  
 Quinto 81.  
 Quirna, the 258.  
 Quoira 287.  
 Quolm da Pignu, the 305.  
 Rabius 309.  
 Rabiusa, the (Churwalden) 321.  
 — — (Savietthal) 306.  
 Radolfzell 20.  
 Ragatz 284.  
 Ragnutz, Piz 317.  
 Raimondi, Villa 386.  
 Rakol Vadura 287.  
 Ralligen, castle 103.  
 Ralligstöcke, the 104.  
 Rambach, the 345.  
 Ramina-Furken, the 305.  
 Ramingrat, the 286.  
 Ramuosch 337.  
 Randa 267.  
 Rang, Tête de 169.  
 Ranzola-Furke, the 378.  
 Rapperschwyl 41.  
 —, Bridge of 41.  
 Raron 255.  
 Räterichsboden, the 134.  
 Räterschen 35.  
*Rætia alta* 354.  
 — *ima* 353.  
 Raetikon Chain, the 349.  
*Raetionum* 382.  
 Rauff, the 128.  
 Rause, the 6.  
 Raut Glacier, the 258.  
 Rautfelder, the 291.  
 Rautispitz, the 292. 303.  
 Rawyl, the 152.  
 Rawylhorn, the 152.  
 Razliberg, the 152.  
 Rätzli Glacier, the 152.  
 Realp 139.  
 Realt, Hoch-, ruin 354.  
 Reams 322.  
 Rebstein 282.  
 Reckingen 141.  
 Regensberg 32.  
 Regoledo 382.  
 Rehtobel, the 278.  
 Reichenau 352.  
 —, Island of 20.  
 Reichenbach 146.  
 —, Castle 13. 98.  
 —, the 123.  
 —, Falls of the 124.  
 Reiden 14.  
 Reidenbach 154.  
 Reiseltstock, the 28.  
 Reisen, Alp 8.  
 Rells-Thal, the 349.  
 S. Remigio, promontory 371.  
 Remüs 337.  
 St-Remy 238.  
 Renens 176.  
 Renggli, Alp 109.  
 Rennendorf 6.  
 Reposoir Valley, the 215.  
 Reschen 346.  
 — -Scheideck, the 346.  
 — -See, the 346.  
 Resegone di Lecco 387. 388.  
 Resel 378.  
 Resi, the 12.  
 Resy 378.  
 Reuchenette 6.  
 Reuschbach, the 157.  
 Reuse, the 171. 174.  
 Reuse, the 14. 16. 17. etc.  
 Reutte 352.  
 Rezzonico 382.  
 Rhäzüns 353.  
 Rhein, Averser- 355.  
 —, Hinter- (Source of the Rhine) 362.  
 —, Medelser- 309.  
 —, Mittel- 309. 312.  
 —, Val 356. 362.  
 —, Vorder- 306. 309. 311. 352.  
 Rheineck 282.  
 Rheinfelden 18.  
 Rheinthal, the Vorder- 306.  
 Rheinwaldhorn, the 362.  
 Rheinwaldthal, the 356. 362.  
 Rhinachtfluh, the 76.  
 Rhine, the 1. 3. 18. etc.  
 —, the Falls of the 24.  
 Rhodan, the 138.  
*Rhodanus* 138.  
 Rhone, the 138. 140. 141. etc.  
 —, Glacier of the 137.  
 —, Perte du 208.  
 Rhonen, the Hohe- 40.  
 Rialt, a 144.  
 Richisau 303.

- Richterswyl 40.  
 Rickelshausen 20.  
 Riddes 252.  
 Ried on the Inn 347.  
 —, in the Muotta Valley 302.  
 — in the Valais 142.  
 Rieder Alp, the 142.  
 Riedern 304.  
 Riedmatten, Col de 245.  
 Riedwyl 13.  
 Riehen 4.  
 Rièrè, the 253.  
 Rieseten-Grat, the 286.  
 304.  
 Riethberg, castle 353.  
 Riffelberg, the 270.  
 Riffel-Chalets 270.  
 Riffelhorn, the 273.  
 Riffelhorn-Lake, the 273.  
 Riggisberg 101.  
 Rigi, the 57.  
 — -Kulm, the 63.  
 — -Rothstock, the 60.  
 — -Scheideck 66.  
 —, Staffel 60.  
 Rigalpstock, the 87.  
 Rima 377.  
 Rimasco 377.  
 Rimpfischhorn, the 264.  
 Rinderhörner, the 148.  
 Ringelkopf, the 46.  
 Ringelspitz, the 353.  
 Ringgenberg, ruins 108.  
 127.  
 Rinckenberg 308.  
 Ripaille, castle 205.  
 Riti 132.  
 —, Glacier of 132.  
 Ritom, Lake of 82.  
 Ritter Pass, the 141.  
 Ritzingen 141.  
 Ritzli grätli, the 120.  
 Riva near the Lake of Como 359.  
 — in the Sesia - Valley 378.  
 — di Palanzo 387.  
 Riva, Lago di 359.  
 Rivage, le 186.  
 Rivaz-St-Saphorin 199.  
 Rive 191.  
 —, auf der 262.  
 Riviera, the 83.  
 Roc noir, the 249.  
 S. Rocco 312.  
 Roche in the Jura 6.  
 — on the Rhone 200.  
 — Fendue, the 170.  
 — Percée, la 225.  
 Roches, Cul des 170.  
 Rodunt-Bridge, the 80.  
 Roffel, Cima di 274.  
 Roffla-Ravine, the 356.  
 Roffna 323.  
 Roggenhorn, the 315.  
 Roggwyl 9.  
 Rognon, the 223.  
 Rohr 15.  
 Rohralpbach, the 78.  
 Rohrbachstein, the 152.  
 Rolle 191.  
 Romagnano 377.  
 Romainmotier 177.  
 Romanshorn 35.  
 Romont 163.  
 Ronchetti posta 375.  
 Ronco 371.  
 Rond-Châtel, castle 7.  
 Rongellen 351.  
 Rorschach 37.  
 Rorschacher Berg, the 37.  
 Rosa, Monte 262. 274.  
 Rosaletta, the 229.  
 Rosanna, the 348.  
 Rosatsch, Piz 328.  
 Roseg, Piz 334.  
 — Glacier 332.  
 —, Valley of 330.  
 Rosenbach, the 113.  
 Rosenberg, the, near St. Gallen 36.  
 Rosenhorn, the 122.  
 Rosenlaui, baths of 123.  
 — Glacier 123.  
 Rossalp, the 120.  
 Rossberg, the 55.  
 Rossboden Glacier, the 258.  
 Rossbühel, the 37.  
 Rossinières 156.  
 Rosso di Scerscen, Monte 330.  
 Rossstockchain, the 28.  
 Rossweid, the 62.  
 Rostmatt, the 303.  
 Rothbach, the 280.  
 Rothblatt Glacier, the 265.  
 Röthe, the 12.  
 Rotheegg, the 87.  
 Rothe Eck, the 109.  
 — Kummen, the 273.  
 — Totzen, the 53.  
 — Wand, the 351.  
 Rothenberg 155.  
 Rothenbrunn, Bridge 353.  
 Rothenburg 14.  
 Rothenfluh, the, near Fetzna 70.  
 — near Goldau 61.  
 — near Lauterbr. 110.  
 Rothenthurm 300.  
 Rothgrätli, the 74.  
 Rothhorn, the Brienzer 126.  
 —, the Sigriswyl 104.  
 Rothhorn, the Walliser 135.  
 — near Zermatt 275.  
 Röthihorn, the 121.  
 Rothkreuz 33.  
 Rothloch, the 135.  
 Roth-See, the 33.  
 Rothstock, the Rigi 60.  
 —, the Engelberger 74.  
 — the Uri- 74.  
 Roththal, the 114.  
 Rotterf, the 138. 251.  
 Rougemont 155.  
 Rousseau's Island 181.  
 Rousses, les 191.  
 —, the Lac des 178.  
 Route de Grenoble 210.  
 Roveredo 364.  
 Rozberg, the 89.  
 Rozloch, the 89.  
 Rueraas 310.  
 Rubigen 100.  
 Rüblehorn, the 155.  
 Ruchen, the Grosse 296.  
 Ruden 258.  
 Rudenz, castle 74.  
 Rue 163.  
 Rüete 13.  
 Rüf, the 55.  
 Rugen, the kleine 106.  
 Ruinatsch, the 328.  
 Ruinette, the 240.  
 Rumilly 209.  
 Ruppen, the 282.  
 Rupperschwil 15.  
 Rusa, la 339.  
 Rüsclikon 39.  
 Rusein, Piz 294.  
 —, Val 294. 309.  
 Russeiner Tobel, the 309.  
 Russille, la 178.  
 Rüthi in the Rhine Valley 283.  
 — near Rapperschwil 42.  
 — near Stachelberg 293.  
 Rütli, the 72.  
 Ruz, Val de 169.  
 Ryalt, Hoch-, ruin 354.  
 Rympfischhorn, the 264.  
 Saane s. Sarine.  
 Saanen 155.  
 — Möser, the 155.  
 Saas im Grund, in the Valais 265.  
 Saas in the Prättigau 315.  
 Saas-Pass, the 259.  
 Saasgrat, the 255.  
 Sacconnex 186.  
 Sachseln 90.  
 Säckingen 19.  
 Sacro Monte, the, near Orta 375.

- Sacro Monte near Varallo 377.  
 Safenthal, the 306.  
 Sagens 307.  
 Sagerou, Col du 205.  
 Sagisthal See, thé 121.  
 Sagivan 231.  
 Sagliains, Val 316.  
 Sagne, Mont 170.  
 — Valley, the 171.  
 Saillon 252.  
 Sajento, the 340.  
 Sala 384.  
 Saletz 283.  
 Salève, Mont 187.  
 Salgesch 151.  
 Salins 173.  
 Sallanches 216.  
 Salle, la 232.  
 Sallenche, the 202.  
 Salorino 365.  
 Saltine, the 255. 256.  
 Salux 319. 322.  
 S. Salvatore, Monte 367.  
 Salvant 225.  
 Samaden 329.  
 Samedan 329.  
 Samoëns 204.  
 Sämtis-See, the 281.  
 Sand-Alp, Lower 294.  
 —, Upper 294.  
 Sandalp Pass, the 309.  
 Sandbach, the 294.  
 Sand Glacier, the 309.  
 Sandfirn, the 294.  
 Sanetsch, the 153.  
 Sanetschhorn, the 157.  
 Sanna, the 348.  
 St. Saphorin 194. 199.  
 Sardona Glacier, the 305.  
 Sargans 46.  
 Sarine, the 154. 155 etc.  
 Sarmieux 226.  
 Sarnen 89.  
 —, Lake of 90.  
 —, Valley of 90.  
 Sarner Aa, the 89.  
 Sarra, la, castle 233.  
 Sasa plana 356.  
 Sassalbo, Pizzo 339.  
 Sassella 341.  
 Sasseneire, the 245.  
 Sasso del ferro, il 371.  
 — S. Martino 384.  
 — Rancio, il 382.  
 Satigny 208.  
 Sattel 301.  
 Sätteli, the 130.  
 Sauge, la 166.  
 Saugern 5.  
 Sausbach, the 109.  
 Saut du chien, the 242.  
 — du Doubs, le 171.  
 Savierbach, the 306.  
 Savierberg, the 306.  
 Savognin 322.  
 Sax 283.  
 Saxe, la, bath 231.  
 —, Mont de 233.  
 Saxer Lucke, the 283.  
 Saxeten 109.  
 Saxetenbach, the 109. 110.  
 Saxon, Baths of 252.  
 Scala, Lago della 332.  
 Scaletta-Pass, the 316.  
 Scanfs 335.  
 Scarl, valley of 337.  
 Scarljöchl, the 337.  
 Scesaplana, the 349.  
 Schaalbrücke, the 106.  
 Schachen 91.  
 Schächenbach, the 75. 296.  
 Schächenthal, the 75.  
 Schadau, Schloss 101.  
 Schadenburg, the 108.  
 Schadorf 76.  
 Schafberg, the 290.  
 Schaffhausen 20.  
 Schäfle's Eck 280.  
 Schafmatt, the 15.  
 Schalbet-Gallery, the 257.  
 Schams 355.  
 — Valley of 355.  
 Schanfiggthal, the 289.  
 317. 321.  
 Schangnau 109.  
 Schänis 43.  
 Schäniser Berg, the 43.  
 Scharans 319.  
 Scharina 310.  
 Schattenburg, ruins 349.  
 Schaubhorn, the 134.  
 Schauenburg, ruins 8.  
 Scheerhorn, the 296.  
 Scheibenstoll, the 44.  
 Scheideck, the Great 122.  
 —, the Hasli 122.  
 —, the Lauterbrunnen 116.  
 —, the Little 116.  
 —, the Reschen 346.  
 —, the Rigi 66.  
 —, the Susten 132.  
 —, the Wengern 116.  
 Scherzlglen 100. 104.  
 Scheuss, the 7.  
 Scheye, the 303.  
 Schienhorn, the 143.  
 Schiers 314.  
 Schilan, the 349.  
 Schildhorn, the, near the valley of Gastern 250.  
 Schilt, the 292.  
 Schilthorn, the (near Mürren) 112.  
 Schindellegi 296.  
 Schinznach 16.  
 Schinznach, Baths of 16.  
 Schipsius, the 81.  
 Schirmensee 40.  
 Schlans 308.  
 Schlappiner Joch, the 349.  
 Schlarigna 329.  
 Schlauche, the finstere 132.  
 Schleuis 307.  
 Schlieren 18.  
 Schlossberg, castle 10.  
 —, the, near Bregenz 350.  
 —, the, near the Surenenpass 87.  
 — Glacier, the 76.  
 Schlossfelsen, the 74.  
 Schluderns 345.  
 Schmadribach, Fall of the 113.  
 Schmerikon 41. 42.  
 Schmitten in the Davos 314.  
 — near Freiburg 161.  
 — in the Prättigau 318.  
 Schnan 348.  
 Schnanerbach, the 348.  
 Schneehorn, the, on the Jungfrau 115.  
 — near the Splügen 357.  
 Schneidehorn, the 152.  
 Schnepfau 352.  
 Schollberg, the 283.  
 Schöllenen, the 78.  
 Schönboden, the 297.  
 Schönbühl 13.  
 Schöneegg Pass, the 74.  
 Schönenbach, Ober- 302.  
 Schönenwerth 15.  
 Schönißbrück, the 78.  
 Schopernau 352.  
 Schorrifluh, the 151.  
 Schratzen, the 95.  
 Schrecken, the 351.  
 Schreckhorn, the 116.  
 Schreienbach, the water-fall of the 294.  
 Schrienen, Alp 45.  
 Schruns 349.  
 Schuls 337.  
 Schüpfen 7.  
 Schüpfheim 92.  
 Schurtenfluh, the 151.  
 Schwalmern, the 108.  
 Schwanau, island of 55.  
 Schwanden, on the Lake of Brienz 126.  
 — in the Canton of Glarus 293.  
 Schwändi s. Schwendi.  
 Schwändifluh, the 72.  
 Schwarenbach 148.



- Schwarzach 351.  
 Schwarzbach, the 148.  
 Schwarzbrennen, the 129.  
 Schwarze Glacier, the 148.  
 Schwarzenbach 35.  
 Schwarzenberg 351.  
 — Glacier, the 263. 264.  
 Schwarzenburg 101.  
 Schwarze See, the, in the Davos 316.  
 Schwarzfirn Glacier, the 74.  
 Schwarzhorn, the, near the Faulhorn 121.  
 — near the Flüela-Pass 248. 316.  
 Schwarz-See, the 275.  
 Schwarzthor, the 274.  
 Schwarzwald Glacier, the 122.  
 Schwarzwasser, the 101.  
 Schweggmatt, the 270.  
 Schweinigen 322.  
 Schweizer-Thor, the 314. 349.  
 Schwellau, the 303.  
 Schwendenthal, the 151.  
 Schwenli 281.  
 Schwerdiberg, the 90.  
 Schwerzenbach 42.  
 Schwyz 56.  
 Schynige Platte, the 108.  
 Schyn Pass, the 318.  
 Scionzier 215.  
 Scopli, the 312.  
 Scuol 337.  
 Sécheron 186.  
 Sedrun 310.  
*Sedunum* 252.  
 Seeboden-Alp, the 62.  
 Seeburg 55.  
 Seedorf 74.  
 Seehorn, the 152.  
 Seelisberg 72.  
 Seelisberger Kulm, the 72.  
 Seemättli, the 135.  
 Seewen 56. 301.  
 Seewinen Glacier, the 263.  
 Seewis 314.  
 Seez 232.  
 —, the 45.  
 Seifnüttschne 112.  
 Segl 326.  
 —, Lej da 326.  
 Seglio, Lago di 326.  
 Segnas 310.  
 Segnes Pass, the 305.  
 Segnes-Spitz, the 305.  
 Segrino, Lago del 387.  
 Seguonda, Alp 332.  
 Seigne, Col de la 290.  
 Seissa, Sur 322.  
 Sela, the 327.  
 Selbsanft, the 293.  
 Selden, Im 250.  
 Selkingen 141.  
 Sella, Piz 333.  
 Sella-See, the 81.  
 Selun, the 44.  
 Selva 310.  
 —, Mezza 315.  
 Selzach 9.  
 Sembranchier 234.  
 Sementina, the 368.  
 Semmerikopf, the 290.  
 Sempach 14.  
 —, Lake of 14.  
 Sempione 258.  
 Sengg 129.  
 Sengias, Piz da 305.  
 Senin s. Sanetsch.  
 Senk, am 258.  
 Sennebrunnen, the 303.  
 Sennkopf, the 349.  
 Sennwald 283.  
 Sense, the 101. 160. 163.  
 Sent 337.  
 Sentier, le 177.  
 Sentigraben, the 103.  
 Sentis, the 281.  
 —, lake of 281.  
 Sepey, le 157.  
 Septimer, the 323.  
 Serbelloni, Villa 383.  
 Seregno 388.  
 Serena, Col de 238.  
 Serenbach, the 44.  
 Sermenza, Val 377.  
 Serneus 315.  
 Sernf, the 304. 305.  
 — Thal, the 293. 304.  
 Serniemin 241.  
 Sernio 341.  
 Serra, La 342.  
 Serran 232.  
 Serrières 171.  
 Sertigthal, the 316.  
 Serviez, ruin, near Martinsbruck 338.  
 — near Remüs 337.  
 Servoz 216.  
 Sesia, the 375.  
 — Valley, the 377.  
 Sessame, Valle 355.  
 Sesto 388.  
 Sesto-Calende 374.  
 Sevelen 283.  
 St. Severin 243.  
 Sevrier 213.  
 Sewelstock, the 76.  
 Sex, Notre-Dame du 201.  
 Sex rouge, the 157.  
 Seyon, the 167. 169.  
 Seyssel 209.  
 Sidelhorn, the Great 136.  
 —, the Little 186.  
 Siders 253.  
 Sidialp, the 139.  
 Sieben Brunnen, the 152.  
 Siebren 41.  
 Siedelen Glacier, the 139.  
 Siegmundried, castle 347.  
 Sierre 253.  
 Siggenthal 19.  
 Signalkuppe, the (Monte Rosa) 262.  
 Signau 92.  
 Signaye 239.  
 Sigriswyl 103.  
 Sihl, the 18. 27. 30. etc.  
 Sihl-Brücke, the 47.  
 Silbererstock, the 297.  
 Silberhorn, the 116.  
 Silberpass, the 274.  
 Silinen 76.  
 Sils in the Upper Engadine 326.  
 —, in the Rheintal 319.  
 —, Lake of 326.  
 Silvaplana 327.  
 Silvio, Monte 271.  
 Silvretta, the 316. 336.  
 Silvretta Pass, the 316.  
 Simelihorn, the 121.  
 Simmen, the 102. 146. 152. etc.  
 —, Fall of the 152.  
 —, the Little 155.  
 Simmenneck, the 153.  
 Simmenthal, the 153.  
 Simpeln 258.  
 Simplon, the 257.  
 — Hospice 257.  
 Sinestra, Val 337.  
 Singen 20.  
 Singine, the 160.  
 Sins 337.  
 Sion 252.  
 —, monastery of 42.  
 —, Mont 214.  
 Sionne, the 252.  
 Sirmach 35.  
 Sissach 8.  
 Sissacher Fluh, the 8.  
 Sissikon 73.  
 Sitten 252.  
 Sitter, the 35. 278. 280.  
 Six-Madun, the 80.  
 Sixt 205.  
 Soazza 363.  
 Soaglio 360.  
 Solalex 241.  
 Solavers, ruins 314.  
 Soldo, the 380.  
 Solis 319.

- Soleure or  
 Solothurn 10.  
 Sommariva, V. s. V. Car-  
 lotta.  
 Sommazzo 365.  
 Sommerau 8.  
 Sommo d'Oen 329.  
 Sonadon, Col de 235.  
 —, glacier de 235.  
 Sonceboz 6.  
 Sondalo 342.  
 Sondrio 341.  
 Sonnighorn, the 260.  
 Sonvilliers 6.  
 Sonzier 159.  
 Sopra-Villa 387.  
 Soreccia Valley, the 81.  
 Sore-Bois, Col de 246.  
 Sorenberg 92.  
 Sornico 386.  
 Soyhiere 5.  
 Spannörter, the 95.  
 Sparrenhorn, the 256.  
 Speer, the 44.  
 Speicher 278.  
 Speluga 356.  
 Spescha, Porta da 294.  
 Spielmatten, island 105.  
 Spiessbach, the 112.  
 Spiessbrücke, the 268.  
 Spiez 104. 145.  
 Spiezwyler 145.  
 Spillau See, the 309.  
 Spinnerbad, the 317.  
 Spino 360.  
 Spinoel 289.  
 Springen 296.  
 Spissen, the 102.  
 Spitalmatt or  
 Spittelmatt, the 148.  
 Spittelmatt-Dala, the 148.  
 Spitzeneck, the 88.  
 Spitzliberg, the 132. 139.  
 Spludatsch, castle 323.  
 Splugen 356.  
 — Pass, the 357.  
 Spöl, the 335.  
 Spondalonga 343.  
 Sponding 345.  
 Spontisköpfe, the 289.  
 Sprengibrück, the 78.  
 Sprung in the Toggen-  
 burg 290.  
 Staad 282.  
 — s Gstaad.  
 Stachelberg, baths of  
 293.  
 Stäfa 40.  
 Staffalp, the 245.  
 Staffeln, the 77.  
 Staffelwald 144.  
 Stalden in the Visp valley  
 266.  
 Stalden, the, on the Pra-  
 gel 303.  
 Staldenbach, the 102.  
 Staldenegg, the 103.  
 Stalla 323.  
 Stallerberg, the 356.  
 Stalusa-Bridge, the 309.  
 Stalvedro in the Grisons  
 323.  
 —, the Stretto di 82.  
 Stampa 361.  
 Stand, the 87.  
 Stans 85.  
 Stanserhorn, the 85.  
 Stansstad 88.  
 Stanz s. Stans.  
 —, Valley of 348.  
 Stapf, in der 262.  
 Starkenbach 290.  
 Statz, Lake of 329.  
 Staubach, the 111.  
 Stäubende Brücke, the  
 79.  
 Stäuberbach, the 77.  
 Stäubi, the 296.  
 Stechelberg 112.  
 —, the bridge of 113.  
 Steg, zum 144.  
 Steig 280.  
 Stein, am 131.  
 —, the, zu Baden 17.  
 —, the, in the Grisons  
 322.  
 Steinach, the 37.  
 —, Castle of 38.  
 Steinberg, the Lower 112.  
 —, the Upper 113.  
 —, the Alp 139.  
 Steinbockhorn, the 245.  
 Steinen 301.  
 Stein-Glacier, the 131.  
 Steiner Aa, the 300.  
 Steinerberg, the 301.  
 Steinerne Tisch, the 38.  
 282.  
 Steinsberg, ruins 336.  
 Stella, Pizzo 81.  
 Stellihorn, the 264.  
 Stelli-See, the 275.  
 Stelvio 345.  
 — Pass, the 343.  
 Stetzer Horn, the 321.  
 Stiegenlos, the 12.  
 Stiegli-Egg, the 53.  
 Stierenbach, the 87.  
 Stils 345.  
 Stille Bach, the 346.  
 Stockach, the 21.  
 Stockalper - Canal, the  
 206.  
 Stock Glacier, the 245.  
 Stockgrat, the 271.  
 Stockhorn, the 100. 104.  
 Stockje, the 245.  
 Stoll, Acqua di 360.  
 Storregg, the 90.  
 Storzle, the 303.  
 Stoss, the, near Brunnen  
 72.  
 — near Gais 280.  
 Stössi 77.  
 Strada 357.  
 Strahlegg, the 119.  
 Strahlegg, ruins 315.  
 Strahlhorn, the 262. 264..  
 Strassberg, ruins 321.  
 Strättlingen 101. 145.  
 Strela Pass, the 317.  
 Strengen 348.  
 Stresa 373.  
 Stretta, la 333.  
 Strich, zum 262.  
 Strimthal, the 77. 309.  
 Strona, the 260.  
 Strubeleckjoch, the 146.  
 Stuben 349.  
 Studerhorn, the 136.  
 Stulsergrat, the 318.  
 Stürvis 319. 353.  
 Stütz, the Klostersche 316  
 Subigen 9.  
 Suchet, Mont 176.  
 Sufers 356.  
 Suggithurm, the 109.  
 Sugiez 165.  
 Suldbach, the 146.  
 Sulden 344.  
 Suldenthal, the 344.  
 Sulden Glacier, the 344.  
 346.  
 Suleck, the 109.  
 Sulgen 35.  
 St. Sulpice 172.  
 Suls Alp 109.  
 Sulsanna 316.  
 —, the Val 316. 335.  
*Summum Oeni* 329.  
 Sumvix 309.  
 Suna 372.  
 Sundlaunen 108.  
 Supersax, Castle 143.  
 Surava 319.  
 Surenen-Eck, the 87.  
 Surettahorn, the 367.  
 Surlej 327.  
 —, the Fuorcla da 327.  
 Surovel, Alp 332.  
 Surpalix, Val 311.  
 Sursee 14.  
 Süs 336.  
 Süser Thal, the 316.  
 Susa 211.  
 Susch 335.  
 Susten 151. 254.  
 Susten-Hörner, the 116.  
 132.

- Susten-Scheideck, the 132.  
 Suvers 356.  
 Suvretta Valley, the 328.  
 Suze s. Scheuss.  
 Taborberg, the 286.  
 Taconay, Glac. de 219.  
 Tacul, Glacier du 221.  
 —, Montblanc du 223.  
 Taesch s. Täsch.  
 Tafferna-Bach, the 161.  
 Tägertschi 92.  
 Taglionì, Villa 385.  
 Tagstein, Castle 363.  
 Talèfre, Glacier du 219.  
 221, 222.  
 Tallières, Lac de 172.  
 Talloires 212.  
 Tamboborn, the 356.  
 Tamina, the 283, 284.  
 Tamins 306.  
 Tannings 205.  
 Tanzenburg 70.  
 Tanzina, Villa 367.  
 Tarasp 337.  
 —, Baths of 337.  
 Tardisbrücke, the 284.  
 Tarantaise, the 232.  
 Tartach 345.  
 Täsch 267.  
 — Alp, the 265.  
 Täschhorn, the 271.  
 Tasna, the Valley of 336.  
 Tätschbach, the 87.  
 Taubenhorn, the 108.  
 Taufers 335.  
 Tavanasa 308.  
 Tavannes 6.  
 Taverna, Villa 385.  
 Tavetsch 310.  
 —, Mompe 310.  
 —, the Valley of 310.  
 Tecknau 15.  
 Teghino, Val 241.  
 Teglio 340.  
 Tellenburg, the 146.  
 Telliboden, the 263.  
 Tell's Chapel near Kusnacht 49.  
 Tellsplatte, the 73.  
 Tendre, Mont 176.  
 Termine, Val 82.  
 Terms, Val 310.  
 Terrible, Mont 5.  
 Territet 197.  
 Terzen 44.  
 Tessin, the, s. Ticino.  
 —, the Canton of 84.  
 369.  
 Tête Blanche, the 245.  
 Tête-Noire, the 225.  
 — de Rang, the 169.  
 Teufelsbrücke, the, in the Reussthal 78.  
 Teufelsbrücke in the Sibthall 297.  
 Teufelsmünster, the 72.  
 Teufelstein, the, near Göschenen 78.  
 — on the Urner Loch 79.  
 Teufelsthal, the 320.  
 Teufen 280.  
 Tgieltlems, chalets 311.  
 Thal 38.  
 Thalbach, the 113.  
 Thalwyl 39.  
 Thanberg 351.  
 Thayingen 20.  
 Theodul Glacier, the 2 8.  
 St. Theodul Pass, the 268.  
 — -Schanze, the 268.  
 Thièle or Toile 174, 176.  
 Thièle or Zihl, the 7, 9.  
 Thiengen 19.  
 Thierachern 101.  
 Thierberge, the 132.  
 Thiermatten 151.  
 Thonon 204.  
 Thörisshaus 160.  
 Thuille, the 232.  
 —, La 232.  
 Thun 100.  
 —, Lake of 103.  
 Thur, the 35, 290.  
 Thurm, the äussere and innere 264.  
 Thurmberg, the 107.  
 Thusis 353.  
 Tiarms, Pass da 310.  
 —, Piz 310.  
 —, Val 310.  
 Ticino, the 81, 84, 140 etc.  
 Tiefen Glacier, the 139.  
 Tiefenau, bridge of 13.  
 Tiefenkasten 322.  
 Tiefenmatten Glacier, the 245.  
 Tiefentobel, the 318.  
 Tine, la Perte de la 156.  
 Tinea, Les 222, 224.  
 Tinière, Col de la 199.  
 Tinizun 322.  
 Tinzen 322.  
 Tinzenhorn, the 317, 353.  
 Tirano 310.  
 —, Madonna di 340.  
 Tisch, the steinerne 38.  
 282.  
 Titlis, the 87, 130.  
 Toccia and  
 Toce s. Tosa.  
 Tödi, the 294.  
 Tödi, the Lesser 309.  
 Todtenalp, the 316.  
 Todtensee, the 137.  
 Togggenburg, the 290.  
 Toggia, Valle 144.  
 Toile or Thièle, the 174, 176.  
 Toma, Aua da 311.  
 Toma-See, the 311.  
 'Omlihorn, the 53.  
 Torino s. Turin.  
 Torno 385.  
 Torre di Vezio, ruin 383.  
 Torrent, Col de 245.  
 Torrenalp, the 246.  
 Torrenthorn, the 150.  
 Torrigia 385.  
 Torta, Val 316.  
 Tosa, the 141, 261, 372.  
 —, Falls of the 144.  
 Tosan or Tosana 353.  
 Tösens 347.  
 Töss, the 26, 34.  
 Totzen, the Rothe 53.  
 Tounot, the 249.  
 Tour 227.  
 —, Glacier du 219, 227.  
 — d'Ay, la 157.  
 — de Belesert 186.  
 — de Boussine 240.  
 — de Duyn 201.  
 — de Mayen 194.  
 — de Peilz, La 196.  
 Tourbillon, castle 252.  
 Tournanche, Val 268.  
 Tourne, La 171.  
 Tournette, Mont 212.  
 Tour-Ronde 206.  
 Tourtemagne 254.  
 —, Glacier de 249.  
 — Valley 254.  
 Trachsellauinen 112.  
 Tracht 126.  
 Trafoi 344.  
 — -Bach, the 344.  
 — Glaciers, the 344.  
 Trasquera 141.  
 Travaglia, Val 370.  
 Travers 172.  
 —, Val de 172.  
 Treib 72.  
 Trelatète, Glacier de 229.  
 Trelechamp 224.  
 Trélex 191.  
 Tremezina, the 384.  
 Tremizzo 384.  
 Tremola, Val 81.  
 Tremorgio, Lago 369.  
 Trepalle 342.  
 Tresa, the 370, 379.  
 Tresa, Ponte 379.  
 Tresenda 340.  
 Tresero, Piz 343.  
 Tre Signori, il Corno dei  
 342.  
 Trient 225.  
 —, the 225.  
 —, Col de 226.

- Trient, Glacier de 226.  
 —, Gorge du 202.  
 Trift Glacier, the 247.  
 Trifthorn, the 247, 265.  
 Triftjoch, the 247.  
 Trinquet 225.  
 Trins 307.  
 Trinserhorn, the 45.  
 Trinser See, the 307.  
 Triolet, Glacier du 231.  
 St-Triphon, Ollon 200.  
 Trisanna, the 348.  
 Tritthorn, the 80.  
 Frogen 278.  
 Troisrods 174.  
 Troistorrents 207.  
 Trons 308.  
 Trouma de Boucs, the 240  
 Trub 92.  
 Trubetzkoy, Villa 386.  
 Trübbach 283.  
 Trubschachen 92.  
 Trübsee, the 130.  
 — -Alp, the 87, 130.  
 Trugberg, the 119.  
 Trümlenbach, the 113.  
 Trümmelthal, the 81.  
 Truttlisberg, the 152.  
 Tschafel 254.  
 Tschamut 310.  
 Tschanuff, ruins 337.  
 Tschappina 354.  
 Tschengelser Hochspitz, the 346.  
 Tschierva, Piz 333.  
 Tschingelalp, the 45.  
 Tschingel Glacier, the 113, 147.  
 Tschingelhörner, the 113.  
 Tschingel Spitz, the 305.  
 Tschingeltritt, the 147.  
 Tschugen 317.  
 Tschupé 312.  
 Tübach 38.  
 Tummenen 254.  
 Tuoi, Val 316.  
 Turgi 17, 19.  
*Turicum* 27.  
 Turin 211, 374.  
 Türl, Lake of 32.  
 Turió, Col del 377.  
 Turr, La-, ruin, castle 355.  
 Turtig 255.  
 Turtman 254.  
 Tüsch, Val- 45.  
 Tuscia 353.  
 Twann 9.  
 Tzeudet, Glacier 235.  
 Uccello, Piz 356.  
 Ueberlingen 22.  
 Ueberlinger See, the 22.  
 Ueberm Bach 315.  
 Uechtland, the 161.  
 Uechtsee, the 165.  
 Uerikon 40.  
 Uertsch, Piz 334.  
 Ueschinen Valley, the 147.  
 Uetliberg, the 31.  
 Uetikon 40.  
 Ufnau, island of 40.  
 Ugine 212.  
 Ulrichen 141.  
 Ulrichshorn, the 265.  
 Umbrail Pass, the 343.  
 Unspunnen, ruins 107.  
 Unter-Aar Glacier, the 135.  
 Unter-Albis 33.  
 Unteralp, the 82.  
 Untere Buchberg, the 42.  
 Unteregg 37.  
 Unter-Lavtina, Alp 45.  
 Unter-Mutten 319.  
 Unterschächen 296.  
 Untersee, the 20.  
 Unterseen 106.  
 Unter-Springen 296.  
 Unterstaid 144.  
 Unterstalden, the 102.  
 Unterterzen 45.  
 Uomo-Pass, the 82.  
 Upper-Buchberg, the 43.  
 Upper-Engadine, the 324.  
 Upper-Valais, the 140.  
 Urathshörner, the 131, 132.  
 Urbachthal, the 133.  
 Urgbach, the 348.  
 Uri s. Altorf  
 —, the canton 74.  
 —, Lake of 72.  
 — -Rothstock, the 74.  
 Urnäschbad, the 276.  
 Urner Boden, the 297.  
 — Loch, the 79.  
 Ste-Ursanne 171.  
 Urschai, Val 336.  
 Urseren 79.  
 —, Valley of 79, 139.  
 Ursernspitz, the 80.  
 Usigny 244.  
 Ussets, the 213.  
 Uster 42.  
 Uttigen 100.  
 Uznach 42.  
 Uzwy, Ober- 35.  
 Vadred, Piz 316.  
 Vadura 287.  
 Vaduz 283.  
 Vajüa 326.  
 Val Dobbia, Col di 378.  
 — d'Illiez 207.  
 Val Rhein 356, 362.  
 — Tournanche 268.  
 — Tüsch, Alp 45.  
 — Val 310.  
 Vala, the 310.  
 Valais, the Canton 251.  
 Valangin 169.  
 Valatscha 336.  
 Valendas 306.  
 Valens 287.  
 St. Valentin auf der Heide 346.  
 Valeria, castle 252.  
 Valetta-Pass, the 356.  
 Vallée des Morts 236.  
 Vallengin 169.  
 Vallette 234.  
 Vallettes, les 206.  
*Vallis domestica* 352.  
 — *saxamensis* 355.  
 Vallon 205.  
 Vallorbe 178.  
 Valorcine 225.  
 Valmaggia 377.  
 Valmara, the 370.  
 Valpellina 241.  
 —, Col de 240.  
 Valrhein, Piz 362.  
 Vals in the Upper Engadine 326.  
 — am Platz 308.  
 Valsainte 154.  
 Valserine, the 208.  
 Valsorey, Aiguilles de 235.  
 —, Glacier de 235.  
 —, Vallée de 235.  
 Valtellina, the 340.  
 Vandans 349.  
 Vandœuvres 186.  
 Vanel, castle 155.  
 Vangeron 186.  
 Vanzone 261.  
 Varallo 377.  
 Varembe 186.  
 Varen 150, 254.  
 Varenna 382.  
 Varens, Aig. de 212, 216.  
 Varese 387.  
 —, Lago di 375.  
 Varrone, the 381.  
 Varzo 259.  
 Vasalli, Villa 367.  
 Vasön 287.  
 Vättis 46, 287.  
 Vatz, Lake of 321.  
 Vaud s. Waadt.  
 Vaulion 178.  
 —, Dent de 178.  
 Vaux, La 194, 199.  
 Vauxmarcus, castle 175.  
 Vazerol 322.  
 Veaux, les 241.

- Vedeggio, the 364.  
 Vedro, Val di 145.  
 Velan, Mont 235.  
 Veltlin, s. Valtellina.  
 Vennea, castle 193.  
 Vénoge, the 176.  
*Verbanus, Iacus* 370.  
 Verbier, Col de 252.  
 Vereina Pass, the 306.  
 St. Verena, Hermitage of 22.  
 St. Verénathal, the 12.  
 Vergièra, the 312.  
 Veriola, the 258.  
 Vernagt Glacier 346.  
 Vernayaz 202.  
 Vernela, the 316.  
 Vernex 197.  
 Verolliaz, Chap. de 202.  
 Verona, Piz di 339.  
 Verrières, les 172.  
 Versam 306.  
 Versegere 240.  
 Vers l'Eglise 157.  
 Versoix 190.  
 Verstanclohorn, the 316.  
 Verzasca, Bridge of 368.  
 Vesenaz 186.  
 Vespran 361.  
 Vétroz 243. 252.  
 Vevay 194.  
 Veveyse, the 194. 199.  
 Vex 243.  
 Veytaux 197.  
 Vezia 364.  
 Vezio, Torre di, ruin 383.  
 Via Mala, the 354.  
*Vibiscus* 194.  
 Vico 387.  
 —, Borgo 366.  
 Vicosoprano 361.  
 Viège 255.  
 —, the 208. 263.  
 Vierwaldstätter-See, the 69.  
 Viesch 141.  
 Viescher-Hörner, the 136. 141.  
 — Glacier, the, near Grindelwald 118.  
 — —, the Walliser 135. 136. 141.  
 Viescher Joch, the 119.  
 Vigezza Valley, the 369.  
 Vigoni, Villa 382.  
 Villa near Airolo 140.  
 — in the Val Bregaglia 360.  
 Villa near Domo d'Ossola 259.  
 Villefranche 269.  
 Villeneuve in the Aosta-Valley 233.  
 Villeneuve on the Lake of Geneva 199.  
 Villy, castle 215.  
 —, the chalets of 216.  
*Vindonissa* 17.  
 Vinei, Pizzo di 80.  
 Vintschgau, the 345.  
 Vionnaz 207.  
 Visgnola 386.  
 Visivir, Dents de 243. 244.  
 Visp s. Vispach.  
 —, the 255. 266.  
 —, the Gorner 266. 270.  
 —, the Saaser 263. 266.  
 Vispach 255. etc.  
 Vissoye 246.  
*Vitodurum* 34.  
 S. Vittore 364.  
 Viviers, grotto 206.  
 Vivis s. Vevay.  
 Voburg, castle of 5.  
 Vocca 377.  
 Vogelberg, the 362.  
 Voglans 210.  
 Vöglisegg 281.  
 Vogna, Val 378.  
 Vogogna 260.  
 Vogtaruhe, the 107.  
 Voiron, the 188.  
 Vollensteg, the 254.  
 Volpers 337.  
 Vorarlberg, the 350.  
 Vorauen 303.  
 Vorder-Aar Glacier, the 135.  
 — -Rhein, the 306. 311. 352.  
 — -Wäggithal 41.  
 Vosges, the 6.  
 Vouasson, Glac. de 244.  
 Vougy 215.  
 Vouvry 206.  
 Voza, Col de 228.  
 Vrenelsgärtli, the 303.  
 Vrin 308.  
 Vrinthal, the 308.  
 Vuache, Mont de 208.  
 Vuflens, castle 191.  
 Vuibez, Glacier de 244.  
 —, Serra de 245.  
 Vully, Mont 165.  
 Vulpera 337.  
 Wabern 98.  
 Wädenswyl 40.  
 Waggis 70.  
 Wäggithal, the 41.  
 Wagneren ravine, the 107.  
 Wahlalp, the 154.  
 Walchswyl 48.  
 Wald on the Ariberg 349.  
 — on the Bachtel 42.  
 Wald near Trogen 278.  
 Walddau, Lunatic Asylum 98.  
 Waldegg near Interlaken 109.  
 Wald-Emme, the 92.  
 Waldhäuser, the 307.  
 Wäldi 35.  
 Waldisbalm, grotto 70.  
 Waldnacht-Alp, the 87.  
 Waldnachtbach, the 87.  
 Waldshut 19.  
 Wallen-See, the 44.  
 Wallenstadt 45.  
 —, Lake of 44.  
 Wallenstöcke, the 86.  
 Wallisbächlen 144.  
 Wallisellen 34.  
 Waltenburg 308.  
 Wandfluh, the 245.  
 Wand Glacier, the 264.  
 Wartau, castle 283.  
 Wartburg, the 8.  
 —, Neu-, ruins 8.  
 Wartegg, castle 37. 282.  
 Wartensee, castle in the Rheintal 37. 282.  
 — on the lake of Sem-pach 14.  
 Wartenstein, ruins 286.  
 Wasen 78.  
 Wasseralp, the 139.  
 Wasserfluh, the 15.  
 Wattingen 78.  
 Wattwyl 290.  
 Wauwyl 14.  
 Wehrastrasse, the 19.  
 Weid, the 27.  
 Weinburg, castle 38. 282.  
 Weinfelden 35.  
 Weingarten, castle 143.  
 Weissbach, the, near Interlaken 109.  
 — near Rosenlaui 123.  
 — on the Simplan 257.  
 Weissbad, the 279.  
 Weisse Frau, the 147.  
 Weisegg, the 249.  
 Weissenau, ruins 107.  
 Weissenburg 151.  
 —, Baths of 154.  
 Weissenstein, the, in the Grisons 320.  
 — near Soleure 11.  
 Weissfluh, the 316.  
 Weissgletscher, the 133.  
 Weissgrat, the 271.  
 Weisshorn, the, near the Rawly 140. 152.  
 — near Zermatt 249. 267.  
 Weisskogel, the 344.  
 Weissmies, the 265.  
 Weissstannen 45.

- Weisstannen-Thal, the 45. 304.  
 Weisssthor, the Old 263.  
 —, the New 262. 264. 273.  
 Weitenalpstock, the 309.  
 Wellhorn, the 123.  
 Wenden, Glacier of 131.  
 Wendenstöcke, the 130.  
 Wenge, baths of 32.  
 Wengen 114.  
 Wengern-Alp, the 115.  
 — -Scheideck 116.  
 Wengistein, the 12.  
 Wenslingen 15.  
 Werdenberg 291.  
 —, castle 283.  
 Werthenstein, convent 92.  
 Wesemlin, monast. 50.  
 Wesen 43.  
 Wetterhorn, the 122.  
 Wetterlücke, the 250.  
 Wettingen 17.  
 Wetzikon 42.  
 Wetzsteinhorn, the 152.  
 Widderfeld, the 53. 87.  
 Widderfeld-Alp, the 121.  
 Widderstein, the 351.  
 Wienachter-Eck, the 277.  
 — Quarries 277.  
 Wiesberg, ruin 348.  
 Wiesen 317.  
 Wiesenbungen 34.  
 Wiggerthal, the 14.  
 Wiggis, the 291. 303.  
 Wilchingen 19.  
 Wildegg 15.  
 Wildenstein, castle 16.  
 Wilderswyl 110.  
 Wildgerst, the 121.  
 Wildhaus 291.  
 Wildhorn, the 152.  
 Wildkirchli, the 279.  
 Wildstrubel, the 148. 152.  
 Wimmis 102. 145.  
 Windgelle, the 74.  
 Windisch 17.  
 Winkel 88.  
 Winkelmatten 270.  
 Winkeln 35. 103.  
 Winterberg, the 78.  
 Wintereggmatt, the 148.  
 Winterthur 34.  
 Wistenlach, the 165.  
 Witholz, the 38.  
 Wittwe, the 114.  
 Wohlhausen 92.  
 Wolfenschiess 86.  
 St. Wolfgang 316.  
 Wolfhalden 277.  
 Wollishofen 39.  
 Worb 92.  
 Worms 342.  
 Wormser Joch, the 343.  
 Wörth, Schlösschen 25.  
 Wraunka Tobel, the 337.  
 Wülflingen, R. Hoch- 34.  
 Wülpsberg, the 16.  
 Wunderbrunnen, the 130.  
 Wurmspach, convent of 42.  
 Wutach, the 19.  
 Wydenbach 47.  
 Wyhlen 18.  
 Wyken 37.  
 Wyl 35. 290.  
 Wyler 77.  
 Wylerfeld, the 13.  
 Wylerhorn, the 91.  
 Wynigen 13.  
 Wyssenbach 92.  
 Wytenstein, the 72.  
 Wytikon 31.  
 Yberg, ruins 290.  
 Yverdon 174.  
 Yvoire 204.  
 Yvonand 173.  
 Yvorne 200.  
 Za, Aiguille de la 244.  
 Zähringen-Kyburg, castle 101.  
 Zapport Glacier, the 362.  
 Zapporthorn, the 356.  
 Zäsenberg 118.  
 Zäsenberghorn, the 118.  
 Zäziwyl 92.  
 Zebbru, Monte 344.  
 Zehntenhorn, the 249.  
 Zenna 370.  
 Zerbazière 227.  
 Zermatt 269.  
 Zernetz 335.  
 Zerpletschen 254.  
 Zertannen 262.  
 Ziegelbrücke 43.  
 Zihl, the 7. 9.  
 —, Bridge, the 164.  
 Zillis 355.  
 Zimmerberg, the 47.  
 Zimmerwald 98.  
 Zinal 247.  
 —, Col de 247.  
 —, Pic de 246.  
 —, Val de 246.  
 Zinkenstöcke, the 135.  
 Zital 322.  
 Zizers 284.  
 Z'Meiden, Alp 249.  
 Z'Meiden Pass, the 249.  
 Z'Muttbach, the 268.  
 Z'Mutt Glacier, the 245.  
 272. 275.  
 Zofingen 14.  
 Zollbrücke, the lower 284.  
 —, the upper 313.  
 Zollikofen 7. 13.  
 Zollikon 39.  
 Zorten 318.  
 Zozanne, Lac 245.  
 Zuchwyl 11.  
 Zufallspitz, the 344.  
 Zug 47.  
 —, Lake of 48.  
 Zuger Berg, the 47.  
 Zum Dorf 139.  
 Zumsteg 255.  
 Zumsteinspitze, the 262.  
 Zum Steg 144.  
 Zum Strich 262.  
 Zupo, Piz 332.  
 Zura Valley, the 313.  
 Zurich 26.  
 —, Lake of 39.  
 Zürichberg, the 31.  
 Zustoll, the 44.  
 Zuz 334.  
 Zweilütschinen 102.  
 Zweisimmen 154.  
 Zwerglöcher, the 107.  
 Zwillinge, the 273.  
 Zwingen, Castle of 5.







